LLANWDDYN VICARAGE,
OSWESTRY.

Collections historical & archaeological
relating to Montgomeryshire and its
borders

LIBRARY
MAR 22 1978
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBRARY
MAR 22 1976
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DA
740
M7C6
v. 14

# MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

*Continued from* Vol. xvi, p. 232.

Clive, The Ven. William, M.A., was the second son of William Clive, Esq., of Styche, Salop, M.P. for Bishops Castle, by his wife, Elizabeth Clive, daughter of John Rotton, Esq. He was born on the 14th March 1795, and was educated at Eton, whence he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1817, and proceeded M.A. in 1820. In 1818 he took Holy Orders, and for a short time held a curacy under the Rev. Reginald (afterwards Bishop) Heber at Hodnet. In 1819 he was appointed Vicar of Welshpool, which living he held for forty-six years. In 1824 he was appointed domestic chaplain to Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, and for a short time he held, with Welshpool, the benefices of Shrawardine and Montford, Salop. In 1844 he was appointed Archdeacon of Montgomery; in 1849 Honorary Canon of St. Asaph; in 1854 Residentiary Canon, which he resigned in 1861. In 1865 he resigned the living of Welshpool, and was appointed Rector of Blymhill, in the diocese of Lichfield, on the nomination of the Earl of Bradford. He was also Rural Dean of Brewood. Upon his leaving Welshpool a magnificent service of plate was presented to him by his old parishioners as a token of their affection and respect. By his marriage with Marianne, fourth daughter of George Tollet, Esq., of Betley Hall, Staffordshire (who died 16th February 1841), he had an only daughter, Marianne Caroline, wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Bridgeman, who survives. Archdeacon Clive

died at Blymhill, after a short illness, on the 24th of May 1883, having attained the advanced age of 88 years. On the 29th of the same month he was buried in the vault which contained the body of his late wife, at St. Mary's Church, Welshpool. Archdeacon Clive took a very active part in the carrying out of the many improvements which were effected in his parish of Welshpool during his long incumbency, especially such as related to the church and schools. In 1819 National Schools were built at a cost of £250, exclusive of grants. In 1825 and 1826, £1,500 was laid out on the church, increasing the accommodation by 300 free sittings. In 1841 a schoolroom was built at the outlying hamlet of Belan at a cost of £307. In 1856 the chancel was rebuilt at a cost of about £1,000, and a new east window of stained glass inserted by public subscription, and a chancel arch built. In 1839 Christ Church was erected, in commemoration of the coming of age of Viscount Clive (now Earl of Powis), and consecrated in 1844, the cost being about £6,000. An infant school and mistress's house were also erected near Christ Church in 1848 at a cost exceeding £500. Archdeacon Clive also rebuilt the vicarage in 1820 at a cost of £1,000, and subsequently considerably enlarged it. He also presented to the church a small silver paten. The total expenditure in these matters relating to the church establishment and educational purposes, during his incumbency, and chiefly through his instrumentality, very considerably exceeded £10,000. The purity of his life, his kindness to the poor, his genial courtesy to all, his energetic promotion of every movement tending to the public good, and his great devotion to his sacred duties, caused Archdeacon Clive to be universally beloved by all classes.—(*Oswestry Advertiser; Shrewsbury Chron.; Mont. Coll.*, xv, p. 316, &c.)

Dwnn, Owain, bard, harpist, and Captain of a Regiment of Cavalry. He distinguished himself in Ireland about the year 1460, and is said to have been Lord-Lieutenant there afterwards.

"A chadpen llawen y llu
Eu telyn a'u bardd teulu."

(The merry captain of the host,
Their harpist and family bard.)

He is supposed to have been a member of the family to which, later on, Lewys Dwnn, the distinguished herald belonged.—(Jones's *Welsh Bards*, p. 48.)

HUGHES, EZEKIEL, the first Welsh settler in Ohio, was the second son of Richard and Mary Hughes, of Cwmcarnedd, Llanbrynmair, where he was born, August 22nd, 1767. His father was a respectable freeholder, whose family had been settled at Cwmcarnedd for more than two centuries. Ezekiel was placed in a school at Shrewsbury for some time, and afterwards, when he was eighteen years old, apprenticed to a clock maker and jeweller at Machynlleth. Having served out his apprenticeship and learned his trade, he, by the advice of his father, determined to seek a home in the far West, and accordingly he, in April 1795, in company with his cousin, Edward Bebb (whose son, the Hon. William Bebb, became Governor of Ohio), set sail from Bristol for Philadelphia in the American ship *Maria*. After a stormy and adventurous voyage of thirteen weeks' duration, they arrived at their destination. Ezekiel Hughes remained about a year at Philadelphia, where the American Congress was then sitting, and he made the acquaintance of Washington and other leading American statesmen. After visiting several of the Welsh settlements in Pennsylvania, he and his friend Bebb, early in 1796, turned their faces westward, and after spending a few weeks at the infant settlement of Beulah (now Ebensburg) pushed on through the wilderness to Pittsburg, then a very small town. From Pittsburg they proceeded in an open boat, and reached Marietta in three days. After inspecting the lands in that neighbourhood, the two friends pushed on in their boat to Mays Ville, Kentucky, and thence to Fort Washington, now the great city of Cincin-

nati.[1] Here he purchased, by way of experiment, 80 acres of land, for two dollars and a quarter (or about nine shillings) per acre, and finding the land well adapted for the cultivation of potatoes and corn, he subsequently, in 1801, made other large purchases. When he settled there he writes that he had three neighbours within a moderate distance. His friend Bebb settled in the fruitful valley of Paddy's Run, Ohio. In 1803, Hughes visited his native country, and married Miss Margaret Bebb, of Brynaere mawr, Llanbrynmair, with whom he returned the following year to his log house on the banks of the Great Miami River. His wife, however, died in about a year's time, and was the first to be buried in the Berea cemetery. In 1808 he was married again, to Miss Mary Ewing of Pennsylvania, by whom he had seven children. In 1805 he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio, with two others, to plan and make a road from the mouth of the Miami to Hamilton, Ohio, and the following year was appointed a Justice of the Peace. President Harrison was one of his intimate friends, and a near neighbour, and both laboured together as teachers in the same Sunday School. He divided his estate into large and convenient holdings, which he let out to respectable tenants on fair leases, and he so arranged that each of his children inherited a good farm. In 1820 he sustained a fall in descending the steps of a church at Cincinnati, which caused him to be lame the rest of his days. He died on the 2nd of September 1849, aged 82 years, having lived to see one of the largest and most important of American cities occupying the spot which, fifty years before, he had found almost a wilderness. Throughout life he cherished with great fondness his native Welsh language, and the religious principles of his youth. He delighted in reading Welsh books, and was always particularly kind to

[1] Cincinnati, the great Ohio city, which is now nearly as large as Birmingham, was founded December 28th, 1788, and incorporated as a city in 1819. The first white child was born there March 17th, 1790, being only six years before Ezekiel Hughes's settlement there.

Welsh emigrants, hundreds of whom owed much to his timely assistance and advice.—(*Cambrian*, American paper, etc.)

HUMPHREYS, Rear-Admiral Sir SALUSBURY, R.N., was a son of the Rev. Evan Humphreys, Rector of Montgomery and Clungunford, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Salusbury Pryce, who was Vicar of Meifod for the long period of fifty-three years. He was born in November 1778. Having entered the Navy, he saw a good deal of service, and acquired some distinction as a brave officer during his short career, up to the time he attained the rank of Captain. In 1807, while Captain in command of the *Leopard* at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under orders, he fired upon and boarded the *Chesapeake*, American frigate, for the seizure of some naval deserters: a bold, yet, as some think, justifiable error, which led to loss of life on both sides, an angry correspondence between both Governments, and to his own ultimate retirement on half-pay. He became, nevertheless, a Rear-Admiral of the White, and was made a C.B. in 1831, and K.C.H. in 1834. He married, first, in 1805, Jane Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Tixel Morin, Esq., of Weedon Lodge, by whom he had a son, the Rev. Salusbury Humphreys, who inherited the Weedon estate; secondly, in 1810, Maria Brooke *vel* Davenport, natural daughter and heir of William Davenport, Esq., of Bramall, Cheshire, and by sign manual he in 1838 assumed the name and arms of Davenport. Sir Salusbury Pryce Humphreys Davenport died November 15th, 1845, and was buried at Leckhampton.—(*Byegones*, July 4, 1883, etc.)

JONES, Rev. JOHN, Vicar of Pennant in 1719, and Rector of Llangynog from 1720 to 1744, being the date of his death. He published in 1743 a Welsh translation of *A Letter, being a solemn and affectionate Address from a country Clergyman to his Parishioners.*—(*Llyfr. y Cymry.*)

JONES, Rev. JOHN, a native of Cardiganshire, who, after serving the curacy of Mallwyd for some time,

obtained in 1782 the Vicarage of Pennant, and the same year the Rectory of Llangynog, which he held for five years. He left behind him a large number of Sermons in MS., thirty of which were after his death printed at Wrexham, under the editorship of the Rev. Henry Parry, Llanasa.— (*Ibid.*; Thomas's *Hist. St. Asaph*).

Jones, Rev. John, Curate of Llangadfan, was the author of a Welsh translation, published at Shrewsbury in 1790, of *The Church Catechism explained, etc., by the Rev. John Lewis, Minister of Margate; to which is added a Treatise on Confirmation by Mr. Adams; Prayers, etc.*—(*Ibid.*)

Jones, Rev. Owen, of Gelli, near Llanfair, was born at Crynllwyn, near Towyn, Merionethshire, on the 16th of February 1787. After spending a little time at a good country school at Penypark, near Towyn, and then at another at High Ercall, near Shrewsbury, in order to acquire a better knowledge of English, he was apprenticed to a saddler at Aberystwyth. During his apprenticeship he and another youth undertook the carrying on of a Sunday school in a neglected part of the town, and were very successful. His success induced him to conduct a similar school every night of the week except Saturday night. Being a good singer, and possessing much tact, pleasing manners, and great persuasive powers, he soon attracted numbers, especially of the young, around him, and speedily showed that rare excellence as a catechist for which in after life he became distinguished. At that time he was barely eighteen years old, nor had he attached himself to any Christian church, but before long he joined the Calvinistic Methodists. On the eve of his leaving Aberystwyth at the end of his apprenticeship, about the beginning of the year 1805, a great religious revival broke out in his Sunday school, which resulted in the addition of hundreds of members to the Calvinistic and other churches. From Aberystwyth Mr. Jones returned to Towyn, but did not stay there long. The same year

he went to Llanidloes, where he remained about two years, following his trade in the daytime, and devoting his evenings with his whole heart and soul to work similar to that he had engaged in at Aberystwyth. His energy instilled new life into the Sunday schools already established in the town and neighbourhood, and he soon started several others, among them one at Rhayader, which soon numbered 240 members. Very often he travelled from fifteen to twenty miles on foot on a Sunday morning in furtherance of the cause which he had so much at heart. This great physical energy he inherited from his father, who, it is said, once walked all the way from Shrewsbury to Towyn, a distance of seventy-two miles, in one day. From Llanidloes he removed to London, where for some time he assisted Dr. Owen Pughe in correcting for the press the first edition of the Welsh Bible, published by the Bible Society. Having completed this work, he left the Metropolis and took up his residence at Shrewsbury in October 1807. Here again he established an English Sunday school, to which he speedily gathered 120 scholars; and he frequently visited another school at a placed called Perthi, near Pool Quay, about sixteen miles from Shrewsbury. The great success which attended his labours induced some of his friends to urge him to visit all the schools of the county, a request which, at the cost of great labour and many sacrifices, he complied with. By degrees he was led to decide on entering the ministry, and in the year 1808, having just completed his minority, he was accepted by the Calvinistic Methodists as a preacher. The same year he married, and took up his residence at Gelli, his wife's home, near Llanfair, where he dwelt the remainder of his days. He was ordained to the full work of the ministry in 1819. To the end of his life he continued to manifest the greatest interest in Sunday schools, and in the instruction of the young. Probably no single individual, with the exception of the Rev. Thomas Charles, the founder of such schools in North

Wales, has done so much for the promotion of Sabbath school work in that portion of the Principality. In 1820 he published a small *Catechism*, under the title, *Arweinydd i Wybodaeth, neu y Catecism cyntaf i hen bobl a'r ail i bobl ieuainc* ("The Guide to Knowledge; or, the first Catechism for old people, and the second for young people"), which long continued in use. As a preacher Mr. Jones was earnest, impressive, and eloquent; as a catechist, unrivalled. He preached much, and worked hard for his Divine Master in the neglected Anglicised borders of Montgomeryshire, receiving no reward but the approval of his own conscience, and the inward satisfaction of knowing he was doing his duty. But in the midst of his labours his useful life was cut short. He died on the 4th of December 1828, aged forty-one years, and on the ninth of the same month was buried at Llanfair. He left issue two sons and a daughter.—(*Treasury*; Evans's *Sunday Schools of Wales*, etc.)

Jones, Rev. Thomas, Vicar of Pennant from 1757 to 1782, Rector of Llangynog from 1762 to 1782, and Rector of Hirnant from 1782 to 1790. He published, in 1761, *Rheol o Addoliad ac Ymarfer Duwioldeb i'r Hwsmon* (a translation of Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the "Rule of Worship and Practice of Piety for the Husbandman"), and in 1779, *Pregeth ar Salm* cxix, v. 165 (A Sermon on Psalm cxix, v. 165). The parochial register of Hirnant also records that he, in 1784, translated into English, *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, but it does not appear that this was ever published.—(*Llyfr. y Cymry*; Thomas's *St. Asaph*, etc.)

Lloyd, David, or Dafydd Llwyd, was a son of Dafydd ab Einion of Mochdre and Kerry, the founder of the Pryce family of Newtown Hall and Glanmiheli, and was lineally descended from Elystan Glodrudd, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales. He flourished towards the middle of the fifteenth century, and was a man of great wealth and influence, and a liberal

patron of the bards, several of whom addressed Odes to him. Among them is one by his contemporary, Lewys Glyn Cothi, considered to be one of that poet's best efforts. The bard compares his readiness to go and see his patron, to that of the hawk to return to the falconer, and dwells fondly on his kindness, amiability, devotedness to religious duties, and generosity. He was, it is stated, in the habit, on the different festivals of the church, of giving splendid entertainments (in the nature of Eisteddfodau, it would seem), when bards and minstrels were invited and sumptuously entertained at his mansion at Newtown, and the poor partook of the alms which he liberally bestowed.

"Ei arfer ydyw, wyr Faredydd,
I rai odidawg roi diodydd;
Rhoi cardawd i dlawd hyd ei wledydd,
Rhoi lletty i wawdwr, wr llwyd dedwydd:
Ac i wán torth gán gynnydd—gwlad Bowys,
Ac i ail Baradwys galw ei brydydd."

David Lloyd, among numerous other offices, held that of farmer of the tolls of Newtown under Richard, Duke of York. Among the poets whom he specially patronised was Hywel Swrdwal, who was also Bailiff of Newtown in the years 1454-5-6, but died before him. Lewys Glyn Cothi, however, survived his patron, and wrote his Elegy, in which he represents death as having gone like a foe to Cedewain, and carried away in triumph from thence a rich treasure. David Lloyd was succeeded by his son Rhys.—(L. G. Cothi's *Works; Mont. Coll.*, etc.)

Lloyd, Rees ab David, or Rhys ab Dafydd Llwyd, of Newtown, was the son of the above-named David Lloyd, and was thirteenth in lineal descent from Elystan Glodrudd. He was esquire of the body to king Edward IV, and was a staunch Yorkist. Edward rewarded him for his services by appointing him Governor of Montgomery Castle. He was also steward of the lordships of Montgomery, Cedewain, Kerry, Cyfeiliog, and Arwystli. Lewys Glyn Cothi, in an Ode addressed to

him, describes him as a powerful and distinguished warrior. He did not live long to enjoy his honours, for he fell in 1469 on the bloody field of Danesmore, near Banbury, where 5,000 Welshmen were, it is said, left dead on the field, and their leaders, the Earl of Pembroke, Sir Richard Herbert, and many other eminent persons, were taken prisoners and beheaded. Rees left two sons, Thomas ap Rees, or Pryce of Newtown, and Meredydd ap Rees, or Pryce of Glanmiheli, Kerry. From their time all the somewhat numerous branches of this family have borne the surname of Pryce.—(*Ibid.*)

Meredith, Rev. Benjamin, a popular Nonconformist minister, ordained at Llanbrynmair in 1733, as pastor of the Independent Church there, but who, the following year, was requested to resign his charge because some of his views concerning several important doctrines were not considered orthodox. He was succeeded by the celebrated Lewis Rees, father of the still more celebrated Dr. Abraham Rees. He translated into Welsh Bunyan's *Jerusalem Sinner Saved.* This was published at Hereford in 1721, and subsequently at Chester in 1765.—(*Llyfr. y Cymry*, 327-8, 483.)

Meredith, Richard, of Cwmllinau, Cemmes, was a a young man of great promise. He wrote several able articles for the *Traethodydd* and other magazines, and some poetry. He died in the spring of 1856, aged twenty-eight years. His brother, Lewis Meredith, in 1852 published a small volume of Welsh poetry of very considerable merit, under the title *Blodau Glyn Dyfi.* Some years afterwards he emigrated to America, where he entered the Wesleyan ministry.

Meredith, Thomas, of Coedyrhos, Mochdre, was one of the earliest in Montgomeryshire to join the great Methodist movement, and about the year 1745 was appointed an exhorter and superintendent of some of the small societies in the neighbourhood of his home. He was a man of great zeal and courage, and in attempting, with Mr. Evan Roberts (the writer's great grand-

father), to put down the riotous licentiousness and immorality which then prevailed in Mochdre, he subjected himself to a good deal of ill-usage, and on more than one occasion, it is said, barely escaped with his life. When the unhappy differences arose between Howell Harries and Daniel Rowlands, the two Methodist leaders, which led to their separation, Meredith adhered to the former, and went to Trefecca, as many others of his followers did, to live with him. How long he remained is not stated, but during his stay there he adopted mystical and Antinomian views, and with a number of others seceded, under the leadership of one Thomas Sheen. On his return into Montgomeryshire he attempted to win converts to his views, and in some measure succeeded. With that object in view, he published in 1770 *The Scourge for the Assyrian, the great oppressor, according to the slaughter of Midian*, a work by the Rev. William Erbury, together with letters of Erbury and Morgan Llwyd, and a poem by John Cennick. The same year he also published a small work of his own, *Some Observations on passages of Scripture, and Letters.* The religious views he had adopted during his latter years paralysed his own spirit, and greatly weakened his influence for good over his neighbours.—(*Llyfr. y Cymry*, 525; *Meth. Cymru*, ii, 373-4.)

Morgan, Rev. David, of Llanfyllin, a well-known Independent minister, was a native of Cardiganshire. He was born at Dolwen, in that county, December 27, 1779, his father being a respectable freeholder. In his youth he was placed on trial in a shop at Machynlleth, but after six months' probation, his aversion to trade was so great that the idea of bringing him up to it had to be abandoned, and he returned home to his parents, with whom he remained until he was about twenty-six. He then married Mary, eldest daughter of John Hughes, Esq., of Llwynglas, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cardigan, and took a farm in the same neighbourhood. During his short

stay at Machynlleth he had been brought under the influence of the Rev. John Roberts, of Llanbrynmair, which eventually led him about this time to forsake the communion of the Church of England, in which he had been brought up, and to join the Independents, which he did in the year 1807. He was naturally gifted with great fluency of speech, readiness and clearness of expression, gifts which his neighbours and fellow church-members were not slow to discover, and at their earnest solicitation he was induced to enter the ministry. In 1813 he was ordained at Towyn to take charge of several churches in that neighbourhood. The following year he accepted a call from the Independent Church at Machynlleth to become its pastor, and in that capacity he laboured with much ability and success for twenty-two years. He was the means of building five chapels in the immediate neighbourhood, and during his ministry at Machynlleth 500 members were added to the churches under his care. His stipend during the whole time was only £30 a year. In 1836 he removed to Manchester to undertake the pastorate of the Welsh Independent Church there. Having held that office three years, he accepted an invitation to undertake a similar charge at Llanfyllin. He took up his residence accordingly in that town in 1839, remaining there eighteen years; that is, until October, 1857, when old age and infirmities compelled him to resign his charge. A small annuity having been secured for him through the exertions of a few of his numerous friends, he retired to Oswestry to spend his few remaining days. But he was not destined long to enjoy his well-earned rest, for in three weeks' time after his removal to Oswestry, namely, on the 14th of June 1858, he died. On the 18th of the same month he was buried in the graveyard belonging to the Independent Chapel at Llanfyllin. Mr. Morgan had a striking presence, and was an excellent preacher. His sermons generally displayed much ability, but his delivery was too rapid and monotonous, a defect which prevented his attaining

any great popularity. He was intensely Nonconformist in principle, and a sturdy advocate of religious equality. He was a great reader, a hard student, and an incessant writer, as well as a hard-working pastor. He was in the habit for years of getting up to his studies at three o'clock in the morning. His principal works are:—1. *Hanes yr Eglwys Gristionogol* ("History of the Christian Church", 2 vols. 1830); 2. *Dyledswydd yr Eglwysi at eu Gweinidogion, yn cael ei ystyried mewn pregeth*("The Duty of Churches to their Ministers considered in a sermon"), 1830 ; 3. *Pregeth ar Ymneilldduaeth* ("A Sermon on Dissent") ; 4. *Pregeth ar Ddiwygiad Crefyddol* ("A Sermon on Religious Revivals"); 5. *Hanes Ymneilldduaeth* ("History of Nonconformity") 1855, not completed; 6. *Darlithiau ar Lyfr y Datguddiad* ("Lectures on the Book of Revelation"); and 7. *Cyflwr gwreiddiol, cwymp, a chynrychiolaeth Adda* ("Adam's Original State, Fall, and Representative Character"). All these works displayed no less the clear and acute intellect than the great research and industry of their author. He also wrote a great deal for the *Dysgedydd* and other magazines.—(*Enwogion Cymru, Gwyddoniadur*, etc.)

Morgan, The Ven. Hugh, M.A., was the second son of Hugh Morgan of Machynlleth, estate agent and merchant, and Catharine his wife, and was born in the year 1826. Being destined for the Church, he entered Jesus College, Oxford, where in due time he took his Master's degree. He was ordained Deacon in 1849, and Priest in 1850. After serving one or two curacies, he, in 1855, succeeded the Rev. Evan Evans, the well-known poet *Ieuan Glan Geirionydd*, as Incumbent of Rhyl, where he continued to labour up to the time of his death. As a parish clergyman he was very hard-working and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. In consequence of the rapid growth of Rhyl, it became necessary to provide additional church accommodation, chiefly for its English inhabitants. This, Mr. Morgan with great zeal set about doing; and owing principally

to his exertions, St. Thomas's Church, a very handsome edifice in a central position, was built, at a cost of upwards of £13,000. It was partly opened for Divine Service in 1862, but was not finally consecrated until March 1869. Mr. Morgan and his wife contributed themselves upwards of £1,500 of the total expenditure. Mr. Morgan also succeeded in getting the National school greatly enlarged and improved in 1857, at a cost of over £1,000. Trinity Church, in the same town, was also enlarged and improved, in 1869, and an organ was set up in it, with the following inscription: "Rhodd Hugh Morgan, Ficer Rhyl, mewn diolchus gôf am garedigrwydd ei gyfeillion, pan ar feddwl ymadael i blwyf Llanrwst. Nadolig 1867." ("The gift of Hugh Morgan, Vicar of Rhyl, in grateful remembrance of the kindness of his friends when he thought of leaving for the parish of Llanrwst. Christmas 1867.") This refers to an offer made to him, by the Bishop, of the valuable living of Llanrwst, worth over £900 per annum, whereas Rhyl at that time was not worth £200 a year. Mr. Morgan, greatly to his honour, declined the offer, preferring to continue at work where his labours were so useful and so highly appreciated. In 1877 he was appointed Canon and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, but these honours he was not permitted to enjoy long. He died at the Canonry of St. Asaph, June 8th, 1878, aged fifty-two years.

Morgan, Jenkin, of Crowlwm, near Llanidloes, deserves honourable mention among the Worthies of Montgomeryshire, as the first who established a Sunday school in Wales. He was a native of South Wales, and was a Methodist exhorter, and the master of one of Madam Bevan's moveable day schools at Tynyfron, near Crowlwm, where Mr. Owen Brown then resided. None but children being able to attend the day school, Jenkin Morgan determined to establish a night school on Wednesdays for the benefit of grown-up persons. This proved so great a success that shortly afterwards he determined to open a school on *Sunday* afternoon or

evening. This step greatly increased the popularity of his school, to which multitudes flocked from distances of five miles and upwards, and in all sorts of weather. Besides the Bible, it appears that Vicar Pritchard's *Canwyll y Cymry* (The Welshman's Candle) was also used as a text book. This was in the year 1769, being at least twelve or thirteen years before the establishment of Sabbath schools at Gloucester by Mr. Robert Raikes.—(*Meth. Cymru;* Evans's *Sunday Schools of Wales*, etc.)

Morgan, Rev. John, M.A., Rector of Matchin, Essex, was the author of *Myfyrdodau ar y pedwar peth diweddaf, sef, Angeu, Barn, Nef ac Uffern* ("Meditations on the four last things, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell"). The author had been Curate at Llanfyllin, and as a token of his esteem for his old parishioners, the preface, which is dated Matchin, May 6th, 1714, is addressed to the inhabitants of Llanfyllin. Five or six editions appeared in the course of the last century.—(*Llyfr. y Cymry*, 444, 565.)

Owen, Anne Warburton, of Glansevern, Berriew, widow and relict of William Owen, Esq., K.C., of the same place, was the daughter and only child of Thomas Sloughter, Esq., a Captain in the 16th (General Burgoyne's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, son of Thomas Sloughter, Esq., High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1756, by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Warburton, Esq., son of Sir Peter Warburton, Bart., of Arley. She was born January 22nd, 1782. She was married, first, in February 1806, to the Rev. Thomas Coupland of Preston. He died a few months afterwards at Lisbon, where they were both staying on a short visit. She was afterwards, in 1823, married to William Owen, Esq., K.C., of Glansevern (of whom see *ante*, vol. xv, p. 204), who died November 10th, 1837. She left no issue by either marriage. Mrs. Owen, during a long residence in Montgomeryshire of over fifty-two years, and especially during her second widowhood, which lasted thirty-eight years, took an active interest

in public affairs, and in all matters tending to the social and moral improvement of her poorer and less fortunate neighbours. Like her husband (Mr. Owen) she was a staunch advocate of political reform, and to her latest day took the liveliest interest in the promotion and passing of Liberal measures. She also came out nobly in aid of the efforts made to provide railway communication between Montgomeryshire and the rest of the kingdom. She subscribed £10,000 towards the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, and was one of the first subscribers to that undertaking, and subscribed considerable sums to the Llanidloes and Mid Wales lines. For this reason she was selected to take the leading part in the opening ceremony of the Newtown and Llanidloes Railway on the 31st August 1859, being the first portion of railway opened for traffic in Montgomeryshire, and she occupied a similar position on the opening, shortly afterwards, of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway to Welshpool. Mrs. Owen was a lady of considerable shrewdness and ability, and of rather uncommon business capacity, and paid great attention to the welfare of her numerous tenantry in Berriew and Llangurig, and in Lancashire, and the development and improvement of her estates. Her Montgomeryshire estates, by virtue of a deed of settlement, executed in her lifetime, became vested upon her death in Arthur Charles Humphreys, Esq. (a great grand-nephew of her late husband), who thereupon took the name and arms of Owen, in pursuance of a clause in the same Deed. Mrs. Owen lived to a very great age. She died January 5th, 1876, being only seventeen days short of completing the ninety-fourth year of her age. On the 11th of the same month she was buried beside her late husband at Berriew Church.

Price, Owen, was a native of Montgomeryshire. In October 1648 he was entered a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, by the Parliamentary Visitors, where he remained four years, and afterwards was appointed master of a public school in Wales, and in that capacity took much

pains to impart Presbyterian principles to his pupils. In 1655 he returned to the University, and became a student of Christ Church, and the following year took his degree. Soon afterwards, he became master of the free school near Magdalen College, to which, by his industry and good way of teaching, he attracted many scholars. Upon the Restoration he was ejected for Nonconformity, and after that kept school, in which he much delighted, in various places in Devonshire and elsewhere. He was the author of the following works: 1. "*The Vocal Organ:* or a new Art of teaching Orthography, by observing the Instruments of Pronunciation and the Difference between Words of like sound, whereby any outlandish or mere Englishman, Woman, or Child, may speedily attain to the exact Spelling, Reading, Writing, or Pronouncing of any word in the English Tongue, without the advantage of its fountains, the Greek and Latin" (Oxon. 1665, 8vo.); 2. "*English Orthography:* teaching (1) The Letters of every sort of Print. (2) All Syllables made of letters"; (3) "*Short Rules* by way of Question and Answer for Spelling, Reading, Pronouncing, using the great Letters and their Points." (4) *Examples of all Words of like sound*, etc. (Oxon. 1670, 8vo.). He died at Oxford on the 25th of November 1671, and was buried two days afterwards near the door leading to the belfry of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.—(Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*)

Pugh, David, of Llanerchydol, for many years Member of Parliament for the Montgomery Boroughs, was the son of Charles Pugh, Esq., and Jane his wife, who married, secondly, Sir Arthur Davies Owen, of Glansevern. He was born August 14th, 1789. He succeeded to the Llanerchydol estates, under the will of his great-uncle, David Pugh, Esq., of London (Sheriff 1793), on the death of his widow in October 1819. Mr. Pugh joined the local Militia, in which he became Captain, in December 1819. In 1828 the old regiment was disbanded, but in February 1831 a new corps of Yeomanry Cavalry was formed, with the Right Hon. C.

W. W. Wynn, M.P., as Lieut.-Colonel, and Mr. Pugh as Major, a post which he resigned in January 1844. He served the office of Sheriff of his native county in 1823, and in 1830 was appointed Recorder of Welshpool, an office which was abolished by the operation of the Municipal Corporations Act. Mr. Pugh was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire. At the first general election after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which took place in December that year, Mr. Pugh was elected Member of Parliament for the newly constituted district of Montgomeryshire Boroughs, in the Conservative interest. He was opposed by Col. (afterwards Sir John) Edwards, the Whig, or Reform, candidate, whom he defeated by a majority of 14, the number of votes recorded being for Pugh 335, Edwards 321. A petition was, however, immediately lodged against his return, which was heard the following April, and resulted in his being unseated. He did not again seek the suffrages of the electors until the general election of 1847, when he entered the field as an opponent of the sitting member, the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley (afterwards Baron Delamere). Party feeling ran very high, and the contest was so exceedingly close that it resulted in a double return, the number of votes on both sides being equal. The Indenture returning Mr. Cholmondeley was, however, taken off the file by order of the House of Commons, dated February 14th, 1848, and Mr. Pugh retained the seat. At the general election of 1852, Mr. George Hammond Whalley, of Plasmadoc, came out to oppose him, but was defeated by a majority of 135 votes, the numbers being for Pugh 435, Whalley, 300. At the general election of 1857 the seat was not contested, and Mr. Pugh continued to represent the Boroughs until his death. He never, it is believed, took part in the debates in the House of Commons, but faithfully supported his party with his vote. Mr. Pugh was one of the promoters and first Directors of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, and was also an active

and useful County Magistrate, and, as a kind and courteous country gentleman, was much respected by all who knew him, irrespective of political differences of opinion. He died April 20th, 1861, and was buried at Welshpool parish church. Mr. Pugh, by his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Evan Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Beguildy, Radnorshire, whom he married July 11th, 1815, and who died October 8th, 1863, had five children, namely (1) David, born April 24th, 1817, died unmarried, September 23rd, 1857; (2) Margaret Anne, born in 1818, married Captain Willes Johnson, R.N. (who was a brother of Lady Edwards, the relict of Sir John Edwards, Bart., and succeeded Mr. Pugh as M.P. for the Montgomery Boroughs), died November 25th, 1881, leaving three daughters; (3) Charles Vaughan, Captain 90th Light Infantry, born May 19th, 1819, married Felicia Harriet, only daughter of Captain Gosling, R.N., died without issue December 28th, 1874; (4) Mary Jane, married Peter Audley Lovell, Esq., of Cole Park, Wilts, who died March 18th, 1869, leaving one son, Peter Audley David Arthur Lovell, Lieut. Coldstream Guards; (5) John Cadwalader, Lieut. 1st Royal, born May 30th, 1829, died unmarried, July 19th, 1851. Of the above sons and daughters of Mr. Pugh, Mrs. Lovell alone survives, and by Royal License she took the additional name of Pugh, in accordance with the provisions of her father's will.

Richards, John, of Llwyngronwy, near Machynlleth, was the author of a small work published at Machynlleth in 1787 under the title, *Ychydig o Reolau i'w derbyn a'u harfer gan bob dyn ag sydd am fod yn Gristion yn ol y Bibl* ("A few Rules to be received and made use of by every Man that would be a Christian according to the Bible"). Another edition apparently followed in 1789.—*(Llyfr. y Cymry.)*

Roberts, Rev. George, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, was born at Bronyllan, in the parish of Mochdre, Montgomeryshire, February 11th, 1769. His parents

were Evan and Mary Roberts, who, after a long life of piety, ended their days at Bont-Dolgadfan, Llanbrynmair. George Roberts was a brother of the late Rev. John Roberts of Llanbrynmair, and uncle of the poet *Gwilym Cyfeiliog*, and his brother, the Rev. Richard Williams (C.M.), Liverpool, and of the Revs. Samuel and John Roberts, Conway. On May 20th, 1795, he married Jane Edwards, of Cwmderwen, Llanerfyl, and on the 11th of the following July they and some of their kindred and friends arranged to emigrate to the United States of America. Their friend, Ezekiel Hughes, of Cwmcarnedducha (see *ante*, p. 3), one of the company, had engaged the *Maria*, a Bristol ship, for the voyage, and they walked all the way from Llanbrynmair to Carmarthen to meet the *Maria*, but as it could not at that time sail up the Carmarthen River, they engaged a smaller ship to take them to Bristol; but that smaller ship was closely watched by a press-gang, and to evade the horrid danger of being taken and "pressed" into the navy, the husbands resolved to walk all the way from Carmarthen to Bristol, leaving their courageous young wives and their luggage to come after them in the little ship of William Hugh. As that little craft was very slow in spreading its sails to start, the women became uneasy, and resolved to walk after their husbands towards Bristol. Their husbands and the captain of the *Maria*, confident that they should meet the small ship of William Hugh, sailed towards America, and they did meet Hugh's ship, as expected, but to their great sorrow their wives were not there, and William Hugh would not deliver up their luggage but in the Bristol Custom House; consequently they had to return to Bristol, where they happily found their wives alive, but in sorrow and distress. Their joy on meeting after such trials and confusion cannot be expressed. It is painful to reflect on the anxieties, and troubles and expenses caused unto them and many others by the cruel oppressions of the barbarous press-gangs of those bloody days. The partners of George Roberts were Ezekiel

Hughes, of Cwmcarnedducha, and Edward Bebb, who had married Margaret, a sister of George Roberts, and Rev. Rees Lloyd, and William and Morgan Gwilym, and David Francis, and their families and some others. They were very dear friends, but after laborious movements in America, they settled in different localities. George Roberts started the Cambria Settlement in Pennsylvania. Edward Bebb settled in the fruitful valley of Paddy's Run, Ohio, where he started a flourishing settlement; and Ezekiel Hughes bought a large tract of rich land at Cleves, near Cincinnati, and became a friend and neighbour of President Harrison. Bebb's son William was elected Governor of Ohio, and filled afterwards several offices under the United States Government. They all at first sustained many hardships and privations, but lived to see their small clusters of pole cabins develop into flourishing cities. George Roberts was very highly esteemed in the various callings which he followed. He was handy at the loom in weaving warm clothing for his family and neighbours. He was earnest and practical as a Christian minister. He was keen and impartial as one of the Judges of the county. He was a regular and very affectionate correspondent, especially with his brother and other relatives in Wales; was intimate with Mr. Rush, the then United States Ambassador to London, and was always anxious to strengthen all feelings of goodwill and co-operation between England and the United States. Though George Roberts and his sisters, and Ezekiel Hughes, and Edward Bebb, and Rev. Rees Lloyd, and William and Morgan Gwilym, and David Francis, and their families and companions, now rest from their labours, they have left their footprints for our guidance, and their works do follow them. Though dead they yet speak, their memories are blessed, and the influence of their lives will benefit coming generations. George Roberts, in 1834, published at Ebensburg, *A View of the Primitive Ages*, being a translation of *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, by the Rev. Theophilus Evans. This translation was re-

printed at Llanidloes some twenty years ago. George Roberts lived to a good old age. He died at Ebensburg in November 1853, in his eighty-fifth year. Among his children were Thomas, an able and popular preacher, who died young; Edward, a successful merchant at Ebensburg; and another son well known in America as *Judge* Roberts. He had also three daughters. Many of his descendants occupy good positions, and are held in high esteem as active, loyal, and high-minded citizens of the United States.—(*Ex. inf.* Rev. S. Roberts, etc.)

Thomas, Evan, was the son of John Abel, or John Thomas, of Wtra Wen, in the parish of Llanfair, and was born in the year 1733. He was brought up a printer, and was an accurate and quick compositor, and a good Welsh scholar, which caused his services to be sought and appreciated in English printing offices where Welsh books were printed. From Shrewsbury, where he was employed in 1765, he removed to Chester, thence about 1767 to Carmarthen, where he remained some years, and among other works corrected for the press an edition of the Welsh Bible. He was then one of the principal contributors to the *Eurgrawn Cymraeg*, the first Welsh magazine ever published, which first came out about 1770 under the editorship of the Rev. Peter Williams, and was printed by Mr. John Ross, of Carmarthen, where Thomas was employed. His father, John Thomas, also contributed some poetry to the magazine. In 1781 he was a compositor in the office of Mr. T. Wood, the first publisher of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*. He was married to a lady of very respectable connections, being a sister of Mr. Richards, father of Baron Richards of Caerynwch. Unfortunately he gave way to drink, and became a man of a somewhat loose character in his later years. He had given up his occupation as a printer, and set up as an astrologer, conjurer, and foreteller of future events, to such as would listen to him; and towards the end of his life had become a wanderer so poor and needy that he had often to beg for his daily bread, and at last was glad to find a refuge in the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, where

he died on the 12th of January 1814, aged eighty years. He was a good poet, many of his productions being published under the bardic name of *Ieuan Fardd Du.* Besides various works of other authors which were brought out of the press under his editorship and superintendence, he wrote or translated the following: *Anfeidrol werthfawrogrwydd Enaid dyn,* etc. ("The Infinite Value of Man's Soul," etc.), 1767; 2. *Helaethrwydd o ras i'r penaf o bechaduriaid* ("Grace abounding," etc.), by John Bunyan, a new translation, 1767; 3. *Barnedigaethau o fnadwy Duw ar blant creulawn, drwg ac anufudd i'w rhieni* ("God's Terrible Judgments on Cruel, Wicked, and Disobedient Children") a translation, 1767; 4. *Traethawd ar Fywyd Ffydd* ("A Treatise on a Life of Faith", by the Rev. W. Romaine), a translation, 1767; 5. *Hymnau cymmwys i addoliad Duw o waith y diweddar Barch. Jenkin Jones, yn nghyda'i Farwnad* ("Hymns adapted to the Worship of God, by the late Rev. Jenkin Jones, with his Elegy"), 1768. He also for some time published an Almanac in his own name, price sixpence.—(*Cambro Briton,* i, 463; *Llyfr. y Cymry,* etc.)

Tudur, the founder of Darowen Church, was a saint who lived about the close of the sixth century. He was one of the sons of Arwystli Gloff by Tywynwedd, daughter of Amlawdd Wledig, and was the brother of Tyfrydog, Twrnog, and Twrog. The church of Mynyddislwyn is also dedicated to him.—(Rees's *Welsh Saints; Iolo MSS.,* etc.)

Tydecho, a saint who lived in the early part of the sixth century, was the son of Amwn Ddu ab Emyr Llydaw, and came with his cousin, St. Cadfan, from Armorica to Wales. He settled with his sister Tegfedd in the district of Mawddwy, and founded the churches of Llanymawddwy, Mallwyd, Cemmaes, and Garthbeibio. Formerly, a chapel called Capel Tydecho also existed in Llandegfan, Anglesey. The sanctity of his life became known far and wide, but Maelgwn Gwynedd, then a dissolute young man, offered him many wrongs and insults, which proved harmless to the saint, owing

to the miracles which he was able to perform. Maelgwn was brought to his senses, and made ample reparation by gifts and immunities. Cynon, another chief also, who carried away his sister Tegfedd, was compelled in like manner to restore her unhurt, and to make amends by the grant of lands in Garthbeibio. These and other particulars are given at length in the legend of St. Tydecho, written in the form of a *Cywydd*, or Ode, by Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, of Mathafarn, the eminent poet, about the year 1450, and which is printed in the *Cam. Reg.*, vol. ii, p. 375.—(*Ibid.*)

Vaughan, Sir Griffith, Knight Banneret, Lord of Burgedin, Trelydan, Garth and Gaerfawr in Guilsfield, and knighted, it is said, on the field of Agincourt. (See "A Powysian at Agincourt", in *Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 139; also pedigree in *Mont. Coll.*, viii, pp. 309, 404.)

Vaughan, Margaret, was the second daughter of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery, and sister to Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury. She was married to John Vaughan, son and heir to Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, by which match (Lord Herbert in his Autobiography observes) "some former differences betwixt our house and that were appeased and reconciled." At her request, Edward Morris, of Perthillwydion, translated into Welsh *The Christian Monitor*, and it was published in 1689 at her expense under the title *Y Rhybuddiwr Cristnogawl.* For this, Huw Morus, the poet, composed *Englynion* in her praise, which are reprinted among his collected works in *Eos Ceiriog.*

Vaughan, Rees, a learned barrister of Gray's Inn, and author of *Practica Walliæ*, printed in 1672 (after his death), was the second son of Harry Vaughan of Gelligoch, Machynlleth, by his wife Mary, daughter of Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Glyn, Merionethshire. His elder brother Harry having died without issue, he became heir to the Gelligoch estate, and is so described in 1654. The *Practica Walliæ* was a guide to the proceedings of the Great Sessions in Wales, and included abridgments of the principal statutes relating

to Wales, with tables of fees, etc. In July 1653 he was appointed Prothonotary for the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and he is said to have stood as a candidate at an election for the county of Merioneth. Gelligoch has additional interest from being the birthplace of Mrs. Cobden, or at least the place where she spent part of her early life, and where her father and grandfather long resided. It now belongs to Mr. David Howell, a member of the Council of the Powysland Club.—(*Mont. Coll.*, ix, 426; *Byegones*, August 1882.)

Walton, James, of Dolforgan, Kerry, was remarkable for his inventive genius. Like Brindley and Arkwright and other great leaders of industry who have established the supremacy of England as a manufacturing nation, he was a man of marked individuality of character, clearness of mental vision, strength of will, and steadfastness of purpose, and he has left behind him a long roll of original ideas, many of which, carried into practice, have assisted greatly in increasing the productive powers of the great cotton-spinning trade. He was the son of Mr. Isaac Walton, a merchant and friezer of woollen goods, and was born at the Stubbins, Ripponden, Yorkshire, April 15th, 1803. While working with his father he noticed the defects of the somewhat primitive friezing machine then in use, and set to work to improve it. He was then from eighteen to twenty years of age. To enable himself to carry out his experiments he removed to a small workshop near the North Bridge, Halifax, where he constructed the first improved friezing machine. About 1824 he removed to larger premises at Sowerby Bridge. To meet the demand that arose, he built a considerable number of these machines for the supply of the then famous Petersham cloth, and for two years, that is, while that cloth continued in fashion, they were kept continuously working day and night. This first success brought him a considerable fortune; but not satisfied with it he continued his experiments, the result being that in 1834 he invented a series of machines for raising the pile of

woollen fabrics by means of wire cards, in place of the vegetable teazles formerly employed for that purpose. He also constructed at Sowerby Bridge the largest planing machine which had up to that time been attempted in this country. About 1836 he went to Manchester, and entered into partnership with Messrs. Parr & Curtis, the owners of the original American card-setting machine, who carried on the business of patent cardmaking in Store Street, London Road, and subsequently in Ancoats, where the extensive machine-making works of Messrs. Parr & Curtis are still carried on. Mr. Walton invented several beautiful and ingenious contrivances for the improvement of the card-setting machine, which he brought to its present high state of speed and perfection. It was, indeed, for a long time, and to some extent still is, one of the most interesting and attractive sights in the cotton industry of Lancashire. Amidst all the wonders of mechanical science it stands almost unrivalled as an example of rapidity and precision of mechanical action, and many have watched its movements and stood lost in wonder at the almost sentient activity of this little automaton, which hour after hour works on with unvarying certainty of action. About this time he also invented and patented an improved foundation for the backs of wire cards, namely layers of cloth and indiarubber connected together in lieu of leather. This invention was contested, and became the subject of long and expensive litigation, the suits of Walton *v.* Potter & Horsfall, which extended from 1839 to 1843. Mr. Walton then made a vow that he would never afterwards enter a Court of Justice, a vow which he religiously observed even while he was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. The rubber as then manufactured by the process of mastication proving defective, Mr. Walton again set to work and remedied the defect by the invention of a series of ingenious machines and processes which enabled him to produce an endless sheet of rubber without mastication. Having succeeded, he would not trust

himself again to the uncertain protection of the patent laws of the time, but selected trustworthy men to work in these departments, which he kept strictly under lock and key for about ten years, during which, and before the secret leaked out, he was able not only to recoup himself the great cost of the previous patent trials, but to accumulate a large fortune out of the advantage his cards possessed over those of other manufacturers. His process is now almost universally adopted as the most perfect method of making wire cards for cotton spinning. After some time Mr. Walton's partnership with Messrs. Parr & Curtis was dissolved. In 1853 he established the large card-manufacturing concern at Haughton Dale, near Manchester, the largest of its kind probably in the world, where he and his sons effected many other important improvements, which greatly reduced the price of cards, the cotton-spinner of to-day paying about one-fourth of the prices formerly charged. Among numerous other inventions by Mr. Walton, not already mentioned, may be named the machines for cutting and facing the various tappets and double twill wheels, the first practical wire stop-motion for machines, a new system of wire-drawing, wire-testing, and wire brush-making, and the patent rolled angular wire, all of which attest the fertility of his inventive genius. It is satisfactory to be able to add that he himself was permitted to reap the reward of his own patient toil, talent and industry, and that he amassed a large fortune. He resided some years at Compstall, in Derbyshire. Subsequently, he, about eighteen or twenty years ago, purchased the Cwm-llecoediog estate, Mallwyd, and took up his residence there. He afterwards, in 1868, purchased the mansion and estate of Dolforgan, Kerry, where he principally dwelt the rest of his life, having retired from active business some years before. He served the office of Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1877. Mr. Walton was of a very quiet, retiring disposition, and could never be induced to appear as a public man. He was a very

liberal benefactor to institutions of a religious, educational and charitable character, and often gave away large sums anonymously. He erected a large day and Sunday school at Haughton, and in 1876 he and his son, Mr. William Walton, founded and endowed a church at the same place at a cost of £4,000. A little before his death he contributed £1,000 towards the restoration of Kerry Church. He died at Dolforgan, November 5th, 1883, aged eighty years, and was buried in Kerry churchyard, being, in fact, the first to be interred in a portion of land just added from the Dolforgan estate. Mr. Walton's only surviving sons, William (who still carries on the business at Haughton) and Phillip, inherit some of Mr. Walton's inventive genius, Mr. Phillip Walton having originated and established the now important industry of linoleum floorcloth, as well as that of Lincrusta-Walton wall decoration.—(*Times; Oswestry Advertiser; Halifax Guardian*, etc.)

Waring, Edmund, Esq., of Aberhavesp Hall, was a devoted adherent of King Charles I, and was one of those who at one time were intended to be made Knights of the Royal Oak as a reward for their loyalty. His estate was then valued at £700.—(Gw. Mechain's *Works*, iii, p. 207.)

Williams, Evan, parish Clerk of Llanfihangel in the early years of the present century, was a poet of some genius. His compositions were chiefly carols, but little of his work has been published. He was a joiner by trade. He had some unhappy differences with his satirical contemporary, Twm o'r Nant.—(*Lleyn MSS.*)

Williams, Henry, of Ysgafell, Llanllwchaiarn. A very full account of this worthy, written by his gifted descendant, Miss Jane Williams, having already appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, iv, p. 169, it will not be necessary here to do more than refer the reader to that Memoir.

Williams, Rev. Richard, of Liverpool, was the second son of Richard and Mary Williams of Winllan, afterwards of Weeg, Llanbrynmair. He was born at

the former place on the 31st of January 1802. His father was a flannel manufacturer in rather a small way, to which business he, some years after his marriage, added that of a farmer. His mother was a sister of that eminent minister of Christ, the Rev. John Roberts of Llanbrynmair. Both were persons of very high moral character, and brought up their children, of whom they had ten, with great care. He received his early education at a school kept by his uncle Roberts, and when he was sixteen years was placed for three months only under the care of Mr. William Owen, who kept school at Welshpool, to obtain a better knowledge of English. When he was about twenty years old he began to preach with the Calvinistic Methodists. He also occasionally wrote poetry about this time, some pieces of which are still well known. In 1826 he spent four months at Birmingham and three months at Wrexham, partly in preaching and partly in improving himself in English grammar and other branches of knowledge. He read with avidity every good or useful book that he could get hold of, and was a very hard student. He intended going to Cheshunt College about this time to prepare himself for the ministry, but was persuaded by some of his friends to go in the first instance to a good school at Liverpool for a year or two before going to College. He accordingly entered a superior school there, at which he remained for eighteen months, but his funds falling short he opened a school himself for his own support. This was in the beginning of 1830. In the summer of that year he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hughes of Liverpool. In July 1834 he gave up school-keeping, so that he might devote himself more exclusively to the work of the ministry, which during the remainder of his life he did with great zeal and devotion, more especially in connection with the church assembled in Mulberry Street Chapel, Liverpool. He was ordained to administer the Sacraments in June 1835. He took an active part in the Total Abstinence movement which was set on foot soon after this time.

In 1838 he began to write a series of able essays on doctrinal points for the *Drysorfa*, in the form of dialogues between a preacher and his hearer, which attracted much attention and caused an urgent demand to be made for their publication in a collected form. This was complied with, and the first edition of the work, *Y Pregethwr a'r Gwrandawr* ("The Preacher and Hearer"), appeared in the spring of 1840. Thousands of copies were sold in the course of a few months, and a second edition was called for, which came out in the early part of 1842. A third edition, with a Life of the author, appeared in 1861. Besides this, he also commenced the publication of a series of dialogues between *Y Methodist a'r Llanwr* ("The Methodist and Churchman") on ecclesiastical questions, but which was interrupted by his illness and death. He was also joint-editor of a collection of *Hymns*, and of a serial publication called *Y Pregethwr*, being Sermons by the leading Welsh preachers. He was also one of those who were chiefly instrumental in establishing in 1840 the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, whose operations, confined to Brittany and the Khasee Hills (North-Eastern Bengal), have been in the latter crowned with very great success. His constitution, never strong, became a prey, during the last two or three years of his life, to rheumatic gout and consumption, to which he finally succumbed on the 30th of August 1842, in the forty-first year of his age. He was buried the following Friday, the 2nd of September, at Low Hill Cemetery, where a handsome monument was shortly afterwards raised to his memory by subscription among his Liverpool friends and admirers.—(*Y Pregethwr a'r Gwrandawr*, 3rd ed.; *Gwyddoniadur*, Suppt., p. 740, etc.)

Williams, Rev. Rowland, M.A., Rector of Ysceifiog and Canon of St. Asaph, was born at Mallwyd in March 1779, and was educated at Ruthin Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Jesus College, Oxford, where he gained a Scholarship, and took his B.A. degree in

January 1802, and his M.A. degree in January 1805. After leaving the University he was appointed second Master of Bangor Grammar School, and Incumbent of Llandegai, and in the course of a short time, Chaplain to Bishop Cleaver. He was the means of establishing at Bangor a Society for the publication of small books or tracts on religious subjects, such as Bishop Griffith's *On the Lord's Prayer*, which proved very beneficial in its results, and in other ways he actively laboured as a good and faithful minister of Christ. On Dr. Cleaver's translation to St. Asaph, he gave Mr. Williams, in 1807, the Vicarage of Cilcain, Flintshire, from which in 1809 he was promoted to the Rectory of Halkin, in the same county, and the same year he was appointed a Canon of St. Asaph. In 1819 Bishop Luxmoore gave him the Vicarage of Meifod in this county, which he held for seventeen years. In 1836 he was again promoted to the Rectory of Ysceifiog, which he held until his decease on the 28th of December 1854. He was an accomplished scholar and writer. He was appointed one of four by the Welsh Bishops to edit a new edition of the Welsh Prayer Book. He wrote the *Lives* of the Rev. Peter Roberts, the antiquary, and of Bishop Griffith, and contributed many able articles to the *Gwyliedydd* and *Cambro Briton*. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Merioneth, Flint, and Montgomery, and was greatly esteemed by rich and poor alike for his many excellent qualities. He married Jane Wynne, daughter of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones of Treiorwerth, Anglesey, by whom he had several children; his second son being the late Dr. Rowland Williams, Vice-Principal of Lampeter College, and one of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*.—(*His Life*, by the Rev. O. Jones.)

Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D., second son of the above-named, was born at Halkin, in Flintshire, on the 16th August 1817, a few months before his father's promotion to the vicarage of Meifod, in this county, where the subject of this notice spent his earlier years.

He himself used often to say, "I always consider Meifod rather than Halkin the place of my birth." His father gave him lessons, and brought him up with great care under his personal supervision until he was ten years old. At that age he took him to Eton, where he was admitted a scholar, not on the foundation, on the 21st April 1828. He was elected on the foundation on the 28th of July, and received into the College the 15th of September the same year. He was from a child a very diligent student, and sometimes surprised his father's guests and visitors by taking part in the discussion of questions supposed to be far beyond his years. At Eton, the general opinion among his schoolfellows was that he was one of the ablest boys that had ever been there, and it was a common saying that "his Essays were so learned and his answers so profound in the Newcastle examination, when he gained the Medal (1835), as to be quite beyond the capacities of his examiners." He was noted for his tenacity in argument, and never gave in unless he was thoroughly convinced that he was wrong. He was, moreover, a very religious boy, and had the courage of his convictions, so that he dared to bend his knees in prayer morning and evening in the "long room", when to do so too often provoked sneers and scoffs from the other boys. He left Eton with a very high reputation, and on the 8th of November 1836 was admitted into King's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Battie scholarship. In Michaelmas term 1838 he took pupils at Cambridge, and during the summer vacation of 1839 he became private tutor to Captain Burton, of Dunstall Priory, Kent. He was always a most patriotic Welshman. In the summer of 1840 we find him taking part at an Eisteddfod, held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, and urging the maintenance of that national institution by Welshmen. A few months afterwards, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, he set out on a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy. On his return to England he somewhat reluctantly accepted an

Assistant-Mastership at Eton in January 1842, having previously, in 1841, taken his B.A. degree at Cambridge, but he only for a short time held the office. An attack of inflammation of the lungs caused him, under medical advice, to leave Eton and return to Cambridge. The following autumn he received deacon's orders from the Bishop of Lincoln, and was ordained priest by the same prelate the following year. He held no living, but gave his services free to relieve some of the overworked clergy of Cambridge and the neighbourhood. He always preached without notes, and this, with his earnestness and masterly style, produced a great impression, especially on the farmers and labourers who flocked to hear him. In July 1843 he was appointed classical tutor at King's College, and on the 10th of October entered upon his duties, which he continued to perform for six or seven years with great assiduity. At the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge in June, he read a paper *On Local and Hereditary Differences of Complexion in Great Britain, with casual References to the Cimbri.* In the spring of 1846 he published *Lays from the Cimbric Lyre*, under the *nom de plume*, "Goronva Camlan." He won the University Prize of £500 for an Essay, which, after many additions had been made to it, was published under the title of *Christianity and Hinduism*, and is considered one of his ablest works. It was dedicated to Prince Albert, who greatly admired it for the erudition and research it displayed, as well as its argumentative power, and offered the author, as a token of his appreciation, the post of Chaplain in India, which, however, he declined. In October 1848 he tried for the office of Public Orator, but was defeated by Dr. Bateson, of St. John's College. He spent the Long Vacation of 1849 on the Continent. Just before leaving England he wrote an article for the *Quarterly Review* on *Methodism in Wales*, which attracted much notice. Before the end of the same year he was elected Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, in succession to the Rev. Harold

Browne, who had resigned the office, and the Bishop of Llandaff at once asked him to become his Chaplain. Thus he left Cambridge amid the regrets and good wishes of his many friends there, and in the following spring (1850) took up his residence at Lampeter, and entered upon his duties as Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew. These he fulfilled with great zeal and ability for twelve years. In December 1854 Mr. Williams was appointed Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge, and on the first Sunday in Advent he began the delivery of a series of sermons, which, however, was, after he had preached two of them, interrupted by his being summoned to the bedside of his father at Ysgeifiog, in what proved to be his last illness. On March 25th, 1855, he was appointed to preach the Memorial Sermon at King's College, commemorative of its foundation; and the following May these three, with about twenty other sermons preached at Lampeter, were published under the title, *Rational Godliness,* and created a deep impression in England and Wales. They and their author were unmercifully attacked as enunciating sentiments concerning inspiration, revelation, and prophecy which were opposed to what was considered the orthodox teaching of the Church. The clergy of the diocese of St. David's were particularly loud in their denunciation of him, and lodged with the Bishop a formal remonstrance against Mr. Williams's theological opinions, which induced the Bishop to recommend him to resign his office, while at the same time leaving it entirely to his own discretion. Mr. Williams felt, however, that to resign would be to yield to ignorant popular clamour, thereby condemning himself on points which he conscientiously believed, while at the same time he could not see that the interests of the College would gain, but he rather believed they would suffer, by his resignation; and gradually the conviction grew upon him that it was his duty to remain. On the 11th of June 1857 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon

him, and about the same time he became Senior Fellow of his College. In accordance with the usual custom on such occasions, he preached a sermon at St. Mary's. Soon afterwards Mr. Williams, upon his marriage with Ellen, daughter of Charles Coksworth, Esq., R.N., accepted the College living of Broadchalke cum Bowerchalke and Alvedistone, which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Hawtrey. In the early part of 1860 the famous *Essays and Reviews* appeared, the joint production of seven eminent men, namely, Dr. Temple, Dr. Williams, the Rev. Baden Powell, the Rev. H. Bristow Wilson, the Rev. C. W. Goodwin, the Rev. Mark Pattison, and Professor Jowett. Many of our readers will remember vividly the loud outcry that at once arose against the so-called heretical doctrines contained in this volume. Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts on account of their contributions to it. Dr. Williams's paper was a review of Bunsen's *Biblical Researches*, and he was charged, among other things, with having asserted that the Bible is not the Word of God, a direct revelation from Him, and that its writers were not inspired by His Spirit in any other sense than as every holy desire, all good counsel, and every perfect deed proceed from Him alone; that with two or three possible exceptions the Old Testament contains no element of divinely inspired foretelling of future persons or events; that Jonah was not an actual historical person, and that the book bearing his name was not written by him; that the Book of Daniel was not written by Daniel, but by some other person; that the Book of Revelation, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and St. Peter's Epistles, are not parts of the Holy Scriptures; that Scriptural accounts of historical facts may be read figuratively, and in a sense totally opposed to their evident literal meaning; that Christ did not suffer or die to reconcile men to the Father, and to be an atonement for their sins; that the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ was spiritual only, and that He did not

take upon Him human nature in the Virgin's womb, etc., etc. The Court of Arches gave its decision against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, but by an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council this decision was reversed. The latter judgment, in favour of the appellants, caused a profound sensation and general astonishment. When the excitement of these proceedings had somewhat subsided, Dr. Williams resumed his literary labours, and proceeded with his translation of the Hebrew prophets, one of his principal works. The first volume was published in his lifetime, but he died before the second was completed. He also composed a drama on *Owen Glyndwr*, to defend that patriot against the charge of having promised to assist Hotspur in his rebellion against Bolingbroke. His last work was *Psalms and Litanies, Counsels and Collects.* In 1869 he suffered much from ill-health, and a little before Christmas took a very severe cold, from which his enfeebled frame never rallied. He died on the 18th of January 1870, at Broadchalke Vicarage, in his fifty-third year. Whatever may be said of the orthodoxy or otherwise of some of Dr. Williams's theological opinions, his deeply religious and devout character impressed itself on all who knew him. He was a man of great natural abilities, which his untiring industry enabled him to turn to the best use, and to win for him a very high position among scholars. He was an earnest seeker after truth, and hesitated not to declare publicly what he was convinced of, whatever the result might be as regarded his own personal prospects in life. He was also of a most kind, obliging, and charitable disposition, and a warm-hearted, patriotic Welshman, to whom the prosperity and well-being of his beloved country were objects of constant solicitude and study. —(*Gwyddoniadur; Contemporary Review*, etc.)

# TRACES OF ROMAN ROADS IN OR NEAR THE VALLEY OF THE VYRNWY.

By T. G. JONES (Cyffin).

---

We have often felt that the tracing of the Roman Roads of Montgomeryshire would afford interesting research, and would also be of value to the archæologist. We therefore humbly offer the following as a small contribution in that direction. A casual observation made by Dr. Edwardes, F.R.C.S., of this parish, stirred up our curiosity and prompted us to visit a spot indicated by him, near Penygeulan, in the parish of Llansantffraid. We were at once struck with great interest, and hope to stir up the same interest in more competent persons, and that this subject will thus be carefully and correctly laid before the readers of the *Montgomeryshire Collections.*

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., in his *Roman Itinera, etc.*, has erroneously placed the Clawdd Coch on the right side of the river Tannad, and the *Via Media*, after crossing the Llanowddyn river at Mathyrafal, on the left or north side of the Vyrnwy, down the Meivod Valley, by Llansantffraid to Clawdd Coch. This could not possibly be the case, as the soft, wet, flooded, low lands of Llawr y Maeni and Dyffryn Meivod were obstacles of such importance that the Roman surveyor would have to avoid, seeking firmer ground, a more advantageous and direct route on the right side, or south of the river Vyrnwy, thus easily arriving at Clawdd Coch, which is on the left of the river Tannad, in a loop or peninsula formed by the meandering of the river Vyrnwy.

Any search, therefore, for traces of this highway must be conducted on the south side of the Vyrnwy. With this purpose in view, we start at Penylan, near Meivod, and follow the course of the river Vyrnwy along its south side, but shortly ascend to higher ground, by way of a hollow in the Broniarth hill, near Braich to Pantglâs, for Cefn y perfa. This spot is interesting, and, from a cursory observation, appears to us to have several earthworks worthy of inspection. From this spot, leaving Pentre'r beirdd on the left, we come to a locality known by the name of Geuffordd (*i.e.* an excavated or enclosed road). From this ridge the view is extensive, commanding the Vyrnwy Valley, Bwlch y cibau, the great Shropshire plain, the Breiddin hill, the Long mountain, and other encamped points of importance in the Roman era. Along this ridge we feel confident that traces of the *Via Media* are still plainly visible, especially so near a house in the occupation of Mr. David Morgan, Geuffordd, where in the immediate vicinity of the house some curious pavements are to be seen. From this place we go along a path which, we assume, follows the exact track of the *Via Media*, until we come to a field now in the occupation of Mr. John Breeze, of Geuffordd. This field is said to be the site of an ancient abbey. We record the traditions fixed on this spot, as they are evidently a confusion, partly pointing to the Abbey of Strata Marcella (which is in the same parish), and possibly to an important station for the Roman courier, which we believe was on this spot. A short lane leading out of this field is called the "Abbey lane." Tradition further asserts that there are traces of graves still visible, and that the hay crop is always more abundant on the supposed graves than on any other part of the field. We venture to suggest here, that as the supposed graves are near the Roman Road, they are the graves of either the Roman soldiers of the neighbouring "Gaers" (fortified places), or of those in charge of the "inns or stages along the road called *mansiones*, com-

monly at the distance of half a day's journey from one another, and at a less distance, places for relays, called *mutationes*, where the public couriers changed their horses." (*Roman Antiquities*, by Alexander Adam, LL.D., 535.) We are told by the same author that the Romans "usually buried their dead near the highway, to be conspicuous, and to remind those who passed of mortality." (*Ibid.*, 444.)

The "Abbey lane" is now only visible in a short length on J. Breeze's land, he having taken up the hedges, and the lane now forms part of his field. But another portion of the lane is seen taking a south-easterly direction through land, and near the house, in the occupation of Mr. Jones of the Street, and is evidently the same as the Abbey lane on Mr. Breeze's land.

The road now known as the "Street", and traced on the Ordnance Survey map, crosses the *Via Media* by the "Street" farm and goes in the direction of Sarn bridge to the left of, and closely under, the Gaerfawr hill. Tradition says that the "Street" was one of the approaches to the "Abbey", and that its hedges were of holly. One of the side hedges is so at the present time to a very great extent—from the Abbey lane to the Gwerddyn—*i.e.* evergreen.

Our road from the "Street" follows the ridge called Cefnrhowniarth (*i.e.* the ridge of the long goad, or pike or lance), derived very possibly from its connection with the station for the public courier to change his horses.

On proceeding along the line of road we come to the Gareglwyd farm. Traces of the *Via Media* were found here in 1870, by Mr. T. P. Jones. On ploughing the "Brook Field", at the depth of about ten inches the plough came in contact with a bed of loose stones about nine or ten feet wide, and from about eight inches to twenty-four inches deep. This layer of stones continued across the field for about 130 yards, and as it was only found on this length, where the stones came

to an abrupt termination, it is suggested that this part only was so laid with stones as it was wet and soft, whilst the other part was dry, and had a gravel subsoil. The stones were well and compactly laid, and great difficulty was experienced in excavating some nineteen and a half tons in a short distance.

From the Gareglwyd we come by a gentle descent to Sarney, the etymon of which signifies that which is laid down or along—a causeway, stepping-stones. This name is given to several Roman roads, Sarn Helen, Sarn Susan, etc. It is evident that at this spot a Sarn or Sarnau would be required, for having now to enter the Rhos, Penrhos (moorland), some skill was needed in laying the stones or "sarn" so as to afford a good road and firm footing.

From Penrhos we come to the "Street" Llandysilio. In the name given to this place we have the Roman strata. We here leave the *Via Media*, and turning suddenly to the left, look for a cross-road leading to Clawdd Coch. The only spot known to the writer is near Newbridge, in a narrow lane leading to that interesting part called Causeway lane, where the original pavement remains to this day. The length of the *Via Media* we have traced is carefully protected by a series of well-laid fortified posts, the remains of which are left to this day along the hills parallel with the road, sometimes on the north and sometimes on the south side, just in such places where the road was most exposed and needed protection.

On the south side, at the entrance into the Vyrnwy valley, we have the Mathyrafal earthworks, having the principal points along the whole length of the valley to Llanymynech Rock in view. Lower down on the north side we have Allt yr ancr, a commanding site opposite to the Llyndu pass, Clawdd llesg, and the approaches from the important locality of Llanerchrochwel by way of Bwlch Aeddan. Thence lower down the Meivod Valley, and on the same side, we have Main, the strongly-fortified camp and entrenchments near Ystymcolwyn, the Gaer,

the Mount, and Bryn-mawr. On the right or south side of the road we also have evidences of the same military protection in the camps at Clawdd llesg, Broniarth, and Gaerfawr.

Connecting the *Via Media* with the principal posts above enumerated, we find branch or cross-roads—*Diverticula*. We shall just point out one or two. The first is one at Braich (*i.e.* branch), affording a direct communication with Gololwyn, an important post, making a surprise impossible up the narrow valley of Gwernycil, and thus endanger the ascent to the higher ground on the Broniarth hill. The next branch road we shall notice is of still greater importance, as it forms a connection between the *Via Media*, the Gaer by Trefnanney, and the strong earthworks at Ystymcolwyn and Bwlch y cibau. This road came down direct by Ystymcolwyn farm to the river Vyrnwy at Pontiscowryd, or Pont is cwr y rhyd (*i.e.* the Bridge just below the ford). This ford is to be seen to this day, and was used by the tenant of the mill for carting corn and flour, up to about forty years ago.

The ascent from the river is very steep to where it joins the road leading to Pentrebeirdd. The road from the river takes the direction of the "Gaer", a very strong post in the township of Trefnanney. Another unconnected piece of ancient road, but evidently part of the same system, may be fixed in the neighbourhood of Pen y Sarn (the head of the Causeway). The present occupier of Rhosddu farm, in ploughing one of his fields near the house, came in contact with a layer of stones. These he caused to be dug up, and from their closely packed state had all the appearance of a paved road. This road led in the direction of "Rhyd-y-bala", across a field of that name, where, having crossed the ford in the Vyrnwy (hence "the ford of the outlet"), follows the dingle under the Ferm bridge on the Meivod road and goes in the direction of Cefn llyfnog and Hen allt, a camp commanding the Llanfyllin and Llanfechain valley. The township of Cefn-

llyfnog was at one time known by the name of "Ystryd y Vyrnwy" (*i.e.* the Vyrnwy Street), evidently deriving its name from this cross-road. (*Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 438.)

We shall now proceed to trace the road connecting Clawdd Coch with Dol-y-felin-blwm (the meadow of the smelting-hearth) at Llanfyllin.

It being now generally acknowledged that Clawdd Coch was at one time a Roman station of some importance, and that the smelting of lead and copper ore was carried on there, or in the vicinity, to a great extent, we would therefore naturally expect to find Roman roads intersecting at this spot; and such, according to several authorities, was the case. Indeed, the lower part of Montgomeryshire, especially so to the north of the Severn, seems to have been a network of roads of greater or less pretensions. We will only attempt to trace one of these roads, and one—as far as our knowledge of the subject goes—hitherto unknown and unexplored. We would suggest at the outset that this road was mainly formed to facilitate the transit of the valuable metals, and a means of communication between two important smelting-hearths, the one at Dôl y felin blwm at Llanfyllin, and the other at Clawdd Coch. Starting, then, at Clawdd Coch, and leaving the Causeway lane behind us, we come to fields on the left of Careghwfa Mills, and fancy we see, midway between the mill and the river Tannad, a spot very much resembling the old raised track of a road. From this place the road went in a line for the old ford in the river Tannad, under Bryn Tannad. Having crossed the river, we go up the steep side land to Penygeulan Farm, on the Oswestry road. This bit of ascent from the river is interesting, for in some parts we find what, we venture to say, is a portion of the old paved way, now covered by a layer of gravel, which has slipped down from the upper side. This bit of paved work is visible from the lower or river side. Half-way up the incline the road turns suddenly to the

left, where there are some traces of a cutting or Geulan—hence Pen y geulan. We here cross the turnpike road and go by the west end of Pen y geulan farmhouse, up a narrow lane or roadway, being a bridle-road so called, there being only a right to ride a horse, or for persons on foot along it. This road is called the "Street", and in going along and inquiring the way, we were directed "to go up the Street." This narrow lane is so called until we get to the "Erwhir wood." The road here has evidently been diverted, but in a pasture field beyond the wood we again find evident traces of the ancient roadway in the raised sides, the disturbed curb-stones, and the abundance of broken stones found loose wherever the ground has been broken up. From the entrance-gate into the Erwhir wood the ancient road takes a direct course on the Montgomeryshire side of the line dividing that county from Shropshire, and across the bye-road leading from Llansantffraid to Llan y blodwel, and here the road enters into Shropshire. We follow this line until we come to the site of the "Whitehall", which is on a field of that name on the Brynyfedwen farm, and in the parish of Llanyblodwel. We will now retrace our steps to Penygeulan, in order to record a few notes made on the spot.

Just previous to the building of a dwelling-house in the village of Llansantffraid, now in the occupation of the Rev. T. Jones, curate, Mr. William Tannatt, the then tenant of Penygeulan, dug up several loads of stone out of the old "Street" on the farm and carted them to the site of the above house, which he was building for himself. These stones were used in the foundations, and bore every evidence of having once been in a pavement or roadway. The part of the "Street" from which these stones were dug up is still left in the same state it was when the stones were carted away. There are many other spots from this place to Whitehall worthy of notice, and have every appearance of having once been a Roman road; and not

the least interesting of these features is the extensive view to be had from that part of the road just above Penymaes. This spot commands the Vyrnwy valley, the great Shropshire plain, with the Wrekin and Stretton hills in the distance, and forms a panorama of unequalled extent and beauty. To hold communication with distant military posts, and to so command the lowlands that surprise was an impossibility, was an essential point in the eye of the Roman surveyor, and for this reason the cefn or ridge of the country was invariably selected. In this respect the various points of our road were unequalled for that purpose.

From this part communication could easily be carried on with neighbouring and distant posts. We can plainly see the Rallt near Welshpool, the Gaerfawr hill near Guilsfield, Powis Castle Park, Mathyrafal, and that part of the route of the *Via Media* we have attempted to trace in the first part of this paper. Still more south of our position we see the Stiper stones, the Long Mountain, the Breidden, and on to Rowton (Rutunium), Nesclif, etc. When we come to the vicinity of "White Hall", we are compelled to pause and admire the skill shown by the Roman surveyor in having attained so commanding a height with such little labour both to man and beast of burden. From a point close to our supposed route we gain a clear sight of all the passes up and down the valley of the Tannad, from Llangedwyn by Llwynbryndinas, Allt-tair-ffynnon, Moelortho, Milltirgerrig, and beyond, into the distant hills of Pennant Melangell, where the river Tannad has its source—all important posts in ancient times. We also command the Roman lead mines of Llangynog and Cwm-blowty, the important passes of Escynfa, Pistyll Rhaiadr, and Maengwynedd, the strong military posts on the Berwyn range—Mynydd y tarw, Cefnhir-fynydd, the Garn, Craig y Mwn—and a direct line of communication is obtained with Segontium, Heriri Mons, and other distant Roman stations, by way of Cadair Ferwyn and Bala. We also overlook the Roman roads

intersecting the Tannad valley at Glantannad, called "Stryd y Planciau", and the other roads also mentioned in Mr. Hancock's *History of Llanrhaiadr* (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, 243-245). To the north, again, of our position we see Gyrn Moelfre, Golfa, Sychdyn, Sycharth, Moelydd, Nant Mawr, and to the east the Porthywaen pass, Offa's Dyke, Bwlch Mawr, the camps at Whitehaven, and Sweeney mountain.

That the Roman engineer should have selected this high ridgway, according to the accepted rule (see *Roman Antiquities*, by Alexander Adams, LL.D., p. 534), so that a prospect of the adjacent country should be had, is very evident, but there was another object in view. The nature of the traffic and mode of transit was such as to necessitate avoiding the soft, clayey valleys. The road along the Llanfechain valley, even up to 1812, was impassable during the winter-time (see foot-note in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 211). It is interesting to notice in passing that the Cefn is close to a division of Llansantffraid, called Winllan (vineyard), separated only by a deep defile or glen, hence "glyn"—the sharp, bold headland of Fron, on our opposite side, having the appearance of a fortification.

Richard Llwyd, of Llanerchrochwel, in his *Topographical Notices*, attached to his *History of Wales* (p. 327), states that the Romans successfully cultivated the vine in the warm, undulating surface of this tract of land, hence called Winllan, or the vineyard; in any case, it is worthy of notice that this division of the parish was occupied by several generations of gardeners well known for their cultivation of flowering and forest trees.

The site of the Whitehall is now hardly recognisable, but is pointed out in a field of that name, part of Brynyfedwen farm, where several loose building stones are to be seen. On our first visit to the site of Whitehall, we discovered a "pig of iron", bearing evident marks of antiquity, and since then another piece known to the forgemen as a "sow of iron", has been found.

This has the "furnace mark". A stone was also found, evidently part of a good building. These are now placed in the Powys-land Museum. Tradition asserts that Whitehall was at one time a magnificent residence, and that about eighty years ago some portions of the outer walls stood, bearing evidence of some pretensions.

From Whitehall we proceed along the same bridle-road until we come to the bye-road leading to Llanyblodwell. Following this we pass Cefn farm and turn on our left into the fields, leaving Old Plasgwyn on our right, descending easily but suddenly into the lower ground, and as suddenly ascending to the higher ground before us by way of what looks very like an old road, worn and hollowed out by the traffic, or to ease the abruptness of the ascent. At this spot we come to an old building, once a dwelling-house, called Ty'n-y-stryd (*i.e.* the house in or on the Street). The name of this house still preserves a memento of the road we are tracing. At this spot we cross the Penybont and Llansantffraid road, and find nothing to guide us, and can only surmise, from the conformation of the ground, that the road followed an occupation road at the back of the Vownog in the direction of Aethnen, following a hollow by a well, where we turn to the left under Ty-llanerch or Ty-timoth. Leaving Pentre on the left, we descend easily by Tyban, and soon find ourselves on the level, but on the south side of the Cain valley, in an old bye-road, one of the three parallel roads running up the Llanfechain valley in the direction of Llanfyllin. Following this road, we come by a direct line to Llanfyllin, by Greenhall. We are inclined to think that this road takes the same line as the more ancient Roman road took, and find in the place-names on the route indications that such was the case. Near Ty-bân (the conspicuous house) we come to a portion of the present road called "Street." The Rev. Mr. Williams, in his interesting sketch of the parish of Llanfechain, has recounted the traditions relating to this spot (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 248). Suddenly turn-

ing to the right near the village—hence "Braich", the name given to a cottage on this branch road—is a lane called "Street y Ceunant." This lane, which adjoins our line near the Rectory, leads up a narrow glen to Bwlch y ddâr, or the Oak Tree pass, thence to the "Street y Planciau", in the Tannad valley. Tradition asserts that "this road in the hollow (Ceunant) was the work of the old people" (Hen bobl).

It is interesting to notice how perfectly the *Domen Gastell* (the castellated tumulus) commanded this pass and the junction of the Roman roads on the banks of the Cain. A perfect view was also obtained from this tumulus of all that passed up and down along the road from the Aethnen to near the terminus at Dolyfelin-blwm. It is worthy of remark that at each entrance of this branch or cross-road into the Bwlch y ddâr pass we have a fortified tumulus of great strength and dimensions. On the south end we find Domengastell placed on a most advantageous spot, whilst on the northern or Tannad entrance there is the large tumulus called "Tomen y Maerdy" (the tumulus of the dairy house) guarding the ravine of Bwlch y Polion, near Glantannad (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, 238). The continuance of this road, which intersects the Tannad valley, is known as "Stryd y Planciau", and tends in the direction of Maengwynedd by way of Ffridd gam elen, Garth-iaen to Llanarmon Dyffryn ceiriog. Along the higher ground this road is called "Ffordd gam elen" and "Ffordd goch." We must now return by Stryd y Planciau through Bwlch y ddar and along Stryd y Ceunant to the junction near Llanfechain Rectory. From this spot to the terminus we find no trace of the road, unless it be a depression in the land's surface here and there, and a levelled course in places, but we assume that the road followed the present road by Talwrn Bridge, through Talwrn farmyard, by Green Hall under Bryn Elltyn, by Derwlwyn Bridge, where we fancy we see traces of an old road just above the bridge in the newly-planted wood, and at this bridge we enter Dol y

felin blwm. It is a strange coincidence, and one worth notice, that the terminus of the branch railway which connects Llanfyllin with the *via* connecting South Wales with Chester (Deva) in the present time is also on Dolyfelinblwm, the railway station and timber yard taking up in part the site of the Roman smelting-hearth, which we assume was the terminus of the Roman road we have attempted to trace. In making the line of railway, the river Cain was diverted from its course, and that part of the old smelting-hearth which is on the north side of the river is still called Dol-y-felin-blwm. The *scoria* of these smelting-works was discovered and re-melted in later times, and many tons of lead were extracted. A great many Roman coins were also found and kept by the Prices of Plasucha. (*Cam. Register*, 326.)[1]

[1] Since the above has been in type, and after again visiting the neighbourhood of the Street, Llandysilio, we are inclined to suggest that the causeway lane mentioned in page 40 as connecting Clawdd Côch with the *Via Media* is but a part of the vicinal road leading from Clawdd Côch to the important encampment on Bryn-Mawr. It is evident that a communication must have existed between these two posts, for from Bryn-Mawr a complete command was obtained of all the intersecting roads on Clawdd Côch, the fords on the Tannad and Vyrwny, and especially the junction with the *Via Media* in the vicinity of the Street. This branch road, having left the *Via Media* and taking a north-westerly direction, must of necessity cross the river Vyrnwy. There are two places that afforded the required facility—the one on the Church-house farm-lands, and the other, and the most probable one, called "Argae ford", near Pentreheilin Hall. This suggested route would take us by Pentre farm, thence by the Locks on the Canal, where we soon come upon one of the paved or causeway lanes of Carreghofa, traced on the Ordnance survey. This part of the Clawdd Côch is still known as Caer Sws.

# CYFEILIOG PEDIGREES.

By D. C. LL. O.

## PARRY OF TY'N Y PWLL.

CEFN MAES MAWR, Etc.; Parish—MACHYNLLETH.

*From deeds in possession of* Henry Wiggin, Esq., M.P., *South Staffordshire.*

Richard Parry, named in a re-lease dated 1751, as of Ty'n-y-pwll. = ..., a daughter of Owen Hugh of Bwlch, in Uwch-y-garreg.

Oliver Parry of Cefn Maes Mawr, etc., Machynlleth. = Anne, d. of Scriven Hughes, Gent., of Allt-Llwyd, par. Towyn.

Owen Parry.

John Parry.

Richard Parry, Esq., of Aberystwyth, sold Mynyd Eithaf in Uwch-y-garreg to Charles Lloyd Williams and David Pritchard, Ceniarth.

## EVANS OF GARTHGWYNION ISAF.

Parish—MACHYNLLETH.

*From deeds in possession of* Henry Wiggin, Esq., M.P., *South Staffordshire.*

Isaac Evans, formerly of Esgair Geiliog in Llanwrin, afterwards of Garthgwynion Isaf. = Elizabeth .....

Thomas Evans of Esgair Geliog and Garthgwynion Isaf. = Gwen Williams.

Isaac Evans of Garthgwynion Isaf. = Catharine.

Thomas Evans of Garthgwynion Isaf, sold Tyddyn yr Onnen, Lluest-y-Pantgwyn, Tyddyn-y-Fryn Coch, and Maes Melin Pant-y-Gwalle to John Beynon, Gent., of Newcastle Emlyn, 1810. = Margaret, only child of Thomas Lewis, formerly of Garthgwynion Uchaf, and afterwards of Tynohir, a brother of Maurice Lewis, Merchant, of Machynlleth.

## DESCENT OF GLANMERIN.

Township—UWCH-Y-GARREG; Parish—MACHYNLLETH.

*From* Meyrick's "*Cardiganshire*" *and other Records.*

John Pryse of Gogerddan. = John Griffith of Glanfraed in the parish of Llanfihangel, Geneu'r Glyn. = Humphrey Pugh of Aberfrydlan Llanwrin. = Anne, d. of William de la Haye (2nd wife).

[a] [b] [c]

a — Thomas Pryse of Glanfraed, *jure uxoris*. = b — Bridget, d. and heiress.

c — John Pugh of Glanmerin.

Walter Pryse of Tynohir, in township of Is-y-garreg, Machynlleth. = Anne Pugh, heiress of Glanmerin. Arms of Pugh—*Arg.*, a lion passant *sa.*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gu.*—are still to be found over the chimney-piece of the old hall in Glanmerin House, dated 1644.

- Thomas Pryse of Tynohir.
- John Pryse of Glanmerin.[1]

---

## TENANTS OF GLANMERIN.

TOWNSHIP—UWCH-Y-GARREG; PARISH—MACHYNLLETH.

*From Parish Registers, Deeds, Wills, Burgess Roll of Aberystwyth, and oral Information.*

David Morgan (originally from Penegoes), tenant of Glanmerin, made a Burgess of Aberystwyth in 1740. = Elinor, d. of Rowland Pugh of Machynlleth (Churchwarden 1685) and Jane, his wife. Born 1684; married April 13th, 1719.

- Morgan David of Pantglas in Uwch-y-garreg. = Elizabeth Owen of Machynlleth, married at Penegoes, 1746.
- Evan David of Cleiria in Uwch-y-garreg. Will proved 1780. = Elizabeth .....
- Hugh David. Will proved 1773. Of Glanmerin = Gwen, . ...

David Davies of Brynllwydwyn in Uwch-y-garreg. = Jane, d. of Thomas Morgan of Caesaer in Is-y-garreg.

- John Davies, sold Pantglas to Sir John Edwards, Bart. = Mrs. Rees of Machynlleth; and others.
- John Davies of Glanmerin, made a Burgess of Aberystwyth 1779. = Catharine, d. of John Owen, Gent., of Bwlch in Uwch-y-garreg; married 1784.
  - Hugh Davies of Glanmerin, made a Burgess of Aberystwyth in 1812.
    - John Davies of Glanmerin, 1883.
- David Davies of Dolgelynen.
- Rev. Morgan Davies of Manavon.

Made Burgesses of Aberystwyth, 1779.

---

[1] A descendant was in the Commission of the Peace of co. Montgomery in 1793, as "Pryse Pryse of Glanmerin."

## CWM RHAIADR.[1]

TOWNSHIP—UWCH-Y-GARREG; PARISH—MACHYNLLETH.

*Lewys Dwnn, and Additional MSS.* 9865, *Parish Registers, and oral Information.*

Howel Goch ab Gruffydd ab Llewellyn ab Gruffydd ab Philip ab Madog to Elystan Glodrûdd.

Owen ab Howel Goch, Mayor of Machynlleth in 1566 and 1577. Will proved Oct. 25th, 1582. = Catharine, d. of Thomas ab Rhys ab David Lloyd of Newtown Hall.

Llewellyn. = Gwenllian, dau. of Rhys ab Llewellyn ab Ieuan ab Howel ab Goronwy.

John Owen, Ar., J.P., Mayor of Machynlleth, 1584, *et seq.* = Mallt, d. of Rd. Pugh, Esq., of Dol-y-Corsllwyn, in Cemmaes.

David Lloyd Owen. = Margaret, d. of John Pugh of Mathafarn.

Rowland ab David Lloyd, Mayor of Machynlleth in 1598.

John of Machynlleth, 1579 =

Pugh ab John of Machynlleth. =

John Pugh of Cwm Rhaiadr. = ..., d. of Ieuan ab Llewellyn ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Wilcock.

Hugh Pugh. = Mary, d. of John ab Rhydderch ab Lewys of Ardudwy; *ob. s. p.*

Evan Pugh, *ob.* 1706. = Ada.....

John Pugh (said, *Add. MSS.* 9865, to be illegitimate). = A daughter and heiress.

Hugh Pugh of Cwm Rhaiadr. =

John Pugh of Cwm Rhaiadr. =

Susannah Pugh, heiress of Cwm Rhaiadr. = Jenkin Griffiths.

Simon Griffiths of Cwm Rhaiadr; married Oct. 13th, 1803. = Sarah Pritchard of Ceniarth, parish of Machynlleth (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 230).

Susannah Griffiths, heiress of Cwm Rhaiadr; married 1828. = Matthew Davies Williams of Cwm Cynfelin, co. Cardigan.

Major Geo. Griffiths Williams of Wallog, co. Cardigan.

[1] Cwm Rhaiadr is now in possession of Richard Peyton, Esq., of Birmingham.

## JONES OF MACHYNLLETH TOWN.

*From Parish Registers, Wills, etc.*

David Jones, Machynlleth.=

John David Jones of Machynlleth.=Elizabeth. Thomas David Jones.

David Jones of Machynlleth, bapt. 1692.=Anne Thomas, m. 1719.

David, 1720. Elizabeth, 1724. John, 1723.

Richard Jones, b. 1694.

Thomas Jones, b. 1696, died at Lledfer Machynlleth 1734, *s.p.* Devised his property to his nephew, David Rowland.=Jane, ...

Humphrey Jones, b. 1698. Rowland Jones.= Elizabeth Jones, b. 1702.

John Rowland. David Rowland.

---

## SOME DESCENDANTS OF HARRI VYCHAN.

### PARISH—MACHYNLLETH.

*From Pedigrees compiled by the late* OLIVER MORRIS, ESQ.; *continued by* MRS. RUCK, *of Pantlludw.*

Harry Vychan of Machynlleth (from Edwin, Lord of Tegaingle).=Jane, verch Richard Pugh, Dolycorsllwyn in Cemmaes.

Hugh ab Harry.=Elinor ....., who was a widow in 1643, when she signed the settlement of her son, and entailed Pantlludw on him and his heirs by his wife Margaret. Deed witnessed by Rees ap Hugh, Richard Harrie Vychan, and David ap Hugh.

Hugh Parry.=Margaret, verch Hugh Vychan.

David Hugh Parry of Dolgelynin, near Machynlleth.=Margaretta Anwyl of Machynlleth, m. Sept. 7th, 1690.

Margaret.=Edward Evans of Pantlludw.

Hugh Parry.=Mary Evans, m. 1720.

Ann, b. 1723, *ob. s. p.*

David, b. 1725, *ob. s. p.*

Thomas, b. 1728, *ob. s. p.*

Margaret, b. 1733. Heiress of Pantlludw.=Morris Oliver Morris of Esgair Foel Eirin, near Machynlleth. Will proved 1766.

Oliver Morris of Esgair Foel Eirin, etc., J.P. for co. Montgomery; *ob. innupt.* 1808.

Mary, *ob.* 1824, *innupt.*

Ann.=Richard Mathews of Llanidloes, owner of farms Llanerch and Craiglâs, in the parish of Llangurig.

Richard Mathews of Esgair Foel Eirin.=Mary, eldest daughter of John Jones of Esgair Evan, in Llanbrynmair.

Mary Ann Mathews, only daughter.=Laurence Ruck, Esq., of Cranbrook Manor, Newington, Kent.

## JONES OF ESGAIR EVAN IN LLANBRYNMAIR.

*From Pedigrees compiled by the* REV. ED. JONES, *Llandegai, and the* REV. JOHN JONES, *Llanllyfni, with continuations by* MRS. RUCK, *of Esgair Foel Eirin and Pantlludw.*

Uchdryd ab Edwyn of Tegaingle.=Agnes, d. of Llewellyn Aurdorchog.

Philip.=Jennet, d. of Rees ab Howel.

Howel.=Angharad, d. of Llewellyn Vychan, Lord of Main.

David.=Jane, d. of Howel ab David of Trevor.

Iorwerth.=Arddun, d. of Traheyrn ab Pasgen, Lord of Guilsfield.

Llewellyn.=Janet, d. of Sir John Skidmore, Knt.

Griffith.=Dyddgu, d. of Llewellyn Vychan, from Einion ab Seisyllt.

Llewellyn.=Mary, d. of Llewellyn ab Madog ab Tudur of Penegoes.

Madog.=Elizabeth, d. of Owen ab Meredyth of Neuadd Wen.

David.=Ales, d. of Llewellyn Gogof, from Einion ab Seisyllt.

Griffith.=Jane, d. of Evan ab Madog ab Griffith ab Evan ab Meredyth ab Howel Goch of Darowen.

Howel.=Mabel, d. of Evan Vychan, from Edwin.

Gwylym.=Gwen, d. of Evan David of Wenallt, from Edwin.

Morgan.=

John.=A daughter of Edward Wynn of Dolebachog, Gent.

Thomas Jones.=Elizabeth, d. of Randle Owen of Gellydowell.

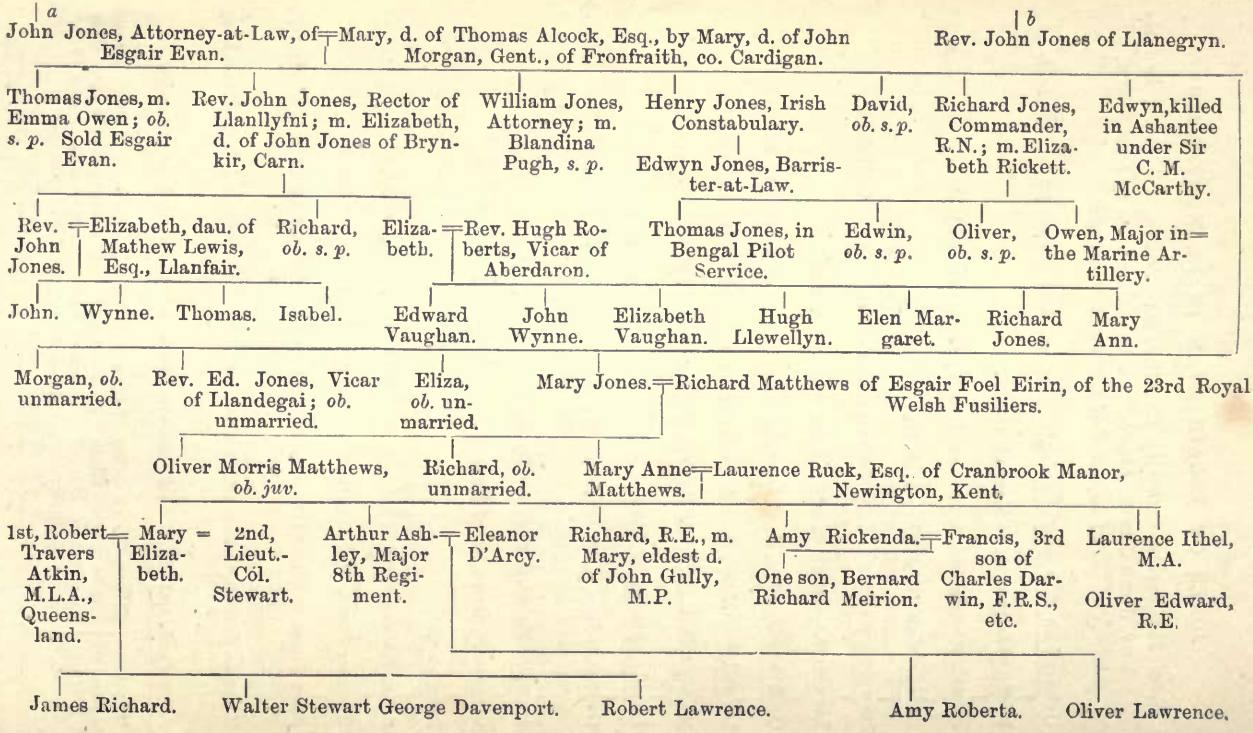
John Jones.=Elizabeth, d. of Humphrey ab Thomas ab Morris of Machynlleth.

Thomas Jones.=Elinor, d. of Evan ab Rees of Cwmyranol, from Evan Lloyd of Carno.

John Jones.=Jane, d. of Humphrey Jones of Esgair in Llanbrynmair.

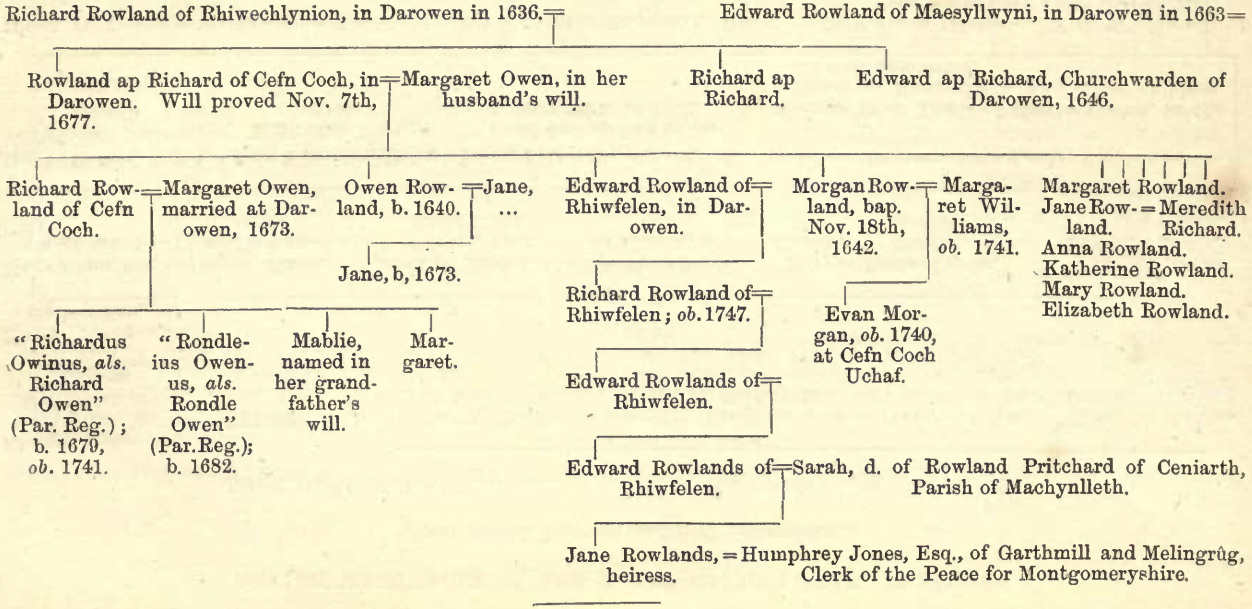
| Thomas Jones of Esgair Evan. | =Elinor, d. of John Evans of Glan Elan, co. Radnor, Sheriff of Radnor. | Richard Jones of Cwmbychanbach in Llanbrynmair. | John Jones of Cwmbychan mawr, in Llanbrynmair. | Rev. William Jones, living in 1819. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

*a* *b*


a
John Jones, Attorney-at-Law, of Esgair Evan.
Mary, d. of Thomas Alcock, Esq., by Mary, d. of John Morgan, Gent., of Fronfraith, co. Cardigan.
b
Rev. John Jones of Llanegryn.
Thomas Jones, m. Emma Owen; ob. s. p. Sold Esgair Evan.
Rev. John Jones, Rector of Llanllyfni; m. Elizabeth, d. of John Jones of Brynkir, Carn.
William Jones, Attorney; m. Blandina Pugh, s. p.
Henry Jones, Irish Constabulary.
Edwyn Jones, Barrister-at-Law.
David, ob. s. p.
Richard Jones, Commander, R.N.; m. Elizabeth Rickett.
Edwyn, killed in Ashantee under Sir C. M. McCarthy.
Rev. John Jones.
Elizabeth, dau. of Mathew Lewis, Esq., Llanfair.
Richard, ob. s. p.
Elizabeth.
Rev. Hugh Roberts, Vicar of Aberdaron.
Thomas Jones, in Bengal Pilot Service.
Edwin, ob. s. p.
Oliver, ob. s. p.
Owen, Major in the Marine Artillery.
John.
Wynne.
Thomas.
Isabel.
Edward Vaughan.
John Wynne.
Elizabeth Vaughan.
Hugh Llewellyn.
Elen Margaret.
Richard Jones.
Mary Ann.
Morgan, ob. unmarried.
Rev. Ed. Jones, Vicar of Llandegai; ob. unmarried.
Eliza, ob. unmarried.
Mary Jones.
Richard Matthews of Esgair Foel Eirin, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Oliver Morris Matthews, ob. juv.
Richard, ob. unmarried.
Mary Anne Matthews.
Laurence Ruck, Esq. of Cranbrook Manor, Newington, Kent.
1st, Robert Travers Atkin, M.L.A., Queensland.
Mary Elizabeth.
2nd, Lieut.-Col. Stewart.
Arthur Ashley, Major 8th Regiment.
Eleanor D'Arcy.
Richard, R.E., m. Mary, eldest d. of John Gully, M.P.
Amy Rickenda.
One son, Bernard Richard Meirion.
Francis, 3rd son of Charles Darwin, F.R.S., etc.
Laurence Ithel, M.A.
Oliver Edward, R.E.
James Richard.
Walter Stewart George Davenport.
Robert Lawrence.
Amy Roberta.
Oliver Lawrence.

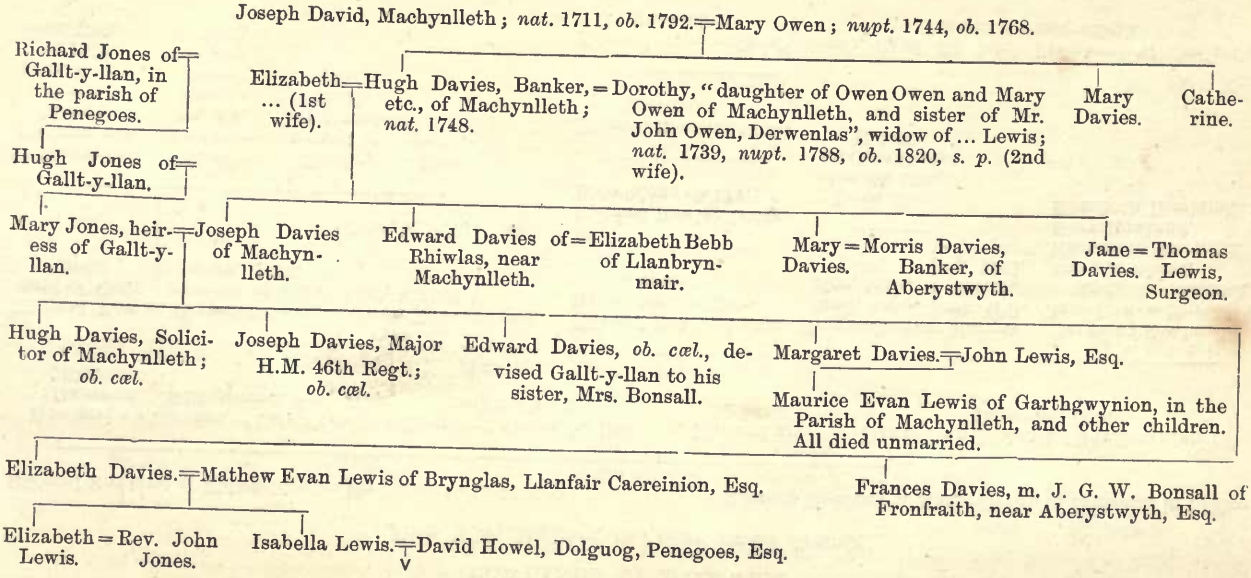
## ROWLANDS OF DAROWEN.

*From Wills, Registers, and other Parish Records.*


Richard Rowland of Rhiwechlynion, in Darowen in 1636.
Edward Rowland of Maesyllwyni, in Darowen in 1663
Rowland ap Darowen. 1677.
Richard of Cefn Coch, in Will proved Nov. 7th,
Margaret Owen, in her husband's will.
Richard ap Richard.
Edward ap Richard, Churchwarden of Darowen, 1646.
Richard Rowland of Cefn Coch.
Margaret Owen, married at Darowen, 1673.
Owen Rowland, b. 1640.
Jane, ...
Jane, b, 1673.
Edward Rowland of Rhiwfelen, in Darowen.
Morgan Rowland, bap. Nov. 18th, 1642.
Margaret Williams, ob. 1741.
Margaret Rowland.
Jane Rowland.
Meredith Richard.
Anna Rowland.
Katherine Rowland.
Mary Rowland.
Elizabeth Rowland.
"Richardus Owinus, als. Richard Owen" (Par. Reg.); b. 1670, ob. 1741.
"Rondleius Owenus, als. Rondle Owen" (Par. Reg.); b. 1682.
Mablie, named in her grandfather's will.
Margaret.
Richard Rowland of Rhiwfelen; ob. 1747.
Evan Morgan, ob. 1740, at Cefn Coch Uchaf.
Edward Rowlands of Rhiwfelen.
Edward Rowlands of Rhiwfelen.
Sarah, d. of Rowland Pritchard of Ceniarth, Parish of Machynlleth.
Jane Rowlands, heiress.
Humphrey Jones, Esq., of Garthmill and Melingrûg, Clerk of the Peace for Montgomeryshire.

## DAVIES, MACHYNLLETH, AND JONES, GALLT-Y-LLAN, PENEGOES.

*From Parish Registers and oral Information.*


Joseph David, Machynlleth; nat. 1711, ob. 1792. = Mary Owen; nupt. 1744, ob. 1768.
Richard Jones of Gallt-y-llan, in the parish of Penegoes.
Hugh Jones of Gallt-y-llan.
Mary Jones, heiress of Gallt-y-llan.
Elizabeth ... (1st wife).
Hugh Davies, Banker, etc., of Machynlleth; nat. 1748.
Dorothy, "daughter of Owen Owen and Mary Owen of Machynlleth, and sister of Mr. John Owen, Derwenlas", widow of ... Lewis; nat. 1739, nupt. 1788, ob. 1820, s. p. (2nd wife).
Mary Davies.
Catherine.
Joseph Davies of Machynlleth.
Edward Davies of Rhiwlas, near Machynlleth.
Elizabeth Bebb of Llanbrynmair.
Mary Davies.
Morris Davies, Banker, of Aberystwyth.
Jane Davies.
Thomas Lewis, Surgeon.
Hugh Davies, Solicitor of Machynlleth; ob. cæl.
Joseph Davies, Major H.M. 46th Regt.; ob. cæl.
Edward Davies, ob. cæl., devised Gallt-y-llan to his sister, Mrs. Bonsall.
Margaret Davies. = John Lewis, Esq.
Maurice Evan Lewis of Garthgwynion, in the Parish of Machynlleth, and other children. All died unmarried.
Elizabeth Davies. = Mathew Evan Lewis of Brynglas, Llanfair Caereinion, Esq.
Frances Davies, m. J. G. W. Bonsall of Fronfraith, near Aberystwyth, Esq.
Elizabeth = Rev. John Lewis. Jones.
Isabella Lewis. = David Howel, Dolguog, Penegoes, Esq.

V

## OWEN OF BWLCH SAVAN, DYRNANT, IN UWCH-Y-GARREG, MACHYNLLETH.

*From Wills, Parish Registers, and Tombstone Inscriptions.*

Owen Hugh of Bwlch in Uwch-y-Garreg, and Hafod Gochty in Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn. = Jane Evan of Machynlleth, m. 20th November 1709. Will proved May 30th, 1760.

- Hugh Owen of Bwlch, died young.
- Anne Owen, b. 1715. = Edward Pritchard of Ty-'nyplas, in Uwch-y-garreg.
  - Edward.
  - John.
  - Elizabeth.
- John Owen of Bwlch, b. 1718, d. 1783. Ad. granted March 1784. = Jane Rowland of Machynlleth, m. by licence, Nov. 27th, 1752.
  - Owen Owen of Bwlch, bapt. 1754, d. 1820. = Catherine, d. ....., b. 1766, d. 1828.
    - John Owen, *ob. s. p.* 1787.
    - Thomas Owen of Bwlch, *ob.* 1867, æt. 78. = Margaret ... Others.
      - Owen Owen, with his father, cut off the entail, and Bwlch was sold in 1840 to M. D. Williams of Cwmcynfelin = Susanna Evans, d. 1843. —now belongs to Henry Wiggin, Esq., M.P. for South Staffordshire.
        - Mr. Thomas Owen of Bath, and others.
  - John Owen of Bewdley, co. Worcester.
  - Catherine Owen, m. 1784. = John Davies of Glanmerin, in Uwch-y-garreg.
  - Evan Owen of Dolgelley.
- Jane Owen, b. 1720. = ..... Tudor.
- Alice Owen. = Richard Parry of Ty'n-y-pwll.
  - Oliver Parry.
  - Owen Parry.
  - John Parry.
- Evan Owen. = .....
  - Hugh.
  - Owen.
  - Jane.
  - Ann.
- Margaret. = David Rowland.
  - Owen.
  - Hugh.
  - Mary.

## MORRIS OF ESGAIR FOEL EIRIN, LLANWRIN, AND DESCENDANTS.

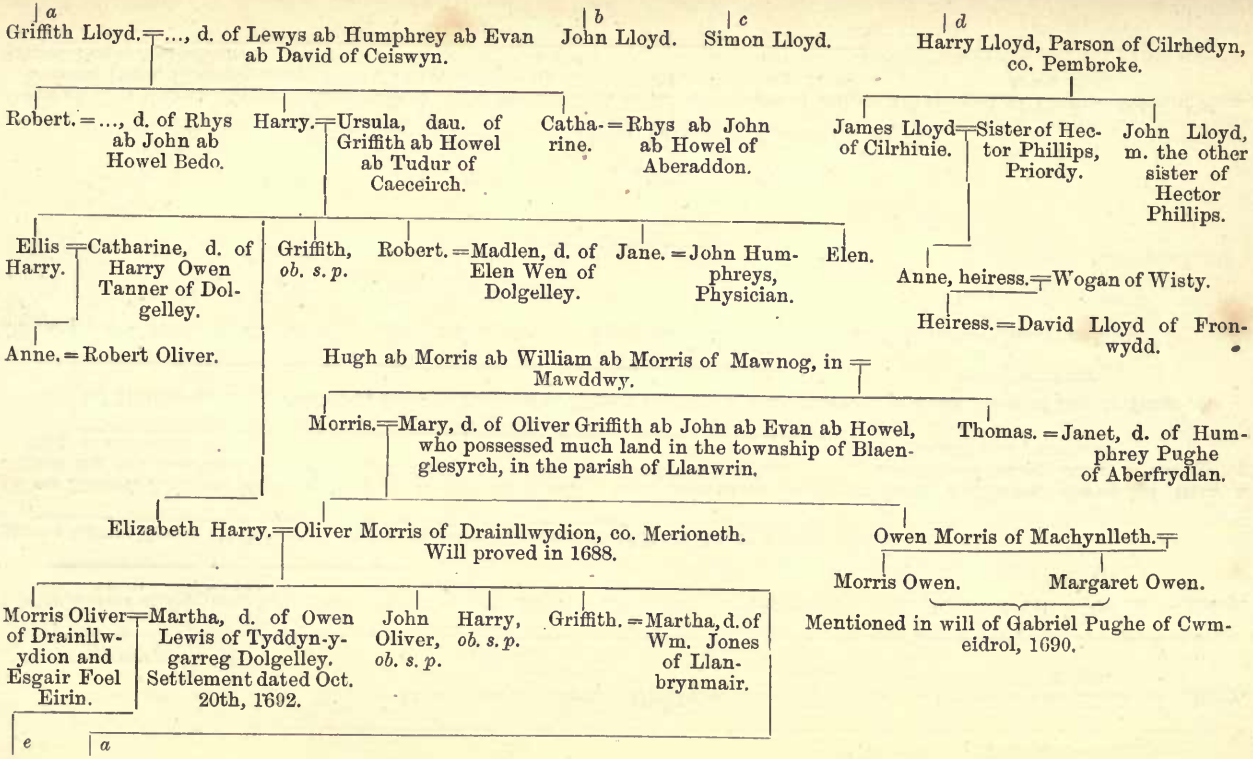
*This Pedigree is on the authority of the late* OLIVER MORRIS, *the* REV. ED. JONES, *Llandegai, and* MRS. RUCK *of Pantlludw.*

Cadwgan of Nannau.
Madog.
Ynyr.
Ynyr Vychan.
Meirig Vychan.
Meirig Llwyd.
Griffith Derwas.
Howel.
Griffith.
Tudur Vychan. = ..., d. of Morris Gethin ab Rhys ab Meredydd of Pentre Voelas.

Lewis Gethin. | David Lloyd. = | Thomas. | John Wyn. | Ellin. = Griffith Nannau of Nannau. | Elizabeth. | Catharine. | Elliw.

Tudur Vychan. | Elisau. = Lowry, d. of Lewys ab Owen ab Evan ab David of Llysveni de Hengae. | Lewis. | John. | Simmwnt. | Edward. | Margaret. | Mary.

*a* | *b* | *c* | *d*


a
Griffith Lloyd.
..., d. of Lewys ab Humphrey ab Evan ab David of Ceiswyn.
b
John Lloyd.
c
Simon Lloyd.
d
Harry Lloyd, Parson of Cilrhedyn, co. Pembroke.
Robert.
..., d. of Rhys ab John ab Howel Bedo.
Harry.
Ursula, dau. of Griffith ab Howel ab Tudur of Caeceirch.
Catharine.
Rhys ab John ab Howel of Aberaddon.
James Lloyd of Cilrhinie.
Sister of Hector Phillips, Priordy.
John Lloyd, m. the other sister of Hector Phillips.
Ellis Harry.
Catharine, d. of Harry Owen Tanner of Dolgelley.
Griffith, ob. s. p.
Robert.
Madlen, d. of Elen Wen of Dolgelley.
Jane.
John Humphreys, Physician.
Elen.
Anne, heiress.
Wogan of Wisty.
Heiress.
David Lloyd of Fronwydd.
Anne.
Robert Oliver.
Hugh ab Morris ab William ab Morris of Mawnog, in Mawddwy.
Morris.
Mary, d. of Oliver Griffith ab John ab Evan ab Howel, who possessed much land in the township of Blaenglesyrch, in the parish of Llanwrin.
Thomas.
Janet, d. of Humphrey Pughe of Aberfrydlan.
Elizabeth Harry.
Oliver Morris of Drainllwydion, co. Merioneth. Will proved in 1688.
Owen Morris of Machynlleth.
Morris Owen.
Margaret Owen.
Mentioned in will of Gabriel Pughe of Cwmeidrol, 1690.
Morris Oliver of Drainllwydion and Esgair Foel Eirin.
Martha, d. of Owen Lewis of Tyddyn-y-garreg Dolgelley. Settlement dated Oct. 20th, 1692.
John Oliver, ob. s. p.
Harry, ob. s. p.
Griffith.
Martha, d. of Wm. Jones of Llanbrynmair.
e
a

e | a

Robert. = Anne, d. of Ellis Harry.

Hugh- = Anne, dau. of Robert Vaughan of Aber-angell.

Ursula. = Richard Witting-ham.

Jane. = John ab Micah ab Ralph.

Mary.

Oliver Morris of Esgair of Foel Eirin, etc. = Margaret Parry. Will proved 1757.

Elizabeth. Margaret. Hugh. Jane. Owen. Harry.

Morris Oliver Morris, *ob.* June 30th, 1766, æt. 30. = Margaret, d. of Hugh Parry of Pantlludw.

Oliver Morris, J.P., co. Montgomery; *ob. s. p.*, 1808, æt. 45; described in Powys Castle List, 1793, as of Machynlleth.

Mary, *ob. innupt.*, 1824.

Anne, heiress on death of her brother. = Richard Matthews, descended from a family possessing lands in Llangurig and Llanidloes parishes.

Richard Matthews, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, of Pantlludw, Esgair Foel Erin, etc. = Mary, d. of John Jones of Esgair Tenan, in Llanbrynmair.

Oliver Morris Matthews, *ob. Juven.*

Richard, *ob. s. p.*

John, *ob. s. p.*

Mary Anne Matthews. = Laurence Ruck, Esq.

Issue.

## LLOYD OF MACHYNLLETH TOWN.

*From "Lewys Dwnn", vol. i, p. 296, and Wills at St. Asaph.*

Owen ab Howel Goch, Mayor of Machynlleth, 1566 and 1567, *ob.* 1582. Overseers of will, Richard Pugh, Rhos-y-garreg; John Price, Newtown; Arthur Price, Vaynor; Rowland Pugh, Mathafarn. = Catharine, d. of Thomas Price of Newtown Hall.

a | b

a

John Owen, ancestor of the Owens of Morben and Peniarth. = Mallt, d. of Richard Pugh of Rhos-y-garreg.

b

David Lloyd ab Owen. = Margaret, d. of John Pugh, Mathafarn.

Rowland ab David Lloyd, a minor at time of grandfather's death, 1582. His share of property left in trust of David ap Howel ap John, and Thomas ab Owen, Mayor of Machynlleth. 1598. *Ob.* 1638. Will proved September 4th. = Margaret, dau. of David ap Hugh.

Francis Lloyd, natural son.

John Lloyd, had land near lands of Thomas Owens, Gent.; bought of Morris Rhydderch, etc.

Oliver Lloyd, had "house and farm, bought of Morris Owens," Esq., etc.

Owen Vaughan, "son" in Rowland Lloyd's will. = Daughter. = Owen Vaughan, "son-in-law" in Rowland Lloyd's will.

Rowland, "son of Owen Vaughan".

Lewis Vaughan.

---

## PENEGOES.

David Bannor (Banwr) of Penegoes. =

Owen ab David.

Will proved June 10th, 1583. =

Howel David, Overseer of his brother's will.

Catharine, d. of Richard Pugh of Rhos-y-garreg. = Humphrey ab Owen, had paternal estate in Penegoes, and residue.

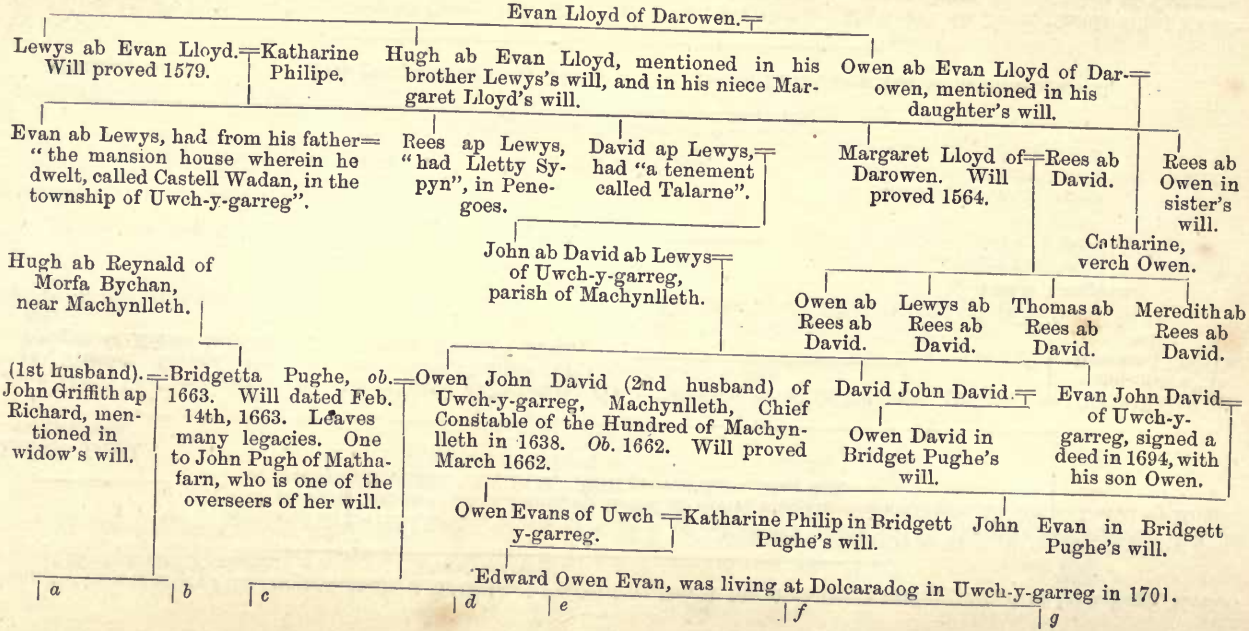
Robert ab Owen, had "lands at Ynyswynn, in the parish of Machynlleth".

Rhytherch ab Owen, "lands called Maesmawr-Gwyn, in township of Caersewthan", parish of Darowen. =

Owen ab Rhytherch ab Owen, mentioned in will of Bridget Pugh of Henllan, in Uwch-y-garreg, Machynlleth.

## DAROWEN AND UWCH-Y-GARREG, MACHYNLLETH.

*From Wills and Parish Registers.*


Evan Lloyd of Darowen.
Lewys ab Evan Lloyd. Will proved 1579.
Katharine Philipe.
Hugh ab Evan Lloyd, mentioned in his brother Lewys's will, and in his niece Margaret Lloyd's will.
Owen ab Evan Lloyd of Darowen, mentioned in his daughter's will.
Evan ab Lewys, had from his father "the mansion house wherein he dwelt, called Castell Wadan, in the township of Uwch-y-garreg".
Rees ap Lewys, "had Lletty Sypyn", in Penegoes.
David ap Lewys, had "a tenement called Talarne".
Margaret Lloyd of Darowen. Will proved 1564.
Rees ab David.
Rees ab Owen in sister's will.
Catharine, verch Owen.
John ab David ab Lewys of Uwch-y-garreg, parish of Machynlleth.
Hugh ab Reynald of Morfa Bychan, near Machynlleth.
Owen ab Rees ab David.
Lewys ab Rees ab David.
Thomas ab Rees ab David.
Meredith ab Rees ab David.
(1st husband). John Griffith ap Richard, mentioned in widow's will.
Bridgetta Pughe, *ob.* 1663. Will dated Feb. 14th, 1663. Leaves many legacies. One to John Pugh of Mathafarn, who is one of the overseers of her will.
Owen John David (2nd husband) of Uwch-y-garreg, Machynlleth, Chief Constable of the Hundred of Machynlleth in 1638. *Ob.* 1662. Will proved March 1662.
David John David.
Owen David in Bridget Pughe's will.
Evan John David of Uwch-y-garreg, signed a deed in 1694, with his son Owen.
Owen Evans of Uwch-y-garreg.
Katharine Philip in Bridgett Pughe's will.
John Evan in Bridgett Pughe's will.
Edward Owen Evan, was living at Dolcaradog in Uwch-y-garreg in 1701.
a
b
c
d
e
f
g

a Hugh Jones, had Morfa Bychan. = b Elen Jones, had a "portion" of £20 under her mother's will. | c John Owen, had "Henllan Uchaf" in Uwch-y-garreg, under his father's will. | d Thomas Owen, had "Tydd-yn Cwmberwyn". | e Richard Owen, had "Llanerch-dyrna" and Rhyd-y-llan"; died at Pantglas in Uwch-y-garreg, 1701, and bequeathed the farm, Pantglas, to John, the son of his brother Thomas Owen. | f Jane Owen. = Morris Morgan, overseer of Bridgett Pughe's will. | g Gwen Owen. = Thomas Lewis, Gent., overseer of his mother-in-law's will.

John Hughes, had "one two-year-old heiffer", under his grandmother's will.

Bridgett Morgan. Jane Morgan. — Mentioned in their grandfather's and grandmother's wills.

Bridgett Lewis. Jane Lewis. — Mentioned in grandparents' wills.

---

## MATTHEWS OF LLANIDLOES AND ESGAIR VOEL EIRIN, MERIONETH.

*Wynnstay MSS., Wills, Parish Registers, Family Records.*

Matthew ab Llewellyn ab Ieuan ab Maredudd ab Matthew Goch of Arwystli, ab Madog Vychan ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr. = Arddun, dau. of Llewellyn ab Gruffydd of Bettws Cedewain.

Richard ab Matthew of Glandulas, living in 1546. = Elen, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab David ab Rhys.

Gwenhwyfar, ux. Jenkin ab Evan ab Phillip of Berthllwyd.

Ieuan ab Richard of Glandulas. =

David ab Ieuan. = Elen, d. of Rhys of Llan-y-wared ab Maurice ab Llewellyn.

a

a
Matthew Goch. = Elinor, d. of Dafydd ab Ieuan ab Maurice (will proved 1661).

Richard Matthews, *nat.* 1660, *ob.* 1692, m. 1682. = Catharine Pryse (at Esgair Voel Eirin is a beautifully carved oak cupboard, bearing her initials).

Ezekiel Matthews, *nat.* 1685, *ob.* (will proved) 1770. Devised houses in Oak Street, Llanidloes, to his son Richard. = Elizabeth Phillips, from Berth-llwyd.

Richard Matthews, *nat.* 1729. = Margaret .....

Thomas Matthews.

Richard Matthews, *nat.* 1758. = Anne, d. of Maurice Oliver Morris of Esgair Voel Eirin, co. Merioneth.

Richard Matthews of Esgair Voel Eirin, 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment. = Mary, d. of John Jones of Esgair Ieuan, in Llanbrynmair.

Richard Matthews, *ob. innupt.*

Mary Anne Matthews = Laurence Ruck, Esq.

Arthur Ashley Ruck, Major, 8th Regiment. = Eleanor, 2nd d. of Captain R. W. D'Arcy, Bombay Grenadiers.

Richard Matthews Ruck, Captain R.E.

Oliver Laurence Ruck.

# BEANDER MILL AND LANDS, NEWTOWN.

*Depositions relating to a Suit between Thomas Powell, Esq., Plaintiff, and John Pryce, Esq., Defendant, taken at Montgomery on Monday, Oct. 6th, 1594, referring to Mills and Lands in the Parishes of Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn.*

WITH SOME REMARKS AND NOTES,

By E. ROWLEY-MORRIS.

---

The annexed depositions are a transcript of the original in the Record Office; but for the convenience of the reader I have adapted the orthography to that in fashion at the present time. Unfortunately, the interrogatories were not attached to the depositions, hence the subject matter of the dispute can only be inferred. It may have been an attempt on the part of the plaintiff to obtain damages from the defendant for dilapidations, or to obtain possession of the demesne lands, mills, etc., or both. If I were to trace the devolution of the lands involved in this dispute I should have to commence with the charter granted by Edward I (on the 6th of January in the 7th year of that monarch's reign, 1279) to Roger Mortimer, which conceded to the latter "Kery Kedewiog and Dolforwyn Castle, also a fair and market at Llanfair[1] in Kedewing in Wales", subject to the payment assessed upon "three knights' fees".[2] This charter is preserved in *Liber Niger de Wigmore* (*Harl.* 1240); see Index, fo. 9, and fo. 85 of the MS.; it is in Norman French.

The *Inquisitions Post Mortem* of the Mortimer family and other official documents in the Record Office, clearly show the devolution of this grant until

[1] Now Newtown.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, x, p. 327.

it ultimately became vested again in the Crown in the person of Henry VII. The indices of the "North Wales Land Revenue Rolls" at Spring Gardens give the dates and description of many of the sub-grants or leases to the local gentry of portions of the property embodied in the above concession to Roger Mortimer; but when the Mortimer estates were confiscated in 1320, I find Roger de la Beche had custody of Kerry, anno 1322 (*Originalia*, vol. i, p. 262), and Kedewen was, in 1327, in the custody of Thomas de Clone, parson of Hopesay (*Orig.*, vol. ii, p. 48). These estates were restored to the Mortimers in a few years afterwards, for at the death of Roger (26th of February, 34 Edward III) at Ronera, in Burgundy, his wife Phillippa had for her dowry, among other places, "Dolvoreyn, the Newtown and cantred of Kedewyiog, and the comot of Kerry" (*Orig.*, vol. ii, pp. 259-260), where the annual value is given. She died 21st November, 4th Richard II (1380). There is at the Record Office "an account (No. 68, Ministers' Accounts, 7-8 Richard II, 1384) of the arrears of accounts in the demesnes of Kerry Kedewen and Montgomery, in the King's hands, by the death of the Countess of March", a document, with many other similar ones, that would, if printed in *Mont. Coll.*, give much insight into genealogy and values of the period. On the death, in 1425, of Edmund, last Earl of March (see *Dugdale*, i, p. 151), without issue, his sister Ann, who had married Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, transmitted her brother's immense estates, as well as claim to the Crown, to her son Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. He was slain at Wakefield, 1460. His son Edward, Duke of York, won the battle of Mortimer's Cross, 4th March 1460-1, and ascended the throne as Edward IV, when Rees ap Davydd Lloyd became steward of Kerry, etc. (*Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 399); but on the usurpation of Richard III, he passed a patent, July 15th, 1484 (see Appendix to 9th *Report of the Records*, p. 17), and granted for life to Henry, Duke of Buckingham, the

"Stewardship and Receivership of the Lordship of Kerry, Caedewen, and Newtown".

On the ascension of Henry VII, the King appoints his uncle Jaspar, Duke of Bedford, and others, commissioners to hear and determine cases among the tenants of the earldom of March (*Pat.*, 1 Henry VII, 18th Feb.), and on the 11th March, 5th Henry VII, 1489-90, a patent is passed, granting to Richard Pole, a knight of the King's body, for life, the offices of Receiver and Steward of the lordships and manors of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kidewen, in the marches of Wales, and constable of Montgomery Castle. In the following year writs were issued to all the counties, giving notice of an intended war with France, and requiring the assistance of the King's subjects thereto, "in this arduous affair," each one according to his means (benevolence), and to certify their proceedings to the Council. (*Foed.*, v, xij, pp. 446-8. *Pat.*, Henry VII, of July 6th, p. 64.) The writ for the lordships of Kerry, Montgomery, and Kedewen was addressed to Richard Pole, Knt.

The first grant of the lands in dispute, referred to in annexed depositions, which I have met with, is the following:—"5th April 1516. Th. ap Res.[1] Grant of Beander Mill with two pastures called Fryth Garth and Fryth Beander, and the demesne lands called Beander lands, and Kahenry in Kedewen, on surrender of Pat., 26th June, 3rd Henry VIII (under the seal of the earldom of March), which is invalid." (*Pat.*, 7 Henry VIII, p. 3, m. 27.)

The next grant I met with to the Pryce family is the following:—"30th January 1521. Grant to Matthew ap Thomas, lease of the toll market on Tuesday, and of three fairs on the feasts of S.S. Edward and Ciricus, in the Newtown of Kedewen in Kerrye, parcel of the earldom of March, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 24*s*. Delivered at Westminster, 30th of January, 12 Henry VIII." (*Pat.*, p. 1 m. 19.)

[1] See "Montgomeryshire Sheriffs", p. 49.

The lands and other hereditaments involved in the dispute which the annexed depositions refer to, were portions of the ancient possessions of the Mortimers, acquired, in the course of years, under, or by means of, the charter above referred to; and though these lands appear to have passed, at the period when the dispute arose, to Thomas Powell, Esq., under a lease, yet the Pryces again obtained possession of them, for at the period of the Civil Wars they were included in the property of the Pryces of Newtown Hall, which was to have been sequestrated, and subject then to a rental of £6 6*s.* per annum. (*Roy. Com. papers*, 1st series, vol. xlix, p. 673, where an inventory of the whole estate is given, and values.) The grant which the Pryces had of these lands, immediately preceding this dispute, is enrolled at Land Revenue Office, and runs thus:—"9th June. 12 Elizabeth. Grant of Beander Mills, Frith Garth and Frith Beander, and Cae Henry, the demesne lands called 'Beander', part of the lordship of Cedewen, part of the property of the Earl of March, twenty-one years at £6 2*s.* 1*d.*" (*Land Rev. N. Wales*, vol. iii, p. 200.) This would expire in 1591. On the same 9th June other grants were conceded to the same John Pryce in Dolfor, Kerry, and Newtown. (*Land Rev. Rolls*, vol. iv, p. 92, v. p. 47.) I have not seen any subsequent enrolment of a grant of these lands to the Pryce family. Yet one must have passed, inasmuch as the mills and some portions of these lands are now part of the Newtown Hall Estate, held by Wastel Brisco, Esq., a descendant of John Pryce, Esq., the defendant. The other portions of the land remained in the family till 1781, when they were sold under a decree from the Court of Chancery, in a suit, Earl Temple *v.* Sir John Powell Pryce and others, for a mortgage debt due to the plaintiff. In one of the numerous reports[1] of the masters in Chancery connected with this case, the following reference to these lands is made:—"Some of these lands are called

[1] *Report* of Master Pechell, 26th June, 1781.

'Beander' lands, and are held by an old grant from the Crown in fee, but subject to an annual quit rent of £12 4*s.* 2*d.*" (exactly double the rent reserved in the lease of 12 Elizabeth.)[1]

---

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS. 36-37 *Elizabeth*, No. 6, *Montgomery*.

Taken at Montgomery on Monday, the 6th day of October, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Depositions and sayings of witnesses taken the day, year, and place aforesaid, before Richard Herbert, Esq., James Price, Esq., and Richard Morès, Esq. By virtue of the Queen's Majesty's Writ of Commission out of Her Highness's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, to them, or any two of them, and to one William Herbert, Esq., at the suit of Thomas Powell, Esq., Plaintiff, against John Pryce, Esq., Defendant, on the part and behalf of the said Plaintiff.

---

[1] A short time ago I had an opportunity of examining many of the family papers of the Pryce's, now in the possession of Wastel Brisco, Esq., and from the perusal of the counterpart of a sub-lease of theirs, dated about the commencement of the sixteenth century, I became acquainted with the fact that a not inconsiderable portion of the Montgomeryshire estate of the Newtown Hall family came originally into their hands by lease from the abbot and monks of "Strata Florida". This portion comprised the Court near Abermule, Brynderwen, Llegodig, Dolforwyn, Abermule Inn, the hamlet of Abermule, also a fulling mill in Dolforwyn. It was stated in this sub-lease that the Pryce family had held this property "from time immemorial" at a rental of £6 per annum. On referring to the *Monasticon*, vol. v, p. 634, I found among the possessions of "Strata Florida" at the dissolution, "Abernoyle Reddit grangioe, £6". The obscure way in which the name has been spelt, and the classification under Cardiganshire, may have been the reason why this possession of the abbey has not hitherto been identified and localised. I was able, in a preceding short paper (see *Mont. Coll.*, ix, 306), to identify in Tregynon parish some lands formerly belonging to "Strata Florida"; and I now suggest that both these possessions may have been gifts to that abbey by Meredydd ap Rotpert, who is said to have been buried there, whose castle of Dolforwyn overlooks most of the land included in the above reference, and whose demesne, attached to the castle, could only have been separated from the Court farm by the river Severn.

Humphrey Morgan of Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, *Clerk*, aged thirty-four years or thereabouts, sworn, saith as followeth :—

*To the First* and *Second* he is for his part ignorant.

*To the Third* he is also ignorant, saving that he sayeth that some of those who did sometimes use to grind at Her Majesty's Mill, in the said first Article mentioned, do now grind at a horse mill lately erected by the defendant in Newtown, now in his own possession, but whether the custom, suits, or in the said third Article mentioned are withdrawn from Her Majesty's Mills, he knoweth not, nor by whom.

*To the Fourth* Article he sayeth that he knoweth that there was great spoils, wastes, or destruction made in the woods of the premises in the first Article mentioned since 1591, by divers and sundry the tenants and inhabitants dwelling within the town of Newtown and elsewhere, but the value certain of the said wastes, spoils, or destructions done in the said woods since the said time he cannot set down, and sayeth that he did see one *Rees ap Thomas*, otherwise *Kerwor* (?), *Edward ap Morris*, otherwise *Burges*, and *Thomas ap Ievanni*, and the servants of the said *Charles Pryce* and *David Lloyd ap Rees*, with horses, sleds, or cars, and upon their carts carrying certain of the said woods. *Charles Pryce* and *David Lloyd ap Rees* maintaining their servants therein, but to what value certain he cannot depose.

*To the Fifth* Article he sayeth that at such time part of the lands, which is termed to be demesne lands, was left (as is alleged) by the defendant to the said plaintiff, he was not present, but since the order taken, mentioned in the said Article, he was present, and did see one Rees Jenkins enter for the plaintiff into the several parcels of lands following, which is termed to be demesne lands:[1] Coed-ffreeth-y-garth, Dole-

[1] It will be noticed how pertinaciously ancient names cling. Most of these lands are at this day known by the very names above. Coed-y-frydd is now the property of the Llanerchydol family, and is situated on the Llanllwchaiarn side of the river Severn, immediately after passing the National School. It is divided into accommodation lands, but many of the old fences which divided these fields at the time of the sale under the decree of the Court of Chancery, 1781, yet remain. Dol-y-Garth most probably is the meadow lying between Coed-y-frydd and the Severn, on part of which the Welsh woollen mills stand. Beander Mill is now usually called Oversevern Factory. Dole Vydew, in some parts of the depositions spelled "Vydr", I think, must be portions of the land now known as the Bear's Head Fields, near Abraham Goodwin's, on the Llanfair Road,

y-garth, Beander Mill, Dole Vydew (or Vydr), Maes-y-Carragle, Fryth Vedw, Dole-y-Domen, Cae Henri, Maes Llwyd, Maesrhandir, Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, Bryn-y-Lluast, Gwerglodd Ucha Llwyn, Gwerglodd Owen, Bryn Boydogge—at which times the several parcels thereof called Maes Llwyd, Maes-y-rhandir, Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, Gwerglodd Ucha, Llwyn Leskod, otherwise Lleskerne, Gwerglodd Owen, Bryn-boydog, Bryn-y-lluast, and the one side of Fryth-y-Garth (in respect that the defendant had corn growing thereby), fenced, in reasonable good reparation, and the rest of the premises called Ffryth-y-Vydew, Ffryth-y-Garth, Dole-y-Vedw, and Maes-y-Carragle, lay in common and waste ground, without any enclosing; and to the rest of the said Article he is ignorant.

*To the Sixth* he doth not otherwise depose than to the fifth he hath deposed.

William Whytington, of the town and county of Montgomery, gentleman, of about the age of fifty years, sworn, etc.

*To the First, Second, Third,* and *Fifth* Articles he is ignorant.

*To the Sixth,* he deposeth and sayeth that about a year ago

---

lying between the hamlet and "Pwll-y-bidron". Maes-y-Carragle is now sub-divided, and lies on the slope facing the canal basin; the highway to Llanllwchaiarn Church intersects it. Frydd Fedw, or Fydr, is probably the rough land bounded by the little brook near the Rock Cottage, and is known as Miles's Wood. Cae Henry is in Newtown parish, and is now cut into two by the turnpike road leading from Newtown to Welshpool; it commences at the Welshpool turnpike gate. The field on the left-hand side as far as the "Gro Lumps" is a portion of it, and that on the right to the old lane which used to lead from the turnpike road to "Werndu", is the other part thereof. Dole-y-Domen is, as the name indicates, the meadow adjacent to the old earthworks; but, I think, at the period of the depositions, it reached as far as the present "cemetery" ground. Maesllwyd, Maesrhandir, and the other fields mentioned, are situated above Newtown. Maesllwyd still retains its name, and so does Maesrhandir; but I cannot identify the others at the present moment. There is a great deal of interesting information in these depositions, genealogical and otherwise. The value of land at the period around Newtown is set forth; the wild, unfenced, uncultivated character of what is now the very best land in the neighbourhood is indicated. Altogether a perusal of the depositions will enable members of the Society who reside in, about, or who know Newtown and its vicinity, to follow up the clue which they afford in obtaining a picture of society and the conditions of life as then existing, if they feel desirous of doing so.

he was present and did see Thomas Powell, Esq., in the same Article named enter into a parcel of the demesne lands in the first Article mentioned in the name of all the said demesne land, and did then and there cause his man who attended upon him to take off the bridles of his geldings and put them to graze upon the said parcel of land, but whether Mr. Pryce did re-enter into the same or not, this deponent is ignorant.

Rees Jankyns of Llanllwchaiarn, gentleman, of the age of forty-four years or thereabouts.

*To the First* interrogatory he sayeth that he knoweth the first two mills in the same interrogatory mentioned, and did know the Fulling Mill therein also mentioned, which is now decayed; and also sayeth that he knoweth the lands and grounds in the same interrogatory set down by their special names, as they are therein particularly named and expressed, and sayeth that he thinks in his conscience that all the same premises are Her Majesty's demesne lands, in or near Newtown, for that he hath heard the same commonly reputed, accounted, and taken so to be by the common view of the country, and sayeth that he, this deponent, heard that the said defendant, John Pryce, confess that he, the said defendant, had received the profits of the premises for one whole year after the Feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, 1591, saving the two "Frithes" which lay open—Dole-y-Domen, and the land in the possession of Samuel ap Matthewe, and of one Madockye, and further sayeth that the said two grist mills even now since the said Feast hath been in the occupation of David ap Richard, otherwise Mores, who was then . . . . . (? tenant), and John Pryce, and sayeth that he esteemeth the said mills to be of the yearly value of £10 or thereabouts; and sayeth that he esteemeth Fryth Garth to be worth 43*s.* 4*d.* yearly or thereabouts; and Fryth Beander, about 30*s.* a year; and he thinketh Maes-y-Carragle to be worth to let £4 yearly; and Dole-y-Velyn to be worth £10 yearly or thereabouts; and further sayeth that he, this deponent, hath occupied Dole Domen since the said Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1591, until the said 7th of November, in the 35th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, by the grant of the said defendant, in exchange for other lands in perpetuity; and thinketh the same lands called Dol-y-Domen to be worth yearly to be set about £10; and sayeth that he thinketh that the said defendant hath for the[1] . . . . . said time . . . . . of the said order taken enjoyed the said parcel of land

[1] Illegible.

[1] . . . . . for the same his cattles lie and depasture there[1] . . . . . worth 40*s.* by the year; and also thinketh[1] . . . . . that the defendant did for the same time enjoy[1] . . . . . Llwyd, worth yearly (as he esteemeth) about[1] . . . . . thinketh that the defendant until the 7th of November[1] . . . . . occupied and enjoyed Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, being as he esteemeth of the yearly worth to be set about £3; and that Mr. Pryce enjoyed Y Gwerglodd Owen, to his knowledge, until the 7th day of November[1] . . . . . worth yearly, to be set by his estimation, about 30*s.*; and thinketh defendant hath also enjoyed for the said time Llwyn . . . . . otherwise Llwyn Lleskern, being of the yearly value of 5*s.* or thereabouts, for he had corn growing upon part thereof this last year; and that Y Werglodd Ucha was for the same time enjoyed by the said defendant and his assigns, and had the hay there being to his own use this last year, and is worth yearly 26*s.* 8*d.*, as he esteemeth it; and sayeth that Kae Henry is as he thinketh, six acres of ground, worth yearly about 13*s.* 4*d.*, and was enjoyed for the said time by the assigns of the said defendant; and that Bryn-y-Lluast is worth yearly about 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that Bryn[1] . . . . . is and hath been for the said time enjoyed by Launcelot Mathewe, and was (as he heard) granted unto him by the defendant in exchange for lands, being also worth yearly 20*s.* as he thinketh; and also sayeth the said three acres of land, lying under Fryth-y-Garth, is of the yearly value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, to set, which was also enjoyed by the defendant until the said 7th of November; and also further sayeth William Madocks, as tenant to the said defendant, hath for the said time until November aforesaid enjoyed Kae Henry, containing by estimation sixteen acres, which is worth yearly, as he also thinketh, about 33*s.* 4*d.*; and further to that article doth not depone.

*To the Second* interrogatory, he sayeth that at the time of the said order that the houses and buildings over the said mills were very ruinous and in great decay, and so still continue ruinous; but how much will repair the same tenantable he knoweth not certain, and further to that article he is not examined.

*To the Third* interrogatory he sayeth that there have been very great spoil, waste, and destruction committed upon the wood growing in Ffrith-y-Garth, and that he, this deponent, about two years past, did, in company of the plaintiff and others, view the same wood, where and upon they numbered about five hundred saplings there cut, as appeared by the

[1] Illegible.

stalks thereof there remaining, and sayeth that the spoil and waste at Fryth-Vydew was so great, and the number of trees and saplings so many, that they could not then conveniently number the same, which said waste and spoil was reported to be done and committed by divers of the inhabitants of Newtown; and sayeth further, that since the time that the said order was taken in the Exchequer, this deponent did see the servants of Charles Pryce, the sons of David Lloyd ap Rees, and Edward ap Richard, Edward Burges, Lewis ap Ievanni Rees ap Thomas Kerver (?) and his son, the maid servant of David Thomas, the son of John Nicholas, the servant of John ap Hughe ap Mores, and divers others of the inhabitants of the said town, at divers and sundry times, cut down and carry away the wood there growing; and further sayeth that the said waste and spoil committed in the said two Ffriths at all times since the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1591, until this time, was in value £40,[1] as he esteemeth it.

*To the Fourth* interrogatory he sayeth the furze and hedges, ditches, gates, stiles, and *mounds* (?) of the premises, or the most part thereof, were in great decay at the time of the entry made into the same premises for the now plaintiff, being January last past, saving that Dole-y-Dommen, and the said lands in the occupation of Lancelot Matthew and of the said Madockes, were (as he thinketh) in some good estate of reparation; and further sayeth he thinketh that about the sum of £5 would make good the said decay of the fences and hedges tenantable.

*To the Fifth* interrogatory he sayeth that the said defendant hath caused to be erected a new horse mill in Newtown since the time of the said order taken in the Exchequer, and sayeth that divers of the tenants and inhabitants of Newtown and near thereunto, which did use to grind their corn and malt in the said mills, called Beander Mills, do now use to grind their malt in the said newly-erected horse-mill of the said Mr. Pryce; and that Mr. Pryce, his miller of his mill, called Our Lady's Mill, doth use to carry the corn of divers of the said inhabitants to the defendant's mill.

*To the Sixth* interrogatory he sayeth that he heard say that the plaintiff did make the entry therein as in the interrogatory is specified, and further doth not depone, saving that the said David ap Richard hath, since the said Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1591, enjoyed the said mill, being placed therein by the said defendant, as before he hath deposed.

---

[1] Equal to £2,000 to-day.

*To the Seventh* interrogatory he sayeth that he, this deponent, at several times about May last past, had of the said mills certain corn and grain to supply his wants, but sayeth that he had no authority from the said plaintiff to demand or receive any corn or grist of the said miller, neither did he receive any of him to the plaintiff's use or by the plaintiff's appointment.

William Powell, of the parish of Newtown, yeoman, of the age of forty-eight years or thereabouts, also sworn, etc.

*To the First* interrogatory he sayeth that he knoweth the two first mills in the same interrogatory mentioned, and did know a Fulling Mill there standing, and also knoweth the lands in the same interrogatory mentioned by the particular names therein set down and expressed, which lands have been during all the time of his remembrance accounted, reputed, and taken to be Her Majesty's demesne lands in and near Newtown, within the lordship of Kedewen, and sayeth that David Mores, otherwise David ap Richard, hath occupied and enjoyed the said two grist mills since the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1591, and as yet doth; and sayeth that Ffrith Garth, Ffrith Beander, and Bryn-y-Carragle, have laid open for about four years past until about May last past, that Rees Jankyns, gent., did enclose the same by appointment of the plaintiff (as he thinketh); and sayeth that Dol-y-Velin was enjoyed in severalty by the defendant for about one year after the said Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1591, and afterwards it laid open and was depastured upon with cattles of the said David ap Richard, otherwise Mores, who did sometimes also enclose it, and was often in that time depastured upon likewise by the cattle of others, until that Rees Jankyns, the last spring time or thereabouts, caused it to be likewise enclosed; and that the said Rees Jankyns did during all the said time occupy and enjoy Dol-y-Domen in severalty (and as he has heard) in exchange for other lands of Mr. Pryce, and that the defendant, John Pryce, Esq., did also enjoy Maes-y-Rhandir, Maes Lloyd, Y-Gwerglodd-y-Dwr.

The evidence of this deponent closed the case for the plaintiff. The parchment at this point is, in consequence of damp, in a very bad condition, and the writing, with the exception of a word here and there, illegible; but enough is decipherable to indicate that the annexed deposition is the defendant's reply.

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . witnesses taken
the day, year, and place aforesaid before . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . upon the articles
. . . . hereunto annexed on the part
and behalf of . . . . def . . .
at the suit of Thomas Powell, Esquire, plaintiff.

William ap Howell of the parish of Newtown, yeoman, of the age of 48 years or thereabouts, sworn, etc., on the part and behalf of the said John Pryce, Esq., defendant, deposeth and sayeth as followeth :—

*To the First* Article he sayeth that he knoweth the parcel of meadow ground and land called Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, in that article mentioned, and that the same contains about seven days' math of hay and some rough woods, and that his knowledge therein came by report of one Rees ap Thomas and others of the Ancient Freeholders, and that the same was reported unto him by the said Rees David at times before his death.

*To the Second* he sayeth that he heard it reported by the said Rees ap Thomas, that the defendant, John Pryce, Esq., hath some part of his freehold land within the said parcel of meadow ground called Gwerglodd-y-Dwr.

*To the third* Article he is not examined.

*To the Fourth* he sayeth that the parcel of lands called Bron-y-Caragle, and the two pastures called Frith-y-Garth and Frith Vydew were not sufficiently fenced the time in that Article mentioned, and that the other parcels, called Caehenry and Dolyvelyn were the same time fenced (as he thinketh).

*To the Fifth* he sayeth that he doth not know whether the parcels called Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, Dole Domen, Mayse Lloyd, Maes-y-Rhandir, Gwerglodd Owen and Lloyne Llesker, Kay Llandith(?), Bryn Boydogg, and the meadow and lands in the possession of Launcelott Mathewe in the time in the said Article expressed, were sufficiently fenced or not.

*To the Sixth* he is ignorant.

*To the Seventh* he sayeth that David More in that Article named, being miller in Beander Mill, hath continued there since the Annunciation of Our Lady, 1592, and that he knoweth not whether he stayed there by the commandment of the said Mr. Pryce or not; and whether Richard Pryce and Rees Jenkyns received any corn or commodity from the said mill this deponent knoweth not; and further sayeth that he

doth not remember whether the same mill was in reparation at the said Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady or not.

Rees Jenkins of Llanlloiguarne (*sic*), of the age of 48 years or thereabouts, also sworn, etc. :—

*To the First* Article he sayeth that he knoweth the parcel of meadow ground and land which by report is called Gwerglodd-y-Dwr, and that the same containeth about seven days' math of ley, besides some woodland, and that he heard by common report the said parcel meadow ground to be the Queen's land, and that it was so reported by Mores ap Mathewe and others, the time and person of which report he doth not remember.

*To the Second* he sayeth that he heard it reported that the said Mr. Pryce made challenge to some part of the lands within Gwerglodd-y-Dwr to be his own land, and that his servants did lately enclose between it and the highway there.

*To the Third* Article he sayeth that upon common report he did set down his knowledge upon the Articles which he hath been examined on Her Majesty's behalf, or on behalf of Thomas Powell in that Article named, and when he so heard it he doth not now remember.

*To the Fourth* he sayeth that (as he remembereth) the two pastures called Ffryth-y-Garth and Ffryth-y-Vidr, and the parcel called Bron-y-Carragle, lay open the time in the said Article mentioned, and that he thinketh that Kae Henry was the same time fenced by one Madocke, but whether the other parcel, called Dole-y-Velin, was sufficiently fenced he knoweth not.

*To the Fifth* he sayeth that the parcel of lands called Dole-y-Domen the time in the said articles mentioned, was in this deponent's occupation and was sufficiently fenced, and sayeth that he thinketh also that Lloyne lle Kyrne and the land in the occupation of Launcelott Mathewe was then likewise fenced, but as for the rest of the lands therein contained, whether it was fenced or not, he doth not well remember.

*To the Sixth* he sayeth that he thinketh that it is lawful for any of the freeholders of the Lordship of Kedewen to erect mills upon their free land, and also he thinketh that it is lawful for them to grind their corn and grist at their pleasures where they think best.

*To the Seventh* he sayeth that David Morre being miller in Beander Mill since the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady in that Article specified, continued in the said mill, etc. Whether he continued there by the commandment of the

defendant, Mr. Pryce, or not, this deponent cannot depose; and further, he sayeth that he doth not know whether Richard Pryce or any other received any commodity from the said mill, but heard that the said Richard Pryce received some corn from the said mill, but to what quantity he knoweth not; and for himself he sayeth that he about May last past came to the said mill and of the said miller (at divers times) had grist there, but to what quantity in value he remembereth not.

*To the Eighth* he sayeth that he saw a Fulling mill upon part of the demesne lands, and sayeth that he heard it reported that the same was carried away by the violence of the floods.

Owen Blayney, of the parish of Beryiew, gentleman, of the age of 62 years or thereabouts, sworn, etc. . . . . .

*To the First* Article, etc., till the Fourth Article he is not requested to depose.

*To the Fourth* Article he sayeth that he was not sent unto Thomas Powell from the defendant upon any message, howbeit he sayeth that about such time as Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, did survey the Queen's lands about Newtown, whereof the said plaintiff had a grant, being about a year afore the expiration of the defendant's lease of the said lands (as the said defendant, Mr. Pryce, then declared unto this deponent), and as this deponent can remember, he, this deponent, was sent as a messenger unto the said Sir Edward Herbert from the said defendant, to request the said Sir Edward to show and declare unto the plaintiff that he, the said defendant, did disclaim from the occupation of the Queen's lands; and as soon as this deponent had delivered his message unto the said Sir Edward, at a place called Y-Kae-Lloyd, near unto the Newtown, in the presence of the said plaintiff, and the said Sir Edward declared unto the said plaintiff the effect of this deponent's message, whereupon the said plaintiff answered the said Sir Edward that he would not believe the message of this deponent to be true, because the said plaintiff alleged that the defendant before had refused so to do; and upon the same, the said deponent returned again unto the defendant, acquainting him how his message was not accepted. And therefore the said defendant, John Pryce, being somewhat moved (as seemed that his messenger should not be believed), declaring further that he had sent other former messengers, viz., John ap Hugh Mores, and Charles Pryce, unto the said plaintiff, to show unto . . . . . that he was contented to forego the occupying or meddling of any the Queen's lands here, presently wrote a note in writing unto the said Sir Edward Herbert, to the like

effect, as far as this deponent remembereth as his former message was, the which this deponent carried again unto the said Sir Edward, and delivered it unto him at the mill near unto the Newtown, and upon receipt thereof the said Sir Edward acquainted the said plaintiff, Thomas Powell, with the effect of the same, and the said Sir Edward then wished the plaintiff to enter upon the said lands and to look thereunto and to make his best thereof.

RYCH. HERBERT,
JA. PRICE,
RES MORYS.

---

## NOTE

BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Among the muniments preserved at Powis Castle, and which some years ago I was, through the kindness of Thomas Newill, Esq., permitted to inspect, is an old survey of Cedewain made in 1609, which I hope may some day appear *in extenso* in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. The heading is as follows :—

"A survey of the Lo'pp of Kedewen, in the county of Montgomery, sometime parcell of the possessions of Earle of March. Made and taken there in May 1609, Annoq'ue D'ni R's Jacobi Angliæ, etc., vii°. By Robert Fludde, gent., by vertue of his Ma'ties comission, out of his Highnes Co'tt of Excheq'r, dated xxiiiito die Aprilis. A'o pr'd to him directed, viz't. All w'ch Lo'pp, togeather with the free rents and all other proffits and comodityes yearely arising and growing vnto his Ma'tie within the said Lo'pp, were graunted (amongst other things) to the Lady Marie Herbert in lease for divers yeares, w'ch lease (as is said) hath about 15 or 16 yeares yet to come. And are now in the tenure and occupation of the severall tenants particularly expressed in this survay following, togeather with the titles and interests they severally clayme in the premisses."

Here follow their names and the rents paid by them to the Crown. Among them, Edward Price and others in "the Borough of Newtown" are entered.

"For three parcells of land belonging to the said towne, called the Fish Poole, for w'ch is paid to the Kings Ma'tie per annu' iiiis."

"Memorand'.—That the freehoulders of this Lo'pp hould

their lands in free soccage by fealty suit of Court Herriott of viis. att the decease of every freehoulder dying within the said Lo'pp, and the like for alienation and by paying to his Ma'tie yearely the severall somes att their names appearing."

Then follow the "Demaines in Lease", from which it appears that Sir Richard Price paid to his Majesty "for all Beander lands" £50 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, including "One water corne mill p'cell of the said demesnes, standing vpon the River Seaverne, called Beander Mill, with one parcell of pasture cont. per estim'n, being in the tenure of William Corne, 11 acr. 11 roods". It also states, that at Newtown there were three fairs yearly and one market weekly; the tolls of two fairs being held by Matthew Price for his life, under Letters Patent granted to his father, May 4th, 38 Elizabeth, for which he paid to the king 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and the tolls of the other fair, and of the weekly market, were held by Lady Mary Herbert, for which she paid nothing. Jane verch Thomas was stated to hold by grant, from the Bailiffs of Newtown, the tolls of meal, malt, corn, grain, and the weight of wool, for which she paid £1 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. William Earl of Powis, by Indenture of lease of 1st of October 1675, granted to James Baxter the old market house with the tolls, and three parcels of arable land and meadow called Tyr-y-pishpull, being about 10 acres in Dyffryn Llanfair and Newtown, for ninety-nine years from Michaelmas 1675, at the yearly rent of £40, and 6*s.* 8*d.* heriot at the decease of every principal tenant. See this more fully set forth in *Mont. Coll.*, xii, p. 91.

R. W.

# THE PARISH OF FORDEN.

By Rev. J. E. VIZE, M.A., F.R.M.S., Vicar of Forden.

(*Continued from Vol.* xvi, *page* 208.)

## Biographical.

Rev. Peter Lloyd.—Through the kindness of Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, the following particulars have been derived from the matriculation and other records of St. John's. Peter Lloyd, of the county of Shropshire, was the son of George Lloyd of Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury. He was educated at Shrewsbury school under Mr. Andrew Taylor as head master. He was admitted at St. John's, 27th of June 1683, at the age of seventeen, and took his degree of B.A. in 1686. His elder brother Richard was also educated at Shrewsbury, admitted at St. John's, 24th of June 1676, at the age of sixteen, took his B.A. degree in 1679, and M.A. degree in 1683. According to Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii, p. 505, "Richard Lloyd, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1679; M.A. 1683; was elected head master of Shrewsbury school in 1687, and resigned in 1723." He was presented to the Rectory of Croft cum Yarpole Vicarage, Herefordshire, by Sir Herbert Croft, Baronet, of Croft Castle, and died at Yarpole, 24th of July 1723. His tomb, surmounted with the arms of his family—*Sable*, three nag's heads erased, *argent*—is still to be seen between the church and detached campanile, or bell-tower, at Yarpole. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 122.) His portrait is now at Walcot, Chirbury. The Rev. W. V. Lloyd, rector of Haselbech, Northampton, a descendant

from the Rev. Peter Lloyd, has supplied the following memorials of Peter Lloyd, when at Shrewsbury school in 1682, and an undergraduate at Cambridge in 1686.

"These for Mr. George Lloyd,[1] living att Stockton in Chirbury p'ish, deliver.

"Hon'rd Ffather,—I hope you received ye 4*s.* 6 pence I sent you by Thomas Ffoulk for ye discharge of Thomas Roger's bond. I pray, tell my mother, yt my hosen are mightily decayed, and that if she cannot easily furnish me I will bye me some which I think is ye best way. You were talking about ye gun; if you will send it I will see for some ..... or bargaine.

"I pray send me word whether my sister hath my common prayer booke or not; and faile not to send to Cosen Thomas Bray [Dr. Bray, Founder of the S.P.G. in F. P'ts] about his coming home, and either send me word or els my Brother Richard; and likewise send me a few good quills, for I want some very mych, and send ye key my mother knows of.

"I pray, iff possible, let me have a note about these things next week. I shall want likewise some linnens.

"Thus with my duty to yourselff, my mother, and grandmother, and to my brother an sister (?).

"I rest your dutifull sone,

"October ye 27th [16]82. Peter Lloyd."

---

"Camb., June ye 2d, 1686.

"Honour'd Ffather,—Yours dated ye 26th of May, I received last night by ye carrier, together with £63 10*s.* As concerning my comeing downe, I have sent you this lett'r to let you know how ye case stands with me. Griffiths [the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, afterwards curate of Trelystan], whom I thought would have brought me a horse, came up last week, but returned again after 3 days, and it is uncertaine whether he will come any more or not, however not before 9ber.

---

[1] As "George Lloyd of Stockton, in the county of Salop, gent.," he appears as trustee to the marriage settlement of his niece, Esther Bray of Marton, and Hugh Davies of Dysserth, 9th September 1689. The original is now (1883) at Dysserth. On the death of his mother, George Lloyd succeeded to the Marton property. The Rev. Peter Lloyd, sworn an hereditary burgess of Welshpool in 1708, is styled on the roll "son of George Lloyd of Marton".—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 332.

"My tutor was pleas'd to put me in his place where I am allow'd commons and bread and beere as much as I please, soe yt if I come downe I lose this place, w'ch if Griffiths comes not up I can keep till my departure; but if he comes he will not come until ye time when he must have come up again, soe yt I think I shall be more chargeable unto you by comeing downe than staying here, for if I come home I must pay half tuition, chamber-rent and detriments which will amount to allmost as much as if I stay.

"I consulted my tutor concerning it last night, who advis'd me to remaine in Coll. I have told you ye whole matter and desire you to judg of it and send me speedy notice, and what you resolve upon I will doe.

"Mr. Judd stands upon 15*li.* for a horse, which I am unwilling to give; besides ye weather is very uncertaine. I am but very badly accouter'd for soe long a journey.

"I sent a little box, with my brother's [Rev. Richard Lloyd] testimonialls directed to you, but I have not heard a word of ye receipt of it, and my brother hath wrote to me lately concerning it; pray therefore in yo'r next send me word wheth'r you receiv'd them or not. Noe more att present from your ever dutifull sonne. "PETER LLOYD."

---

*Enclosure, same date.*

"LOVING MOTHER,—I fully desighn'd to see you this summer, but I finde now it will be inconvenient both for you as my self, for we performe all publiqe exercise for our degrees betwixt this time and Michaelmas; however, let what will happen, if you desire it I will come. My cloaths are indifferent; my shirts and stockings are worne thin, and I must trouble you once more for a supply, which I hope will be ye last time. Thus, wishing us a joyfull meeting,

"I rest yo'r dutifull sonne,

"PETER LLOYD."

The following, without date, is from the Rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Croft-cum-Yarpole, to his sister.

"Ffor Mrs. Mary Lloyd in Yarpol.

"DEAR SISTER,—I thank God I came safe to Bath and in ye company of Sir Herbert [Croft of Croft Castle] and my Lady, who bore my charges, tho' against my will, and urg'd me to dine with ym as long as I staid in town, for which I must acknowledge my self much obliged; do not look for me before

Saturday sy'night. I do depend on good come back again, which I reckon a great providence.

"A calves' head and bacon, and a leg or shoulder or breast of good mutton would be good fare for ye strangers; but do as you think fit. My service to Mr. Powell, Mr. Brown and his, Mr. Nash and his family, Mr. Lewis, and all neighbours from Yo'r loving brother,

"R. Ll(oyd)."

"Sir Herbert" was the son of Dr. Herbert Croft, Bishop of Hereford, and was created a baronet in 1672. "My Lady" was the daughter of Thomas Archer, of Umbersdale, Warwickshire, and aunt of the first Lord Archer. The family tradition is that the Rev. Richard Lloyd was a non-juror, and received consideration and protection from impending troubles from the Croft Castle family.

Rev. Edward Jones, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Llwynririd in this parish. We refer to a biographical sketch which appeared in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xi, p. 251.

## Forden Families and Landowners.

The greater part, if not the whole, of the lands in the parish of Forden, formed part of the *Walcheria*, of the ancient Barony of Caus, and were held by knight's or military service, under the Corbets of Caus Castle. On the death of the last baron, Peter Corbet, the descendants of his aunts succeeded to their several portions. Ralph, Earl of Stafford, inherited two of these portions, and by purchase or otherwise secured the others, so that the earliest landed gentry of the parish, of whom we have any record, will appear as military retainers or feoffees of the Staffords, barons of Caus Castle.

In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, our local herald Lewys Dwnn refers to individuals then, and formerly, connected by name or interest with the parish, and has entered the pedigrees of several Forden families in his *Visitation of Montgomeryshire*. After his time, the *Cedwyn MS.* (A.D. 1633) and the parish registers confirm, as well as supplement, the family descents he has there recorded.

Griffin de Fordyn was steward of the manors of Over and Nether Gorther to Ralph, Earl of Stafford (*ob.* 46 Edward III, 1372). Lewys Dwnn,[1] mentions "Griffith Ffortyn" as having married Mawd, the Earl's daughter. It was not unusual for the great barons to secure the zeal and devotion of their responsible and trusted retainers by such an alliance. Griffin de Forden belonged to a family of some local influence and of ancient descent. He was in the seventh generation from Sir Robert ap Madoc, who died in 1224, Lord of Middleton and Brompton in the reigns of John and Henry III.[2] His grand-daughter married Richard ap Edward, of the old Brochwellian family of Vaynor.

On July 8th, 1389, Griffin, son of Griffin de Fordyn, was presented to the rectory of Lydham, by his first cousin John de Charlton, Lord of Powys, and on the 22nd of December 1391, exchanged preferments with Sir Roger Bromelowe, late rector of Machynlleth.[3]

Having, as a local chieftain, the affection and allegiance of the rent-paying tenants, Griffin de Forden was doubtless found a convenient medium of communication between them and his father-in-law the baron of Caus. The manor of Over Gorther, part of the stewardship of Griffin de Forden, comprised, among others, the following townships in the parish of Forden, Wropton, or Nantcribba, Hem, Munlyn, Edderton, Thornbury, Woodleston, and Forden.

NANTCRIBBA.—A charter[4] of Humphrey Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham, and Baron of Caus, dated from the castle of Caus, 9th of February, 24 Henry VI, 1446, grants to his dearly beloved tenant and servant, Meredith ap Cadwaladr ap Owen and Gwenhoyvar his wife, and their heirs male and *female*, for ever, for their good services, all the lands fallen to the said Humphrey, Duke of Buck-

[1] *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 285. [2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiv, p. 111.
[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiv, p. 124.
[4] *Ib.*, vol. vi, p. 100, *n.* 3, "Carta Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen."

ingham, by escheat or otherwise, in his lordship of Nether Gorther and the vill of Wrobbeton, or Nantcribba, in the lordship of Over Gorther.

Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen was lineally descended from Brochwel, Prince of Powys, and as a local chieftain doubtless served the duke in his barony and manors of Over and Nether Gorther in the same capacity as Griffin de Fordyn had served his great-grandfather, Earl Ralph. Meredith and his wife Gwenhwyvar left an only daughter and heiress, Lucy, who married another feoffee of the barony of Caus, David Lloyd of Leighton, and *jure uxoris* of Nantcribba. They had issue, David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington and Nantcribba, whose third son, Robert Lloyd of Welshpool, and his descendants, carried on the line of Nantcribba, which estate remained in the family for over two centuries. It was in their possession when Lewys Dwnn made his visitation of the county, and recorded the following pedigree of the family.

WELCH POOLE AND NANT CRIBA, *temp.* Hen. V:[1]—

Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt., son of Griffith ap Evan ap Madock ap Gwenwys. = Margaret, verch Griffith ap Jenkin of Mochdre, co-heir.

David Lloyd. = Luesi, heiress to Meredith ap Cadwalader.

David Lloyd Vaughan. = Margaret, d. and heiress to John Midleton of Havodwen.

Jane, verch John Conway ap John Conway (2nd wife). = Robert. = Margaret, d. and heiress of Reinallt ap David.

Oliver Lloyd. Rondle Lloyd. Reynold Lloyd. Ales. Ann. Roger Lloyd. = Elizabeth, verch Evan ap Owen and her mother, Margaret, verch Humphrey Kynaston, ap Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt.

Richard Lloyd. = Mary, verch Edw. Burton. Jane. Oliver Lloyd. = Iowan, verch Roger Jones ap John ap Hugh.

Theophilus Lloyd. = Charles Lloyd. Rose.

Charles Lloyd. =

Elizabeth.

[1] *I.e.*, that Sir Griffith Vaughan, the head of the family, was living in the time of Henry V.—*Visitations*, vol. i, p. 276.

Robert Lloyd paid a relief of £23 to his lord, Henry Lord Stafford, Baron of Caus, who by charter,[1] bearing date from Caus Castle, 8th of June, 35 Henry VIII, 1543, confirmed to him Nantcribba, and other lands in the manors of Over and Nether Gorther, as granted by charter to his great grandfather Meredith ap Cadwalader, by Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

"Roger Lloyd de Wropton, genos.," his son, was on the county grand jury, 2 and 3 Elizabeth, 1560-61. His son, "Richard Lloyd de Wropton, genos.," was on the grand jury, 13 Elizabeth, 1571.

The will of "Elizabeth Lloyd of Nantcribba" bears date 19th April 1663, wherein mention is made of "Mr. John Purcell", son of "Edward Purcell of Wropton", who was sheriff in 1635.

The Purcell family eventually became possessed of Nantcribba, as "Henry Purcell of Nantcribba, Esq.," in 1666 was an assignee of the tithes of Forden parish from "Richard Pryce of Gunley, Esq." In January 1666-67, Henry Purcell, Esq., was buried at Forden.

In the absence of records it is presumed that Henry Purcell left two or more daughters co-heiresses; that "Catherine Purcell, spinster", who we shall see, sold the manor of Over Gorther, and considerable Forden property, to George Devereux of Vaynor, was one; and that Anne, the wife of Arthur Devereux, third son of George Devereux, was another.

In the will of George Devereux, bearing date 19th of August 1682, a deed is quoted dated the 20th of July 1682, wherein Arthur Devereux, and Anne his wife, settled Nantcribba on the heirs of his wife's body begotten by him, then to his heirs by them, then to the use of persons named in the will of George Devereux.

Arthur Devereux of Nantcribba, by will bearing date 15th of August 1709, left Nantcribba to his nephew Arthur, the father of Edward, eleventh Viscount Hereford.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 108.

For a particular account of the Purcell family the reader is referred to the "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire", under Nicholas Purcell,[1] A.D. 1553, Thomas Purcell,[2] A.D. 1597, and Edward Purcell, A.D. 1625.[3] Richard Purcell, son of Nicholas Purcell, the sheriff of 1553, bought, about the year 1575, the manors of Over Gorther and Tyrtref Issa from the Staffords, and the manorial rights remained in the family until sold to George Devereux of Vaynor, about the year 1680, by "Catherine Purcell, spinster".

*Extracts from Forden Register.*

1666. Henry Purcell, Esq.,[4] buried in January.

1681. George, the son of Arthur Devereux, Esq., and Anne his wife, was baptised the 22nd day of April.

1684. Price,[5] the son of Essex Devereux, gent., and Anne his wife, who was baptised the 26th day of September.

1702. Anna, uxor Arthur Devereux,[6] generosum sepult. ultimo die Augusti.

1703. Arthurus filius Arthuri Devereux jun'r[7] gent., et Bridgettæ[8] uxor, baptizatus fuit vicesimo octavo die Maii.

1704. Vaughan fil. Arthuri Devereux, gen., et Bridgettæ uxor, bapt. 25to Septemb.

1705. Maria[9] filia Arthuri Devereux, gen., et Bridgettæ uxor, bapt. 2do die Novemb.

1709. Johanes Gardiner et Maria Devereux mattrimonio conjuncti fuere 10mo die Julij.

1709. Arthurus Devereux Armiger sepultus fuit tricesimo die Augusti.

1710. Edwardus[10] filius Arthuri Devereux generosi et Eliz. uxoris, baptiz. 12mo Augusti.

---

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 421.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. v, p. 454.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. ix, p. 70.
[4] Of Nantcribba.
[5] Father of George Devereux of Tregoyd, whose daughter and heiress, Marianne, married George, thirteenth Viscount Hereford.
[6] Of Nantcribba.
[7] Was of Lower Munlyn. Of Nantcribba, after his uncle Arthur's death.
[8] His first wife, daughter of Evan Glynne of Glynne, sheriff in 1675. She was buried at Berriew, 5th April, 1707.
[9] She married John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlin.
[10] He succeeded as eleventh Viscount. His mother, Elizabeth, was a second wife, and the daughter of Richard Glynne of Maesmawr, Sheriff in 1689.

1711. Arthurus Devereux Armiger, sepultus fuit 17mo die Janii.

1711. Vaughanus fil. Arthuri Devereux, sepult. fuit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis.

1734. Mary, the wife of Arthur Devereux, Esq., was buried 30th day of May.

1737-8. Arthur Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, was buried the 24th day of January.

1739. Bridget, the daughter of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was baptised the 26th day of May.

1740. Arthur, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was privately baptised the 30th day of March, and publickly baptised the 21st of April.

1740. Arthur, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was buried the 17th day of July.

1740-1. Edward, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was baptised the 27th day of February.

1741-2. Arthur, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was baptised the 14th day of February.

1742. Catherine, the daughter of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was baptised the 21st day of February.

1743. Arthur, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Catherine his wife, was buried the 18th day of September.

1744. George, the son of Edward Devereux, Esq., and Catherine his wife, was baptised the 12th day of May.

1747. Catherine Devereux, wife to Edward Devereux, Esq., was buried January ye 28th.

1760. Price Jones, Esq., of the parish of Pool, and the Hon. Bridget Devereux of the parish of Forden, married the 21st day of November.

1760. Edward, Lord Viscount Hereford, was buried the 24th day of August.

1801. The marriage between James Cockburn, bachelor, of Wellingdon, in the County of Middlesex, and the Hon. Marianna Devereux, spinster, of Forden, was solemnised the 14th day of October.

1809. Christened December 4, Charlotte, daughter of John Davies, Esq., of Nantcribba Hall, and Charlotte his wife. She was born in Upper Berkeley Street, London.

1821. Baptised March 15, John, son of the above parents.

1785. Charles Montolieu, son of James Bland Burges, Esq., and Ann his wife, was baptised 8th August.

1788. Osborne, son of James Bland Burgess, Esq., M.P., of Nantcribba, and Ann his wife, was baptised January 28th. This child was buried 1st July 1798.

1789. Emilia Charlotte, daughter of James Bland Burges, Esq., of Nantcribba, and Ann his wife, was christened.

1793. Octavia, daughter of James Phelp, Esq., and Eleanor his wife, of Nantcribba, baptised.

The estate of Nantcribba was purchased in the year 1863, from the Viscount Hereford, by John Naylor, Esq., of Leighton Hall, who is the present owner.

Great and Little Hem.—The earliest possessors of Great Hem mentioned were also feoffees of the Staffords, and descended from a seneschal of Caus Castle.

Francis Lloyd, on a grand jury 33 Henry VIII, was of Great Hem, and the third son of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, first sheriff of the county, and chief steward of the barony of Caus to Henry Lord Stafford in 1554. His ancestor, Griffith ap Ieuan, had previously held the Castle of Caus during the wars of the Roses, under Edmund, Earl of Stafford, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury.

The possessor of Great Hem in Lewys Dwnn's time was Charles Lloyd, whose pedigree is thus recorded in his visitation.[1]

### The Great Haim in Fordyn.

Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. = Margaret, verch Griffith ap Jenkin of Broughton.

Liwsi, verch Meredith ap Cadw'r ap Owen. = David Lloyd. = Elen, verch Jenkin Kynaston.

Humphrey Lloyd, Esq., of Llai or Leighton. = Gwenllian, verch Thomas Prys of Newtown, Esq.

| *a*

[1] Lewys Dwnn's *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 289.

| a
Francis Lloyd of Great Haim.=..., verch[1] Meredith ap Rees David Lloyd.
|
Humphrey Lloyd of Great Haim, Esq.=
|
Charles Lloyd of Great Haim, Esq.

The *Cedwyn MS.*[2] supplies another generation, that of "Benet Lloyd, gent., of Great Hem, in Forden", with many particulars, which the Forden Registers verify and supplement, down to the year 1725.

"Humfridus Lloyd de Hem, gen.," occurs as a member of the grand jury of the county, 21-2 Eliz., and as foreman of the grand jury, 36th Eliz. To make a deposition before Matthew Herbert, Esq., J.P., of "Dolgioge", 27th September, 37th Eliz., 1595.

"Ven'unt Humfridus Lloyd de Hem Magna in Com. p'd gen'os, et Oliverus Lloyd Vaughan de Pola, in Com. p'd gen'os."[3]

This Humphrey was the father of Charles Lloyd above, and of a large family, the issue of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Owen, Alderman of Salop, and descended from Brochwel, Prince of Powys. Elizabeth Lloyd was buried at Forden 22nd August 1623, and her husband on the 16th September 1623. They had five sons and one daughter.

1. Edward Lloyd, styled of Forden, 7 James I, in which year he made a deposition before his kinsman, Charles Lloyd of Leighton. He was buried at Forden 24th December 1623. By Anne, daughter of David ap Howell Vaughan (buried 20th March 1625), he had:—

1. Richard Lloyd, bapt. 20th September 1601, who by his wife Elizabeth had Richard, bapt. 27th April 1650.

2. Broughwel Lloyd, bapt. 3rd May 1603.

[1] Her name was Janet, and her mother was Agnes, daughter and heiress of Meredith ap Adda Moel, who had a grant of Aberhavesp and other lands from Sir Edmund de Mortimer, 1st June, 3 Hen. V, 1416.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 59.

[2] *Ib.*, vol. viii, p. 400.

[3] *Ib.*, vol. xi, p. 269.

3. Humphrey Lloyd, bapt. 10th May 1605.

1. Rosa Lloyd, bapt. 18th October 1607.

II. William Lloyd, buried 30th April 1656, had :—

1. "Thomas Lloyd of Kilkewydd, gen.", on a county grand jury in 1664. Baptised 9th June 1611. He married first, 8th April 1620, Elizabeth, daughter probably of Thomas Edwards of Kilkewydd, on county grand juries in 1637-48, by whom he had a son William. She was buried 26th September 1620. He married secondly, Jane, buried 18th October 1686, by whom he had :—1. Richard Lloyd, baptised 19th January 1639. He seems to have died without issue, and although his burial is recorded on the Forden Register on the 14th October 1683, his tomb is in Chirbury Church, the inscription there giving his age 44, and 12th October 1683 as the date of his death. 2. Thomas Lloyd, baptised in 1644. 3. William Lloyd, of whom presently. 1. Jane Lloyd, baptised 14th October 1648, and married at Forden 19th November 1670, to Andrew Atcherley of Kilkewydd, ancestor of the Atcherleys of Marton, in the parish of Middle Salop. Their son, Andrew Atcherley of Kilkewydd, was living in 1720. 2. Anne Lloyd, baptised in 1659. William Lloyd, the third son, styled in 1686 "of Fforden, gent.",[1] sold certain meadows in the township "of Ackley to Mr. Richard Pryce of Lincoln's Inn, formerly the inheritance of his uncle, Richard Price, Esq., of Gunley". The deed had a good seal of the Lloyd arms, three nag's heads erased. He married at Forden Elizabeth Coles, 26th September 1673, and had seven sons and one daughter, baptised at Forden. 1. Ffrancis Lloyd, 15th April 1676. 2. Richard Lloyd, on 5th January 1677. 3. William Lloyd, on 12th November 1681. He was a deponent at a trial between Maria, widow of Richard Jones of Llwyn Ririd, and Edmund Pryce of Gunley, in 1725. By his wife Sarah he had George Lloyd, baptised at Forden in 1691(?). William Lloyd, a deponent in 1725 with his father, Edward

[1] See his deposition.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 252.

Lloyd, baptised in 1706, and Anna Lloyd, baptised in 1704. 4. Thomas Lloyd, baptised in 1683. There was a Thomas Lloyd and Catherine Matthews married at Forden in 1715. 5. Charles Lloyd, baptised 8th February 1686. 6. Abraham Lloyd, baptised 8th February 1686. 7. John Lloyd, baptised 8th February 1686. 8. Elizabeth Lloyd, baptised 21st April 1685.

III. "Randulphus Lloyd de Greate Heme, gen'os", occurs in the Minister's Accounts, 14 James I, 1616,[1] with his father, "Humfrid Lloyd de Greate Heme, gen'os."

IV. Francis Lloyd.

V. Charles Lloyd, youngest son, succeeded, according to Welsh custom, to the Great Hem. He married three wives. His first was Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Crowther, by whom he had Benet Lloyd, of whom presently. His second wife was Mary, eldest daughter of Oliver Lloyd of Leighton, son of Humphrey, the first sheriff, by whom he had Oliver and Hannah, who both died young. His third wife was Joyce, daughter of John Pryce of Newtown. She was buried at Forden 25th June 1655, by whom he had three daughters, all baptised at Forden, viz., Penelope, Elizabeth, and Mary. Benet or Benedict Lloyd of Great Hem, his son by Elizabeth Crowther, and the last generation mentioned in the *Cedwyn MS.* (1633), married 10th February 1622, Anne, eldest daughter of James Matthews, gent., by Joyce, daughter of John Pryce of Newtown, sheriff in 1566, and his father's third wife. By his wife Anne, who was buried at Forden 21st May 1636, he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Charles, baptised 10th July 1626, buried 29th August 1631.

2. Humphrey Lloyd, baptised 21st August 1631, who, according to the following, seems to have sold the estate. "A writ of covenant between Humph. Lloyd,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 266.

gen., and John Matthews, Esq., concerning 2 mess., 2 cottages, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 60 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 80 of pasture, 40 of wood, 50 of heath and brushwood on Great Hem and Little Hem." The above appears on the file of "Matt. Pryce, Bart., Sheriffe", 12 Charles II, 22nd September 1660.

1. Margaret, baptised 9th March 1633.

The Whittingham family had an early connection with Forden, and probably, through intermarriage with one of the Lloyds of Great and Little Hem, obtained a domicile in the latter. We find "Georgius Whittingham de Forden, gen.", on a county grand jury in the 44th Eliz. He was probably of the Whittinghams of Court Caldemore, near Montgomery. Edward Whittingham, father of William Whittingham of Court Caldemore, called a member of the Inner Temple in 1627, was probably a brother of George. The latter is probably the George Whittingham who was married at Forden 18th February 1601, to "Catherine Lloyde". "Johes Whittingham de Little Hemme, ar.", was a juror 10th October 1661, steward to Edward Purcell for his manor of Over Gorther in 1648, and on the roll of county magistrates 14 and 16 Charles II.

10th September 1636, is the date of a marriage settlement of John Whittingham and Mary Purcell.[1]

The name of Whittingham occurs several times after this, during the remainder of the century. Considering the number of times there were births in the family, it is a wonder that there is not a remnant of the name in the parish, but it is obsolete.

This Kilkewydd family must not be confounded with another man named Whittingham, who was such a universal witness to the marriages in Forden Church, that the rational inference to be drawn is, that he acted as parish clerk.

---

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 307.

*Extracts from Forden Register.*

1601. George Whittingham married Catherine Lloyde, 18th February.

1601. Charles Lloyde married Catherine Whittingham, 18th February.

1602. Thomas Edwards married Elizabeth Whittingham in October.

1602. William Whittingham married Margaret Edwards in October.

1732. John Gayman married Maria Whittingham.

1736. Edward, the son of William Whittingham and Mary his wife, was buried.

1747. William Whittingham was buried in November.

1753. Ann, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Whittingham, was baptised.

1757. Elizabeth Whittingham was buried in June.

1766. Elizabeth, the widow of William Whittingham, was buried 3rd of June.

1783. John Whittingham (Kilkewydd) was buried.

1798. Thomas, son of John and Catherine Whittingham, was buried.

Shortly after Humphrey, the last Lloyd of Great Hem, had sold the estate, we find it in the occupation of the Meredith family. John Meredith of Great Hem had a son John, also of Great Hem, baptised at Forden in December 1670, and a daughter Margaret, baptised at Forden 24th July 1666, who married at Forden, in 1699, the Rev. Peter Lloyd, incumbent of the parish, and a kinsman of the Lloyds of Great Hem.

Upper and Lower Munlyn.—It has been remarked that Richard, the eldest son of Nicholas Purcell, sheriff in 1553, purchased about the year 1574 the manorial rights of Over Gorther and Tyrtreff-Issa from Edward Lord Stafford. It is likely that at the same time he acquired the fee simple of considerable landed property in these lordships. Locally, the family were becoming of importance in the neighbourhood. Thomas, second son of Nicholas, had already married Anne, the daughter and co-heiress of Richard ap Edward of Vaynor, with whom he had one of the Vaynors.

"Owinus Purcell de Forden, gen.", occurs in 1602, and as "Owinus Purcell de Monlyn, gen.", at the county assizes of James I, 1611. He, also, was a son of Nicholas, the sheriff, by a second wife, Gwen, daughter of Morris ap Gwillim ap Griffith Derwas. Nicholas Purcell, son (he had a son of this name) or grandson of Owen, was chief constable of Munlyn in 1664. In the will of George Devereux of Vaynor, dated 3rd August 1682, it is stated that he purchased Lower Munlyn, late in the occupation of Nicholas Purcell; and in a deed quoted therein, Nicholas Purcell was living there on the 20th July of the same year.

Upper and Lower Munlyn were among the lands purchased by George Devereux of Vaynor, from Catherine Purcell. Vaughan Devereux and his son Arthur, eventually of Nantcribba, had Lower Munlyn. Upper Munlyn, as well as Lower Munlyn, appear to have been for a time in the possession of Essex Devereux, fourth son of George Devereux of Vaynor, and ancestor of the Devereux of Tregoyd, Brecon.

Arthur Devereux, junior, son of Vaughan Devereux, styled "junior" in the parish register and elsewhere, to distinguish him from his uncle Arthur, third son of George Devereux of Vaynor, who left him Nantcribba, succeeded by his grandfather's will to Lower Munlyn and Gaire Mills. This Arthur Devereux, junior, of Nantcribba, was twice married. By his first wife, Bridget, daughter of Evan Glynne of Glynne, he had Arthur and Vaughan, who both died young without issue, and a daughter, Mary Devereux, who was heiress of Upper Munlyn. On the 3rd May 1726, she married, at Forden, John Meredith of Great Hem, and in her right of Upper Munlyn. He was the son of the John Meredith baptised at Forden in 1670, and the nephew of Margaret, wife of the Rev. Peter Lloyd. On the death of John, son of John Meredith and Mary Devereux, without issue in 1786, Upper Munlyn went to his first cousin, George Lloyd of Marton, eldest son of the Rev. Peter Lloyd of Forden, and sub-

sequent to 1776 of Munlyn, which is now the property of his great grandson, Edward Humphreys, Esq., of Walcot.

Edward Devereux, half-brother of Mrs. Meredith of Munlyn, and son by Arthur, junior, and his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynne of Maesmawr, succeeded to Nantcribba, and became Viscount Hereford on the death of his second cousin, Price Devereux, 10th Viscount, without issue.

*Extracts from Forden Register.*

1662. Anne, daughter of John Meredith, bap. 29th May.

1664. Elizabeth, daughter of John Meredith, bap. 20th August.

1666. Margaret,[1] daughter of John Meredith, bap. 24th July.

1668. Jane, daughter of John Meredith, bap. 17th October.

1672. John Meredith, buried 11th May.

1670. John, son of John Meredith, bap. 27th December.

1673. John Meredith, buried 28th February.

1703. Arthur, filius Arthuri Devereux, jun., generosus, et Bridgett, bap. 28th May.

1704. Vaughan, fil. Arthur Devereux, gen., et Bridgett, bap. 25 Sept.

1705. Maria,[2] filia Arthur Devereux, gen., et Bridgett, bap. 2 November.

1699. Petrus Lloyd et Margaretta Merodite matrimouio conjuncti fuero 28 Januarii.

1700. Maria, filia Petri et Margarettæ Lloyd, bap. 16 Septemb.

1702. Georgius,[3] filius Petri Lloyd, cler. et Margarettæ uxoris ejus baptizat 26 Novembri.

1704. Elizabetha, filia Petri Lloyd, cler. et Margarettæ uxor ejus, bapt. 18vo Octobri.

1706. Petrus, filius Petri Lloyd, cler. et Margarettæ uxor ejus bapt. 7° die Junii.

1721. Petrus Lloyd, Minister Ecclesiæ fordinensis obiit tertio die Julii et sepultus est quinto die ejusdem mensis.

---

[1] Wife of the Rev. Peter Lloyd.

[2] Wife of John Meredith of Great Hem, and heiress of Munlyn.

[3] George Lloyd, who succeeded to Munlyn.

1726. Johannes Meredith et Maria Devereux, matrimonio conjuncti fueri tertio die Maii.

1727. Johannes, filius Johannis Meredith, generosi, et Mariæ uxoris ejus baptizatus fuit vicesimo tertio die Novembris.

1728. Catherina Meredith vidua sepulta fuit secundo die Maii.

1729. Bridgetta, filia Johannis Meredith, generosi, et Mariæ uxoris ejus baptizata fuit primo die Augusti.

1730. Maria, filia Johannis Meredith, generosi, et Mariæ uxoris ejus baptizata fuit quarto die Novembris.

1733. Clara, filia Johannis Meredith, generosi, et Mariæ uxoris ejus baptizata fuit duodecimo die Junii.

1742. Margaret, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Peter Lloyd, formerly minister of this parish, was buried the 3rd June.

1746. John Meredith, gent., of Munlin, was buried April 24th.

1755. Mrs. Mary Meredith, the widow of John Meredith, gent., was buried July 14th.

1763. Mary Meredith, widow, was buried the 12th of May.

1775. Bridgett Meredith was buried the 18th of March.

1777. John Meredith, gentleman, was buried the 25th October.

The following inscription was on a monument erected to the memory of this gentleman, the last of his family name who held Munlyn, but, unfortunately, more from thoughtlessness than from a desire to efface the memories of the old gentry of the parish, this, with the other monuments in the old church, was left as a perquisite to the builders of the new one:—

"John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlin, gent., son of John Meredith and Mary Devereux his wife. He was married to Margaret Meredith of Swinsbach, in the county of Salop, 6 Mar. 1764, and died 22 Oct. 1776(?) in the 49th year of his age."

1784. George Lloyd of Munlin, buried 24th May.

The latter, a first cousin of Mr. John Meredith, succeeded to Munlyn. Bridget Meredith, his sister, had an interest in the Hem. She married Thomas Jones, whose daughter Anne married Shadrach Edwards of Kilkewydd. Margaret Meredith of Swinsbach had a sister who married Mr. John Williams of Pool, attorney.

KILKEWYDD.—There is little to record of this township beyond a notice of some of the early landowners or occupiers mentioned on the jury lists and Pool

burgess rolls, and these principally relate to the family of Edwards.

10 James I, 1612, "Roger Edwards de Fforden, gen.", was on a jury at the assizes.

14 James I, 1616, "Edr'us Price de Kilkewedd, gent.", a juror for the hundred of Caus.

13 Charles I, 1637, Thomas Edwards de Keelkewydd, gen., was foreman of the grand jury for the county. He appears again in 1648.

16 Charles II, 1664, Thomas Lloyd de Kilkewyth, gen., was a grand juror. He was a grandson of Humphrey Lloyd of Great Hem, and his daughter Jane, by his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Edwards, probably the above, was the maternal ancestress of the Atcherleys of Marton.

In 1707, Thomas Edwards, son of Richard Edwards of Killkeweth, deceased, was sworn an hereditary burgess of Welshpool.

In 1721, Richard Edwards of Killkewydd, William Edwards, and Reynold Edwards were also sworn.

In 1779, Roger Edwards and "Humphrey Edwards, son of Roger Edwards of Great Hem, in the parish of Forden, ffarmer," were sworn hereditary burgesses.

In 1781, Shadrach Edwards of Kilkeweth, in the county of Montgomery, gentleman, was sworn an hereditary burgess of Pool.

In 1815, George Edwards of Kilkewydd, farmer, was sworn an hereditary burgess.

Mr. Shadrach Edwards was an attorney in Welshpool, and father of the late Rev. John Meredith Edwards of the Hem, a chaplain in the Royal Navy, whose mother Ann was the daughter of Thomas Jones and Bridget Meredith, a sister of the last John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlyn.

*Extracts from Forden Register.*

1611. Thomas, son of William Lloyd, bap. 9th June.

1629. Thomas Lloyd and Elizabeth Edwards, married 8th April.

1639. Richard, the son of Thomas Lloyd (Kilkewydd) and Jane, bap. 19th January.

1644. Thomas, son of Thomas Lloyd and Jane, baptised.

1648. Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Lloyd, baptised 14th October.

1676. Andrew Atcherley (of Kilkewydd) and Jane Lloyd, married 19th November.

This property has also been purchased by John Naylor, Esq., of Leighton Hall, the present owner.

Ackley.—Llwyn Ririd in this township, and the adjoining estate of Gunley, formed the patrimony of Ririd ap Howell, a lineal descendant of the Brochwellian Princes of Powys.

David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Ririd had a daughter Margaret, who married and conveyed Gunley to the ancestor of the present Pryces of Gunley. This is one of the few families in the county having a well-accredited direct male descent, dating from the close of the twelfth century, and still in possession of an estate which came to them by the above marriage as early as the reign of Henry VII. The male line of David Lloyd as possessors of Llwyn Ririd ended with the issue of Dr. Edward Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph, who was born at Llwyn Ririd in 1641. For interesting details of his family, see the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xii, p. 239. A fuller notice of the Pryces of Gunley will appear under the head of Richard Pryce as sheriff of the county in 1656.

Edderton, Llettygynfach, Thornbury.—In 1626, "Johes Phillips de Edderton, gen.", appears on a jury.

In 1634, "Humffrid. Cartwright de Edderton, gen.", appears on a grand jury list.

Also "Johes Howell de Edderton, gen."

In 1598, "Edwardus Purcell de Llettygwnfarch, gen.", occurs.

In 1616, "Ricus Wynn de Llettygwnvach, gen.", was on a jury.

In 1634 "Nicholas Wynn de Llettygwnvach, gen."

In the 11 Henry VIII, Edward Stafford, Duke of

Buckingham, by his charter, bearing date 12th May, granted the "Breythin Forest", the "Criggion Moores", and "le Gayer Mill, situate in Gayer, otherwise Thornbury", to Humphrey Lloyd de Leighton. The Gayer Mill and property were in possession of "Charles Lloyd, Esquire", of Leighton, in the 6th James I, 20th September 1608, or his assigns.[1] Humphrey Lloyd, the feoffee of 11 Henry VIII, had a brother John, a natural son of David Lloyd of Leighton, whose sons had the Gaer.

29 Eliz. "Ricus DD. Lloid de Gayer, gen.", was on a jury.

32 Eliz., "David ap Ieun ap DD. Lloyd de Gaer, gen'os", occurs.

41 Eliz. and 17 James I, "Riceus ap John DD. Lloyd de Gayer, gen.", occurs.

On account of the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, the right of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton and his descendants to the Gaer Mill, was questioned. The celebrated "Mr. Harvey, the Queen's surgeon", and "his partner, Robert Lloyd", obtained a grant of the Gaer Mill, the Breythin, and Criggion Moores from King James I. The King, however, suspecting some irregularity, or that his "title grew by a querke or tricke of lawe", caused further inquiry to be made,[2] whereupon a petition was presented to the King by Thos. Pursell, Esq., claiming the "Gayer Milne, being p'cell of *his* inheritance within the manor of Overgortheur", praying that the grant to "Robert Lloyd, Esquier", be set aside. 23rd May 1609, is the date of the endorsement on Thomas Purcell's petition.[3] The Purcells eventually secured possession, as the Gaer Mill was one of the purchases made by George Deve-

[1] See the Inquisition before Charles Lloyd, as to the King's right to these.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 218.

[2] See letters from Sir Roger Wilbraham to the Earl of Salisbury, 25 September 1608.—*Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 222.

[3] See Petition.—*Ib.*, vol. vi, p. 110.

reux of Vaynor, from Catherine Purcell, shortly before the year 1682.

In 1634 and 1638, "Ricus Griffiths de Gaire, gen.", was on the grand jury, and in the same year "Ffranciscus Griffith de Fforden".

23 Charles I, 1648, "John Griffith de Fforden, gen.", was on the grand jury.

*Extracts from Forden Register.*

1604. David Lloyd buried 15th November.

1605. Richard, son of Humfrey David Lloyde, baptised 28th September.

1607. Ffulke, the son of Humfrey David Lloyd, bap. 9th May.

1608. Edwardus, filius Humfridi David Lloyd, bap. fuit 28th Jan.

1613. Francis, son of Humfrey David Lloyd, bap. 24th April.

1631. Francis, the son of Humfrey David Lloyd, buried 7th February.

1640. Humffrey David Lloyd was buried 11th Feb.[1]

Thornbury.—George Devereux of Vaynor, who died in 1682, was the son of Sir George Devereux, knight, the son of Sir Edward Devereux, knight, who was the son of Walter Devereux, first Viscount Hereford. By his wife Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of Arthur Price of Vaenor, Esq., he had a numerous family. His third son, Vaughan Devereux, was the ancestor of the present Robert Devereux, Viscount Hereford; but to his fifth son, Edward Devereux of Cefngwernfa Berriew, the Gaer, in Thornbury township, and other property in the parish descended. His eldest son, George Devereux of Cefngwernfa, married in 1704 Hester Jones,[2] only daughter and heiress of Evan Jones, Esq., of Llanllothian Hall, Llanfair Caereinion. His eldest son, George Devereux, also of Cefngwernfa, married in 1735 Mary Nanney, daughter of John Nanney, Esq., of Maes-y-Pandy. His son John Devereux died in his father's lifetime,

[1] These extracts very probably refer to the Gaer family.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 250.

leaving an only daughter, Mary Devereux, upon whom the Cefngwernfa and the Gaer properties were entailed by her grandfather, George Devereux.

Mary Devereux married first, in 1779, Robert John Harrison,[1] Esq., of Calne, Wiltshire, and formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry; and secondly, the Rev. John Pryce of Dolforwyn Hall. By her first marriage she had an eldest son, Robert John Harrison, formerly of the Gaer and afterwards of Caerhowel in the parish of Montgomery, Esq., Major of the Royal Montgomery Militia, upon whom the Gaer and Cefngwernfa property descended in right of his mother.

Major Harrison married in 1810 Sophia Maria, third daughter of William Ilbert, Esq., of Bowringsleigh, Devon, and had an eldest son, the Rev. Robert John Harrison of Caerhowel, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Forden. He married in 1841 Elizabeth,[2] second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Devereux Glynne Mytton, Rector of Llandyssil, and had an only surviving son, Robert John Harrison, Esq., of Caerhowel (Major in the Royal Montgomery Rifles, now termed the Fourth Battalion of the South Wales Borderers), who is the present possessor of the Gaer, as well as the other Devereux properties.

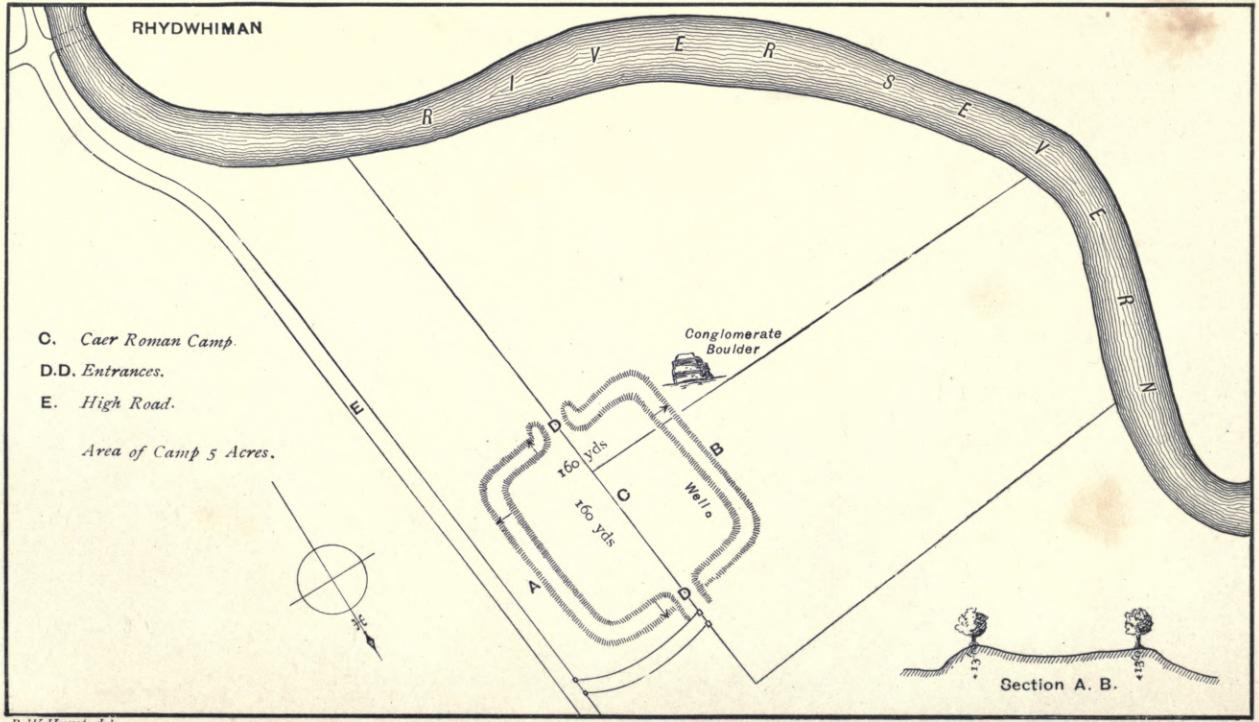
He married in 1874 Charlotte Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, and niece of the Earl of Powis, and has a son Hugh Robert Edward Harrison.

Edderton.—The family of Edmunds has been long settled at Edderton. In the latter part of the last century Richard Edmunds,[3] Esq., of the "Exchequer of Pleas, London", built Edderton Hall, and was a benefactor of several of the churches in the neighbourhood. Under the limitations in his will the estate devolved upon his nephew, the late John Edmunds, Esq., whose only son, Richard John Edmunds, Esq., is the present owner.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 410.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. viii, p. 205.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. v, p. 34, and vol. xv, p. 317.

*The following Statistics of Farms of Ten Acres and upwards are gleaned from the Rate Book.*

| Owner. | Tenant. | Name. | Extent. | | | Gross estimated Rental. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. | R. | P. | £ | s. | d. |
| R. J. Edmunds | Self | Edderton Hall | 44 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Woods | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| ,, | John Hughes | Edderton Farm | 242 | 0 | 0 | 291 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, | Jane Roberts | Cock Inn | 29 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| R. J. Harrison | R. & H. E. Morris | Gaer Farm | 363 | 0 | 0 | 620 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Wm. Davies | Red House | 15 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Mary Davies | Bowling Green | 7 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | John Lewis | Bronwdfin | 13 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Thos. Corbett | Church Lane | 16 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 19 | 0 |
| John Naylor | Nathan Wilcox | Finger-post | 10 | 1 | 21 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Wm. Bowen | | 10 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Alex. Barrett | Vron | 17 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | J. R. Francis | Vron | 113 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Ed. Jones | New House | 150 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Mr. Morris | Lower Munlyn | 148 | 2 | 0 | 203 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | Ed. Morris | Kilkewydd | 40 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Stub, etc. | 254 | 3 | 12 | 290 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Woods | 84 | 3 | 1 | 53 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | J. S. E. Rogers | Nantcribba | 419 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Edw. Jones | Cwm | 91 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Maurice Griffiths | Court House | 75 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | T. Lloyd | New House | 16 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | Hall, Nantcribba | 5 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Pryce | Self | Gunley Hall Ho. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Woods | 62 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 8 |
| ,, | E. and J. Morris | Llwyn Rhedith | 240 | 0 | 0 | 342 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | John Jones | Ackly | 161 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 7 | 0 |
| ,, | William Rogers | Rhyd-y-Groes | 140 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Mrs. Jones | Llettygynfach | 211 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, | Dd. Howell | Red House | 34 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | Mrs. Marston | King's Wood | 14 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | King's Wood | 68 | 2 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Humphreys | Self | Woodlands | 266 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Finger-post | 87 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Little Hem | 75 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | White House | 67 | 5 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Edw. Humphreys | John Jones | Upper Munlyn | 140 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord Sudeley | John W. Jones | Penylan | 362 | 1 | 21 | 444 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Woods | 7 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | John Rogers and Son | Grove | 262 | 3 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| A. C. Humphs. Owen | E. Watkin | Luggy | 26 | 16 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| John Gough | Humphrey Evans | Holly Bush | 12 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Self | Church Bank | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Edwards | T. Hayward | The Hem | 136 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 0 | 0 |
| Jas. Turner | Thos. Woods | Great Hem | 147 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 |
| Trustees of Chirbury Schl. | C. Williams | Lower Hem | 37 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 12 | 0 |
| The Guardians | Selves | Forden House | 29 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 15 | 0 |
| Cambrian Railway | Selves | Station and Land | 45 | 0 | 0 | 537 | 5 | 0 |




R.W. Hurst. del. Typo. Etching Co. se.

ROMAN CAMP AT CAER-FLOS, IN THE PARISH OF FORDEN.

## Archæological.[1]

The very name of this parish, *Forden*, has an archæological import.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his work *Salopia Antiqua*, writes as follows:

"*Ford*,[2] final in composition, Celt. Fford *via*, transitus. From finding this word so continually on Roman roads, there is no doubt that it is allusive to the position of the places where it occurs, and that the modern acceptation of the term is only employed in its secondary and lowest sense. Nor is a word having this termination invariably confined to places where water flows, as it is sometimes found where there is none at all."

The name *Forden* may therefore be considered as derived[3] from the existence of some ancient road. In fact, it lies on the direct line between an entrenchment called the *Moat* near Nant Cribba Hall, probably of British origin, and *Caer-flôs*, a Roman encampment near the river Severn, each of which we shall hereafter consider in some detail.

We shall also have occasion to show the probability of at least two Roman roads running through Forden, their destination being the important station or camp of *Caer-flos*.

Caer, or Caer-flos.—In the township of Thornbury, and about a mile from the parish church, there is an undoubted Roman camp, of which we give an engraving. It is situated on the farm called the Gaer, the property of Robert John Harrison, Esq., of Caerhowel, between a highway leading from Forden to Montgomery and the river Severn, and at a point where the river makes a bend, so that two sides of the camp could be defended by the stream.

It measures about 160 yards each way, being almost a perfect square, and contains an area of about five acres.

[1] For assistance in this section, I have to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.

[2] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 262.

[3] Professor Babington.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 302.

It is surrounded by a rampart of earth, which rises to the height of about 13 feet; the centre of the camp is also higher than the adjoining land. At the south-west corner, but outside of it, there is a very remarkable mass of rock cropping out of the ground; it stands about 7 feet in height, and is about 8 or 9 feet square, although not of a regular shape.

There are entrances to the camp on the north and south sides. In an old estate map of Mr. R. J. Harrison's, made in 1783, the road from Forden is shown to run through the camp where the north and south entrances are marked. But no street or way is visible between the east and west gates, nor any traces of entrances on the east and west sides.

No discoveries have been made on the spot of pottery or other relics, yet it is thought it must have been a permanent station, consequently something should be found below the surface.[1] From its position this is evidently one of the most important Roman camps in this district.

In the great struggle made by Caractacus against the Romans, this locality must have been the scene of contest. The locality where the last stand was made by Caractacus will ever be a matter of controversy, inasmuch as Tacitus's account, the only record that has come down to us, being expressed in such vague and indefinite terms, leaves it impossible to determine the point with absolute certainty.

The article by the late Prebendary Davies which appeared in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* (vol. ii, p. 139), however, has shown to our satisfaction, and probably to that of most Welsh antiquaries, that there is no reasonable doubt of the last struggle having taken

[1] An antiquary of eminence asks, "Is the soil of the area black, or filled with small pieces of tile or pottery, glass, etc.? Has anything been noticed like the foundation of a wall? Are the roads connecting it with other stations traceable?" To which we were only able to give negative answers. He suggested "that probing with iron rods would be desirable", and likely to produce results.

place on the Breidden Hills; but others, including Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, have taken a different view, and have fixed upon a site higher up the Severn, or further in Wales. Wherever it may have taken place, there can hardly be a doubt that this encampment at Caer-flos was one of the chain of camps erected by the Roman general Ostorius during the long struggle he carried on against Caractacus.

Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*, gives the result of his inquiry from personal survey into the military and other early remains of the North Welsh borders. After reviewing the military remains of Radnorshire, and coming to the conclusion that Radnorshire was not the scene of any very severe contest, he comes to consider the encampment at Caer-flos, and thus dwells upon the advantages of its position:—

"Having driven the troops of Caractacus thus far, the Roman general seems to have paused, to allow time for the construction of such a camp as would be suitable both to contain his forces as well as to secure the territory he had acquired. The site was just such a one as a skilful tactician like Ostorius would be likely to choose. We have observed the prudence which guided him in fixing upon Whettleton Wood, or Norton Camp, as a flank defence for the valleys of Corne Dale, Ape Dale, and the Stretton Gorge, and in the present instance his position was selected as advantageously.

"Caer-flos stands above the eastern banks of the Severn, at the confluence of four valleys, a mile and a half north of Montgomery; one of these takes the course of the river to Welshpool, Llandrinio, and Melverley, where it expands into a vast champagne country; the other takes the eastern side of the Breidden, and unites with the preceding valley at Cardeston and Alberbury. Besides being a key to these two, it is so situated as completely to command the whole district as far as Bishop's Castle to the south-east, and the vale of the Severn as high as Newtown to the south-west."

The proximity of the *Caer* to the celebrated and historic ford of Rhydwhima is significant, and should not be overlooked. That ford is thought by many to have been the chief entrance from England into North Wales; and one of the objects of this Roman encampment may have been to dominate that ford as the main inlet into the interior of Wales.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne[1] has the following remarks as to the possibility of Caer-flos being the site of the lost Mediolanum—which we give on his authority—although almost in the same breath he demolishes the theory. He remarks that "in the present corrupt state of the text of *Antoninus*, it would be useless to seek out the true situation of Mediolanum. . . . . The distance from Rowton Castle to Wroxeter agrees with the number of miles marked in the *Itinerary*, and so does Rushbury. The distance from Mediolanum to Uriconium exactly agrees with that from Caer-flos to Wroxeter, and the intervening station of Rutunium or Rowton Castle, to reach which we pass over Stretton Heath, tallies sufficiently with our placing it there. But, on the other hand, by fixing Mediolanum at Caer-flos, all the places between it and Deva disagree with the *Itinerary* numbers. The whole of the Iters relating to this district are very obscure, and I think it will be hopeless to attempt their illustration until some one presents us with a better text of Antoninus to work upon."

Roman Roads centering in Caer-flos.—A network of Roman roads has been traced by competent authorities up to this important station.

First, from Shrewsbury, Rev. C. H. Hartshorne traces one as follows[2]:—

"The recurrence of this termination "ford", coupled with other facts, which are given in another part of the volume, induces me to think that a Roman road formerly went from Shrewsbury by Horton Lane, Nox, Stoney Stretton, Westbury, Worthen, Hailsford

[1] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 147. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 263.

Brook, Blackford, and Chirbury, to Montgomery and Caer-flos."

He then proceeds to mention another road from Shrewsbury :—"Taking a northern direction still, another road would pass by Little Oxon, Pavement Gate, Welchman's Ford ; soon after leaving Rowton, it would turn to the south over Stretton Heath, by Hayford, and join the road just mentioned at Westbury."

Mr. Hartshorne traces a third line[1] :—

"A third road from Wroxeter passed over the Severn due west towards Berrington Hall, near which place the line of road is still called King Street, leaving the small epaulement of the Burgs, a Roman work, to the right, going by Hunger Hill, Exford's Green, Ascot, and Lee Cross (where a tesselated pavement was found in 1793); from Lee Cross it proceeds to Edge and Stoney Stretton, where it fell into the road from Rutunium to Caer-flos."

These three lines show the communications from Caer-flos to Shrewsbury, Rutunium, and Uriconium. There is still a fourth road, for the tracing of which we are indebted to Professor Babington, which, we think we may venture to say, extended to Clawddcoch, although the Professor has confined his researches to a Roman road over the mountains between Guilsfield and the river Vyrnwy. He starts at Gaer Fawr, in the parish of Guilsfield, and says :—

"The supposed line of Roman road now forms a lane, or rather succession of lanes, and passes far below the south-western end of the Gaer Fawr. It has not without reason been considered as a part of a Roman way ; but I have not succeeded in determining the station between which it formed the line of communication. Its course is very direct from Waunfach, on the river Vyrnwy, trending in a southward direction. It passes by a place called Street, to Sarn Bridge, near Guilsfield, thence by Trelydan Hall to Welshpool. There is nothing but the directness of its course, and its manifest antiquity, combined with the two names of

[1] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 133.

Street and Sarn, to lead to the belief of its Roman origin, until we arrive near Trelydan Cottage. There the lane is wide, follows the hill top for some distance, and presents a raised appearance, usually found in the remains of Roman roads.

"Possibly it went southwards from Welshpool[1] along a lane by the canal, and covered the meadows to Glanhafren, near to which place the name Sarn-y-bryn-caled occurs. It then probably passed the Severn, and proceeding by Penylan, reached Forden, the name of which place is apparently derived from the existence of some ancient road, for we find the termination *ford* usually associated with Roman, or very early roads in many parts of England, where it is probably of British origin. It may afterwards have followed nearly the course of the modern road by Montgomery, leaving the *Caer* (miscalled the *Flos*[2]) at a little distance to the west, to a point at about halfway between Churchstoke and Kerry."

We have seen that the road did, until the end of the last century, run through the Caer-flos, which, there is little doubt, was its destination. As to the further course of the road, it will be found that it followed the course of the Severn, rather than running in the direction Professor Babington indicates.

These four lines came from an easterly direction. The line of communication from Caer-flos in a westerly direction followed the course of the Severn, and reached the important station of Caersws, in the parish of Llanwnog. It passed through the parish of Llandyssil, wherein we have not found any account of its being traced; from thence to Llanmerewig, in which parish the road is distinctly visible, and there are other Roman remains.

"On the summit of a hill, above the farm called

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 302, where other circumstances are mentioned confirmatory of the conclusions come to by Professor Babington.

[2] We have not been able to ascertain the meaning of this word "Flos".

Giants' Bank, about half a mile from the road leading from Welshpool to Newtown, are the remains of a Roman camp, comprising a quadrilateral area, in which fragments of ornamented pottery, and part of a spear head have been found. From this camp are seen several of the principal mountains in North Wales. A Roman road, leading from Caersws, through the vale of the Severn to the Gaer, near Montgomery, and thence to Chester and Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium of the Romans, may be traced in the lower part of this parish, near the river Severn."[1]

From Llanmerewig, it runs through the parish of Newtown, wherein traces of the road exist,[2] and from thence to the parish of Penstrywed, where it appears in the grounds of Glanhavren for some distance. It then enters the parish of Llanwnog, and proceeds to Caersws.

Sir R. C. Hoare, in his *Giraldus Cambrensis* (ed. 1806), p. clxvii, also traces this latter road, commencing in the opposite direction. He says:—"I have reason to think that another road of communication branched off from the *Viâ Occidentalis* at Penalt, on the Dovey, in an easterly direction, to the stations on the Severn at Caersws, for at this latter place it is very visible, and its remains are so singular that I shall describe them from my journal taken on the spot in the year 1804, when I examined Caersws and its neighbourhood. From Caersws the Roman road steered its course easterly to a farm-house called Maes Mawr, belonging to Mr. Price Davies, whose house may almost be said to stand upon it, for it passes directly through a gateway adjoining. On examining the line on each side of this house, I plainly distinguished the road with its stratum of gravel, in the banks of the river, both to the west and east, so often as the capricious Severn altered its course. Between the house and the river the causeway is very visible. The road is inter-

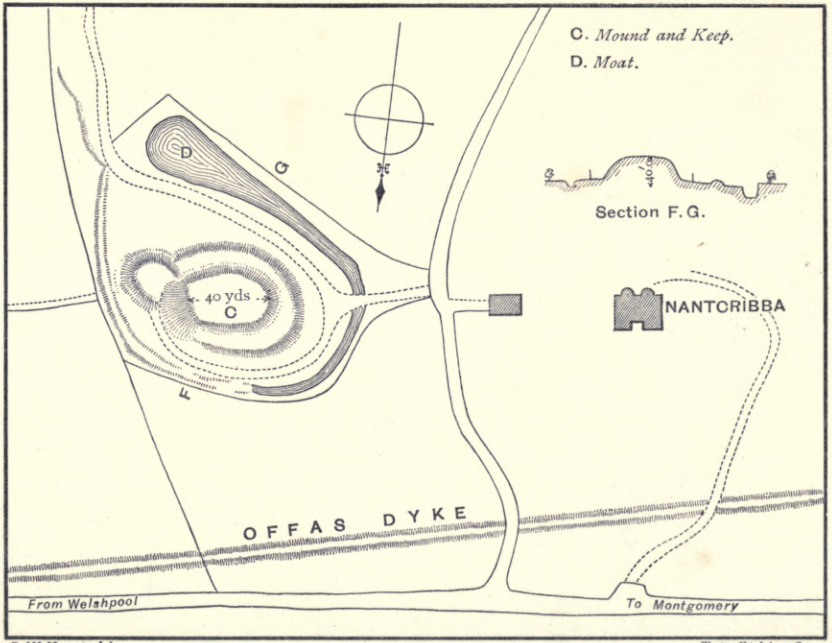
[1] Lewis's *Top. Dict. of Wales*, *sub nom.* "Llanmerewig".
[2] *Ib.*, *sub nom.* "Newtown".

sected a third time by the Severn, where it is easily traced to the turnpike road by the elevated ridge of a long hedge that stands upon it, and comes out opposite to a small house surrounded with fir-trees, and near some ponds by the road-side. From this place I could not ascertain its course with any degree of certainty, though informed that after traversing some meadows it found the public road at a place called Pen-y-Strywaed, a corruption, perhaps, of Pen-y-Straed, or Peny Street, the head of the street. At Newtown I gained some further information respecting the progress of this road from Mr. Lewis, the resident clergyman of the place, who showed it me again in several fields to the right of the road leading to Welshpool, nearly opposite to a British entrenchment, and the parish church, Llanllwchaian. It is singular that this road should still serve as a boundary between two parishes, and it is mentioned as such in old deeds. Its direction is, undoubtedly, to a fine Roman camp, called Gaer, near the Severn, between Montgomery and Welshpool, from whence a friend of mine, residing in Shropshire, has traced it easterly to Marton Pool; but it remains rather doubtful whether its ultimate destination was to Rutunium, or Uriconium."

This latter paragraph is a confirmation of the lines of roads traced by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who, however, has shown the road branched off to Rutunium and Uriconium.

For an account of Caersws, and also for the probable direction of the Roman roads from thence northwards, we refer to Mr. E. Hamer's articles on "Ancient Arwystli" in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 209, *et seq.*, and vol. ii, p. 46, and Mr. Hancock's papers "On the Roman Roads in Montgomeryshire", *Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 91.

The Moat at Nantcribba.—Near Nantcribba Hall in this parish, and about half a mile from the parish church, there is an abrupt "boss of Volcanic trap", which looks at a short distance like a ruined castle. We




THE MOAT AT NANTCRIBBA, IN THE PARISH OF FORDEN.

give a plan of it. It is the largest moated mound in the district; it is forty feet high, and stands within a large oval base court, also moated, which is about forty yards and twenty-five yards at its longest and shortest dimensions. It lies a short distance from and on the south side of the turnpike road from Welshpool to Montgomery; between it and the turnpike road runs Offa's dyke, which at this part is well developed and of considerable height. In Pennant's *Tour in Wales* (1784 ed., vol. ii, p. 167), we find the following account of some sort of fortification having been on this rock:—

"Descend into the vale, cross the Severn, ride along the road through the midst of the Roman camp called the Gaer, seated in the parish, or rather chapelry, of Forden. It is of the usual rectangular form.

"A little beyond, near the house of Nantcribba, the seat of Lord Viscount Hereford, rises a great conoid rock. A few years ago, on taking away the top, were discovered the remains of a little fort; and on paring away the rubbish, it appeared to have been square, with a round tower probably at each corner; one is tolerably entire, and is only nine feet diameter within; the wall seven feet seven inches thick. There had been some small square rooms, with door-cases of good freestone; the rest of the building is of rough stone, cemented with clay. This place was probably ruined by fire; for I had observed some melted lead, mixed with charcoal, and several pieces of vitrified stuff. There is no history relative to it. It must be very ancient, for on the top is the stool of a vast oak. The base of the rock is surrounded with a ditch, cut through it, leaving only a narrow pass to the fort. At a distance is another trench. *Offa's* ditch lies about two hundred yards from the rock."

Nantcribba has neither the outline, situation, nor construction of a Roman camp. It is possible, nevertheless, that the Romans may some time have occupied it.

Being so near Offa's Dyke, and on the English side of it, it has been suggested that it was most probably

one of the positions permanently occupied by the English followers of the Mercian king. There can be little doubt it was a point of observation, and its natural advantages suggested its suitability for that purpose. No history has come down about it.

It is now used as a quarry for getting stone for repairing the roads, and its form will soon be interfered with. No satisfactory suggestion has hitherto been made as to the origin of the name Nantcribba.

Offa's Dyke.—This runs through this parish. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne[1] thus describes its course :—

"A mile further on it forms the boundary of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, until it reaches the road communicating between the latter town and Chirbury. It is found in a perfect state a mile further onwards; but all traces are lost at the Devil's Home. Proceeding northwards, it is again fallen in with. For two miles it seems to take the course of the turnpike road connecting Montgomery with Welshpool, from which road it is distant merely a few paces. At the first approach to the road in question, it is very perfect for a mile. At Nantcribba Hall it passes by a circular entrenchment called The Moat, at which place it is very well preserved. Inclining a little to the east, it goes on to Fron, where it suddenly bends to the west, and then goes nearly in a straight line to Buttington."

## Customs and Games.

These have tolerably well become extinct, except in the minds of a very few of the oldest people, so much so that it has become a matter of some difficulty to ascertain what sports used to be held. Such as have been named to me I give, imagining that this parish was not worse than its neighbours.

Football used to be played on the Hem Bank regularly on Sundays.

A blacksmith's shop was considered by its owner to be only orthodox if it was the scene of pitch-and-toss

[1] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 190.

on Sunday, its owner being the principal offending party.

The wakes, which lasted for three days, beginning always on the first Sunday after the 29th of September, had their excesses as usual.

Cock-fighting was practised annually on Whit-Monday, on the open grassy plain in front of the churchyard, and used to be a source of great excitement. Spurs were affixed to the birds occasionally, and intensified the eagerness of the beholders, whilst they betted upon the early death of one of the birds.

The Sunday well used to be considered a great day in the parish. On the first Sunday after Trinity people used to assemble from the adjoining villages in great numbers at a well in King's wood. The well water was said to be very good in taste, as it is now. The folks used to drink it either pure, or with a little sugar in it. Tables were taken to the place, from which buns, cakes, and other things might be purchased. After due time the people used to go to the "Cock Inn" for amusements. These were various, and included ball-playing, gambling, dancing, and similar sports. Sometimes men became angry with each other as the beer was consumed. Men stripped themselves to fight each other. One of my informants well remembers seeing fourteen men stand up to fight at one time.

The Sunday also was a great day in summer for skittles, formerly called kiles, to be played. The great place for this game was in front of the churchyard, the object being drink, which the successful competitors gained. The time for the games was before and after church service. The chaplain of the House of Industry used to take the service at the workhouse before proceeding to church. The road between the workhouse and the church, as the latter is on an elevation, gave those who were watching for the chaplain to arrive, an opportunity of retreat to the Church House Inn, where they used to drink until service was over and

the clergyman had gone home to Montgomery, when the grass again bristled with skittle-players.

Trotting, too, was a frequent and painful amusement. It used to be done for money to the trotters themselves, or for beer. Bets were laid upon the winners, for active competition used to go on; the chief movers who induced the games being the principal farmers in the parish. Trotting consisted of the trotter himself, and two men who trotted him. One of the men seized the trotter at the back of his trousers, taking a firm hold thereof; with the disengaged hand he seized the lobe of one ear, pulling it upwards, instead of letting it hang downwards. Another man performed a similar operation on the other ear. The start was given, the trotter could not fall without gashing the ears, and the more drunk he was, the worse became his wounds. Moreover, to add to the so-called fun, the greater the amount of mud and water through which the trotters went, so much the greater was the glee. A man at Newtown was trotted to death.

Such was the state of the parish many years since. The change from the open Sunday desecration to a more externally good system was effected by the agency of one of the incumbents, Mr. Nihill. He heard by report how badly conducted the public-houses were, and took an opportunity of proving the veracity of the fact by not returning home to Montgomery, but riding to the "Cock Inn" instead. There he caught his parishioners in the greatest excesses, not only as regards the games, but as to drunkenness. At once he set about reform. He lost no time in seeing the owner of the "Cock Inn", who was the owner of the Leighton estate. Both worked with a will to remove the abominations. The incumbent, after much persuasion, asked for the licence not to be stopped, which otherwise it would have been. He preached a sermon in the church against these vices, which is not forgotten to this day. He was an Irishman, and on

this occasion preached with true Celtic fervour. The pulpit cushions had the dust well knocked out of them, for Boanerges was thoroughly represented. One of the men nearest to the pulpit was the landlord of the "Cock". From then until now there has not been much Sunday irregularity.

As to omens being the precursors of death, a few such are to be found. There is an old one which attaches the absolute necessity of a death to some human being if the screech-owl screeches at night. Such an event really did take place many years since. A girl named Martha Evans, the bailiff's daughter at Upper Munlyn farm, died one night when the owl screeched. The connection between the bird's noise and the daughter's decease was considered to be beyond all doubt.

Crickets are said to be a source of good fortune to those whose houses have them. Hence bakers of bread should be universally lucky—a fact which as yet is far from correct. The noise made by these insects is produced by the male cricket only, never by the female. If the cricket be examined closely, a clear space will be seen near the centre of each of the upper wings, at which is a vein, or at most a very few veins. This clear space is called the tympanum, or drum. Three or four raised ridges running longitudinally skirt a large, dark, and long vein. Then at the base of the wing-sheath, in front of the drum, is a horny ridge running transversely, supplied with numerous short teeth or small projections, and forming a bow or file. When these two arrangements are rubbed across each other, the rasping of the file across these elevations makes the peculiar chirping sound we hear, which, however, would scarcely, if at all, be heard, were it not for the drum at their back causing the vibration to be distinct and acting as a sounding-board. Thus the cricket, in common with the grasshopper tribe generally, is able after desperate bounds and jumps to rally around him his mate and family, instead of losing them for ever.

There is a notion here that whichever sex is buried first in the churchyard in the New Year, that sex will be the prevailing one for burial during the remainder of that year. Also that at the beginning of the year it is most unfortunate to meet with a woman as the first person to look at. When I first heard of this strange notion, I asked what were husbands to do, and what was to be their fate; because they must, as a matter of course, on opening their eyes on the morn of a New Year's day, see their wives first. The answer given showed that a special sort of dispensation was granted to husbands and wives, and that there was nothing to fear in their case. The horror of seeing a woman as the first New Year's sight still exists here.

Another notion which held sway here more strongly formerly than now, is, that great ill-luck must attend persons who travel from home on the first day of January. The time was when people could not be induced even to attend Welshpool Fair, held on that day, though Welshpool Fair is about the strongest inducement possible to the Forden inhabitants. They look forward to it with great zest. Times alter; some living now consider they are safe if they remain at home until midday, and that twelve o'clock voluntary imprisonment in their houses is enough. They go out afterwards with impunity.

Mistletoe, it is thought, must be kept from Christmas to Christmas. It is dangerous to remove a piece under twelve months. Not that the kissing operations are efficacious after the usual limit granted generally in England.

Bees are considered to be the forerunners of great blessings, should a swarm settle in anyone's possessions; and to get rid of them, under such circumstances, would be most disastrous. At the same time, people here have not the slightest hesitation in destroying hive after hive, in order to get the honey. So inconsistent is human nature. But no one will sell bees. It is said to be dreadful to do so. The dreadfulness

consists in taking money for bees. An exchange of any kind besides, is most orthodox, and no fears of a superstitious order are entertained if cash does not enter into the bargain.

A custom prevails in this parish of attending the parish church on Christmas Day. On that occasion the morning service is the largest in the year. Several dissenters attend, and also others who would call themselves churchmen, but who, nevertheless, would not be persuaded to enter the House of God on any other day. What the special efficacy of this act of devotion is, I know not.

On the first day of a New Year children go about the parish, wishing you

> "A merry Christmas, a happy New Year,
> A pocket full of money, a cellar full of beer,
> A good fat pig to last you all the year;
> Please give us a New Year's gift."

The sincerity of the wish is manifested by the speed at which the children go when they have been paid for their noise, which often is not very harmonious.

As an Englishman, I notice several peculiarities in the expressions of the neighbourhood. For instance, the double comparative is very often used. The weather is said to be "more clearer" to-day than yesterday. People are "more kinder" to each other at Christmas than at other times.

Another singularity is the exactitude observed about people saying "Good morning" and "Good evening" to each other. They are scrupulously particular never to misplace the words. Twelve o'clock in the day is the exact time at which the change takes place. "Afternoon" is a term rarely, if ever, used.

Words which end in *ous*, as glorious, joyous, are pronounced "gloryoos", "joyoos". Monstrous is "monstroos". Tremendous is "tremendoos".

The ear of wheat being "punned", that is to say, threshed; carpets are punned, *alias* beaten; so are

children. "Moithered" is an equivalent for troubled in the brain, agitated, confused. Not "ornery" weather, is not ordinary weather. When a place wants to be "fettled up", it is the same as being made tidy. The health of persons when improving is said to be "a bit pearter". People are "big-sorted" when they show an unusual amount of self-sufficiency. They are "very simple" when far from well.

A notion exists that if the soil above a recently formed grave gives way suddenly, so as to make the sinking of the soil a good deal deeper than usual, a sure consequence will be that another member of the same family will quickly be interred in the same yard.

Before closing this paper, let me say, by way of correction, that the date the late Rev. R. J. Harrison became incumbent was, I believe, 1844 ; and although not inducted as vicar, he became such without induction during the latter part of his life.

# EARLY MONTGOMERYSHIRE WILLS.

## At St. Asaph Registry.

The extracts from the St. Asaph volumes of copies of wills given in Part xxxiii, *Mont. Coll.*, fol. 299 *et seq.*, were taken from the indexes to the volumes only, and in extracting subsequently from the wills themselves, the writer found that a seriatim perusal of the wills would be necessary to ensure anything like accuracy, and to give the parishes and probate dates. This, accordingly, the writer has taken in hand, and the following lists will include, with few exceptions, all the wills from the parishes in Montgomery named in the lists from 1565 to 1639. There are not many originals of wills in this office dating before the Restoration in 1660, when the registers proper commence. From the appearance of the books it is evident, however, that the copies have been regularly kept after the year 1620, and probably few wills (copies) are missing after that date, during the periods over which the several volumes extend. The following parishes in the Deanery of Cyfeiliog, all in Montgomeryshire, formerly belonged to St. Asaph diocese, but are now in that of Bangor, viz., Cemmes, Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Llanwrin, Machynlleth, Mallwyd, Penegoes. The parishes in Montgomeryshire still remaining in the diocese of St. Asaph are as follows, viz., Aberhafesp, Bettws in Kedewen, Kerry, Dolfor St. Paul, Sarn, Llandysyl, Llanllwchairn, Llanmerewig, Moughtre, Tregynon, Garth Beibio, Newtown, Llanfair Caereinion, Castell Caereinion, Llanerfyl, Llangadfan, Llangynw, Llanllugan, Llanwyddelan, Manafon, Meifod, Pont Robert, Pont Dolanog.

In the following lists wills are also given from the parishes of Poole, Pennant, Berriew, Llandrinio, Llanfihangel in Gwnfa, Llanrhaiadr, Llanfyllin, Llandysilio, Guilsfield, etc.

In the Registry of St. Asaph there are eight volumes of copies of wills, all of them apparently contemporaneous or nearly so, viz. :—

| VOLS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Dated on back | 1565 | to | 1568 | with wills to | 1578, | 2 pts., | paged 1 to 289 |
| II. | „ | 1569 | „ | 1575 | „ | 1576 | „ 1 „ | 290 |
| III. | „ | 1570 | „ | 1583 | „ | 1583 | „ 1 „ | 361 |
| IV. | „ | 1584 | „ | 1587 | „ | 1590 | „363 „ | 590 |
| V. | „ | 1587 | „ | 1593 | „ | 1619 | „ 1 „ | 372 |
| VI. | „ | 1620 | „ | 1623 | „ | 1623 | „ 1 „ | 192 |
| VII. | „ | 1637 | „ | 1642 | „ | 1642 | | |
| VIII. | „ | 1642 | „ | 1669 | (not examined). | | | |

In addition to these volumes of copies there are three tall, narrow volumes of memoranda of transactions at the various registration offices, Welshpool, Llanelwy, Machynlleth, etc., which include notes of probate, inventories, settlements, caveats, orders of various kinds, and administrations. These are well worth examination, and appear to supplement the volumes of copies, in addition to including most of the probate notes. It will be observed that the gap in these books is nearly identical with that in the volumes of copies. Vol. A, 1584 to 1593. B, 1593 to 1602. C, 1637 to 1670. A very large number of Shropshire wills are given, and many from Oswestry, Northop, Whittington, Kinerley, and parishes in Salop bordering Montgomery, and relating to landed property in Montgomeryshire. The only ancient will I have yet come across at St. Asaph, *written in Welsh*, is that of Hugo ap John of Berewe, vol. i, part 1, fol. 39. The initial words, "In the name of God, Amen", are in English. A few wills from the following parishes have, I think, been overlooked :—Mallwyd, Penegoes, Bettws, and Llandysilio. There is often great difficulty in ascertaining to what county the following parishes named

in the wills belong, viz., Llanfair, Llansanffraid, Llandysilio, Llanrhaiadr, and Bettws. Some errors may have crept in on this account. The date of probate is given in the copies on the old reckoning from March to March. Thus it may happen that a will may have a probate date appended actually earlier than the date of making. Thus, a will made in June 1570, might be given as proved in February 1570. In such cases the writer has usually corrected the probate date. The writer found that to attempt to give the exact spelling of the original MS. in all cases would entail much labour and serve no good purpose. The transcribing clerks, and apparently the makers of the wills also, were evidently often ignorant of the proper or of any fixed mode of spelling the various localities and surnames. Their rendering of Welsh names of places is generally simply phonetic, and the same word may occur in several different modes of spelling in the same will. They usually, too, make use of contractions, the signification of which was well known. The ancient form Ieu'n occurs exclusively in the first four volumes. A little before 1600 Jevans and Evan occur. Evans as a surname is of still later date. In these lists, unless otherwise stated, the date given is the probate date. The writer trusts these lists may prove of service to the members of the Powysland Club, including, as the wills do, a mass of personal history of a very early period in Montgomeryshire. The writer desires also to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy he met with at the hands of the Registrar and his deputy at St. Asaph.

Vol. I.—Copies of wills dated on back 1565 to 1568. The wills given in this volume date from 1565 to 1578. The book is divided into two parts, indexed separately. Part I, paged 1 to 152, gives wills dating up to 1579; and Part II, paged 169 to 289, wills dating 1576 to 1578. The index of Part II is dated as made 7 Nov. 1579. In this volume the name Evan is always given "Ieu'n", except in two or three margins where it has been inserted at a later date. There are many wills from Northop, Oswestry, Whittington.

## Vol. I, Part 1.—1565 to 1570.

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth, v. D'd Lloyd ap Griff ap Reinald | 3 Mar. 1565 ... | Poole ..... | 25 |
| Ieu'n ap "Myreke" ..... | 4 Mar. 1566 ... | Darowen ..... | 26 *ex* |
| David ap John ap Ieu'n ap Meredd | 17 May 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 34 |
| Margaret Lloyd, v. Owen..... | 31 Jan. 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 35 *ex* |
| David ap Howell ap Meredd.. | 25 Feb. 1566 ... | ,, ..... | 52 |
| Griffith ap Rees (Rich'd ?) Tudor | 5 June 1567 ... | ,, ..... | 85 |
| Hugh "Glove" (?) ..... | 20 May 1564 ... | Poole ..... | 36 |
| Robert ap Ieu'n Bedo ..... | 13 Oct. 1566 ... | ,, ..... | 42 |
| Richard ap Lewis ..... | 1566..... | ,, ..... | 42 |
| Humphrey ap Harry..... | 9 May 1567 ... | ,, ..... | 82 |
| Richard ap Howell ap Darbyn | 26 Aug. 1566... | Llangadvan ..... | 26 |
| Richard ap Griffith ..... | 20 Mar. 1565... | ,, ..... | 37 |
| John ap Howell ap Ieu'n ap Meredd | 26 May 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 37 |
| William ap John ..... | 14 Mar. 1569... | ,, ..... | 135 |
| Richard Winn ("clerke") ... | 4 Feb. 1569 ... | ,, ..... | 149 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Bedo. ..... | 21 Sep. 1565 ... | Tregynon ..... | 28 |
| Roger Jones ..... | 6 Jan. 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 30 |
| Richard ap David Lloyd ... | 24 May 1568 ... | ,, ..... | 107 *ex* |
| Lewis ap Griffith ..... | 18 Dec. 1564 ... | Kemmes..... | 29 *ex* |
| Robert ap Griffith ap Gwilim | 21 Oct. 1564 ... | ,, ..... | 29 |
| Griffith ap Gwilim ..... | 31 July 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 36 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Llwelyn... | 6 Jan. 1565 ... | Manavon ..... | 30 *ex* |
| David ap Ieu'n ap Llwelyn... | 6 Jan. 1565 ... | Guildfield ..... | 31 |
| William Matthew ..... | 1564..... | ,, ..... | 31 |
| Hugh ap Madoc..... | 20 July 1565 ... | ,, ..... | 38 |
| Catherine, v. "Alen" (?)..... | 13 May 1566 ... | ,, ..... | 40 |
| Lowrie, v. Owen (widow of Ieu'n Gwynne) | 1566 ..... | ,, ..... | 40 *ex* |
| Maurice ap Ieu'n ..... | 16 July 1566... | ,, ..... | 41 *ex* |
| Christopher Mason ..... | 13 Nov. 1566... | ,, ..... | 41 |
| Thomas ap John ap Ieu'n Lloyd | 26 Aug. 1566... | ,, ..... | 43 *ex* |
| John ap Moris ap Llwelyn ... | 24 Oct. 1567 ... | ,, ..... | 90 |
| William ap Ieu'n, "late of Guildfield", "husbandman" | 6 Feb. 1567 ... | ,, ..... | 97 *ex* |
| David ap William ..... | 6 Mar. 1568 ... | ,, ..... | 99 |
| William Downe..... | 7 Oct. 1568 ... | ,, ..... | 144 |
| Richard ap Ieu'n ap Owen .. | 1565..... | Llangynw ..... | 32 *ex* |
| Richard ap John ap Owen ... | 1565..... | ,, ..... | 37 |
| David ap Thomas ..... | 17 May 1565 ... | Machynlleth ..... | 34 |
| Catherine, v. Ieu'n Benwyn .. | 26 Feb. 1567 ... | ,, ..... | 51 *ex* |
| Ieu'n ap Lewis Bedo..... | 20 Mar. 1569... | ,, ..... | 152 *ex* |
| Lewis ap Richard ..... | 17 May 1565 ... | Llanorin..... | 35 |
| Ieu'n ap Llwelyn ..... | 2 May 1566 ... | ,, ..... | 42 |
| Maud, v. David Lloyd ..... | 15 Feb. 1570 ... | Llandysyl ..... | 145 *ex* |
| John ap Gitten Vychan a'ls ap Gryffith Vychan | 25 June 1565... | Llandrynio ..... | 38 |
| Thomas "Felkin" (?) ..... | 13 Feb. 1565 ... | | 39 |
| Owen ap Griffith ap Gwilim.. | 15 Sept. 1566... | | 39 |
| Hugh ap John (written in Welsh) | 1565 ..... | Berriew ..... | 39 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas "Buckeley" ..... | 20 July 1568 ... | Berriew ..... | 144 |
| Richard ap David ap Yollin.. | 1566 ..... | Llandisilio ..... | 48 |
| "Rafe" (Randolph) "Woode" | 25 Feb. 1566 ... | Llanbrynmair ..... | 52 |
| Catherine, v. David ..... | 27 Oct. 1567 ... | „ ..... | 91 |
| Llwelyn ap John ap Griffith.. | 7 May 1569 ... | Meifod ..... | 111 |
| Griffith ap Meredith "Taliour" (?) | 7 June 1569 ... | „ ..... | 114 |
| John ap Ieu'n ap Owen ..... | 16 Sept. 1569... | „ ..... | 124 |
| Thomas Wilcocks ..... | 20 Dec. 1569 ... | „ ..... | 441 |

## Vol. I, Part 2.—Copies of Wills dated 1576 to 1578, fols. 169 to 289.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard ap Ieu'n Gwyn ..... | 15 June 1576... | Guilsfield ..... | 177 *ex* |
| Richard ap Reinald ..... | 27 July 1576... | „ ..... | 189 |
| Ieu'n ap John ap Ieu'n ..... | 16 July 1577 ... | „ ..... | 227 |
| Reinald ap David ap Griffith. | 26 June 1578... | „ ..... | 259 |
| Humphrey ap John ..... | 23 June 1578... | „ ..... | 284 |
| Robert ap Ieu'n ap David ap Bedo | 23 July 1576... | Tregynon ..... | 180 |
| William Baxter ..... | 14 June 1577... | „ ..... | 229 |
| Griffith ap Gwilim ..... | 23 July 1576 ... | Darowen ..... | 184 |
| Griffith ap David ap Lewis... | 14 July 1576... | „ ..... | 188 |
| Geoffry ap Llwelyn ap Griffith | 2 July 1576 ... | Llandisilio in Deythur | 190 |
| Robert "Caughame," (?) "clerke" | 1 Jan. 1577 ... | Llanbrynmair ..... | 203 |
| David ap Morgan .. ..... | 16 May 1577 ... | „ ..... | 206 |
| Jane "Endropp," (?) *vid*..... | 26 June 1578... | „ ..... | 289 |
| Lewis ap Griffith ap Moris ... | 13 July 1577... | Castell Caereinion ... | 207 *ex* |
| Griffith Jones..... | 12 Aug. 1578... | „ ..... | 261 |
| Edward Adams ..... | 25 Sept. 1577... | Llangynw ..... | 216 |
| Hugh ap John ap Llwelyn ap Griffith | 18 June 1577... | Machynlleth ..... | 221 |
| David ap Ieu'n ap Jenkin ... | 18 June 1577... | „ ..... | 222 |
| John ap Llwelyn ap Griffith. | 18 June 1577... | „ ..... | 225 |
| John ap Owen a'ls Dervas of Penryn Vychan | 14 Nov. 1577 ... | Llandrynio ..... | 223 |
| Richard Atkinson ..... | 15 June 1577... | Llansanffraid ..... | 229 |
| Geoffry Atkinson ..... | 15 June 1577... | „ ..... | 232 |
| David Duckworth ..... | 15 Jan. 1578 .. | Myfod..... | 233 |
| John ap Ieu'n ap Gwynne ... | 1 May 1577 ... | „ ..... | 248 |
| Robert "Howst" (?)..... | 25 June 1578... | „ ..... | 257 |
| Matthew ap Lewis..... | 28 Jan. 1578 ... | „ ..... | 262 |
| Humphrey ap Ieu'n Lloyd ... | 15 Nov. 1578 ... | „ ..... | 274 |
| David ap Ieu'n Gwyn ..... | 15 Oct. 1577 ... | Llanfair Caereinion... | 235 *ex* |
| Robert ap Ieu'n ap Howell... | 30 April 1577... | Llanorin..... | 244 |
| Jonet, v. John ..... | 5 April 1578 ... | Poole ..... | 281 |

Vol. II.—Copies of wills marked on back 1569 to 1575; 290 fols., 1 to 290. The index is dated 1570. The parishes are often not given in the marginal extracts, so that the will has to be perused to discover this. The date of probate is also often not given in this volume.

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ieu'n ap Rees ap Dio ..... | 9 May 1570. made 10 Mar. 1569 | Llanrhaiadr ..... | 5 & 6 |
| David Lloyd ap John ap Ieu'n | 15 May 1569 ... | Llangynw ..... | 5 |
| Cadd. ap Griff. ap Llwelyn Dolfar | 14 Feb. 1577 ... | Llanfihangel in Gwnfa | 7 *ex* |
| David ap Ieu'n Vaughan..... | 5 July 1571 ... | „ „ | 96 *ex* |
| Ieu'n Lloyd..... | 14 Sept. 1573... | „ „ | 136 |
| William Parrock ..... | 6 June 1575 ... | „ „ | 232 |
| "Ddogy" (Dorothy?), v. Ieu'n al's Doddgy Vychan, widow | 1570..... | "Llandderfil" ..... or | 9 |
| Thomas ap Robert ap Ieu'n | 22 Sept. 1571... | Llanerfil ..... | 25 |
| Robert ap John Tudor (?) ... | 7 June 1571 ... | „ ..... | 68 |
| David ap Ieu'n, clerk ..... | 5 July 1571 ... | „ ..... | 76 *ex* |
| Evan ap Ll'n ap Howell..... | 4 Mar. 1571 ... | „ ..... | 103 *ex* |
| Ieu'n ap David ..... | made 15 June 1572 | „ ..... | 115 |
| David ap Howell ap David... | made 15 June 1572 | „ ..... | 115 |
| Harrie ap John ap Robert ... | 20 May 1573 ... | „ ..... | 133 |
| Rich'd ap Morris ap Owen... | 4 July 1571 (Poole) | "Aberbechan" ..... | 86 *ex* |
| Roger Hame ..... | made 24 Jan. 1570 | Berriew ..... | 10 & 48 |
| John ap Owen ..... | made 27 Aug. 1569 | „ ..... | 50 |
| Morris ap Howell ..... | made 16 Oct. 1570 | „ ..... | 69 |
| Katherine, v. Owen ..... | 4 July 1571 ... | „ ..... | 94 *ex* |
| Reynold ap Llwelyn ap Hugh | June 1572 ..... | „ ..... | 119 |
| John ap Owen ..... | 1 July 1570 ... | „ ..... | 151 |
| John ap Owen ap Gwilym ... | made 31 Aug. 1569 | „ ..... | 169 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap D'd of Vaynor issa | 6 June 1575 ... | „ ..... | 234 |
| Elene, v. Moris ..... | 6 Dec. 1575 ... | „ ..... | 254 |
| John ap David, *vir* ..... | 6 July 1575 ... | „ ..... | 288 |
| James Swinnerton ..... | 28 April 1570... | Llanbrynmair ..... | 17 |
| Howell ap Griff ap David ap Madoc | 4 July 1572 ... | „ ..... | 110 |
| Thomas ap Hugh ..... | 5 July 1572 ... | „ ..... | 112 |
| Margaret, v. David ..... | 8 April 1574 ... | „ ..... | 201 |
| Hugh ap Howell ap David ap Gitten | 9 May 1570 ... | Llanfyllin ..... | 18 |
| Ed'd ap David, "clerk person of Llanvillinge" | 8 Jan. 1572 ... | „ ..... | 52 |
| Elizabeth, v. Edward ..... | 5 Oct. 1573..... | „ ..... | 180 |
| "Raff" (Ralph?) Glover ... | made 27 Sept. 1570 | Newtown ..... | 22 |
| Ivor ap Llwelyn ..... | made 18 June 1570 | „ ..... | 91 |
| William Een (?) ("Rowe" in index) | made 1 May 1570 | „ ..... | 61 |
| Margaret Price ..... | 1571..... | „ ..... | 109 *ex* |
| John ap Ieu'n Lloyd..... | 1 June 1570 ... | Poole ..... | 31 |
| Gwen, v. Rynald, *vid.* of Roger Piers | 25 Oct. 1570 ... | „ ..... | 95 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reynald ap Harry | 4 July 1572 | Poole | 114 |
| David Evans | made 5 June 1570 | „ | 169 *ex* |
| Margaret, v. Hugh, *vid.* of John ap (?) | 15 June 1574 | „ | 190 |
| Lewis ap Ieu'n goch | 6 May 1574 | „ | 218 *ex* |
| Margaret, v. Ll'n ap D'd | 14 April 1570 | Bettws (Gwerylgoch) | 33 |
| Rowland ap Howell | 4 Aug. 1571 | Bettws | 45 |
| Nicholas ap David | 6 Jan. 1574 | Bettws in Kedewen | 222 |
| Richard Barton the elder | made 2 Dec. 1572 | Aberharos | 160 *ex* |
| David ap John | 4 July 1571 | Llanllwchairn | 74 |
| Owen ap Howell | 11 July 1571 | Llanwyddelan | 67 |
| Rees ap Morris | made 17 July 1569 | Manafon | 34 |
| David ap Ieu'n | 22 June 1873 | „ | 143 |
| Richard Hargreaves | 15 July 1574 | „ | 215 |
| John Corbett | 21 June 1572 | Llanfair Caereinion | 38 |
| Rich'd Griffith a'ls Jones | 15 June 1574 | „ | 188 |
| Morgan Dewe | 15 June 1574 | „ | 215 |
| Ed'd ap David ap Ieu'n Lloyd | 4 June 1572 | Llansanffraid | 39 |
| Thomas Swanne | 26 Jan. 1571 | „ | 62 |
| Roger Hasley | 1572 | „ in Mechan | 114 |
| Howell ap Adda | 8 May 1573 | „ (Glyn Keiniog) | 133 |
| Robert Meredith | 2 Sept. 1574 | „ in Mechan | 191 |
| John ap Griffith ap Owen | 1 Mar. 1574 | „ „ | 194 |
| Hugh ap Rees ap John Du (?) | 13 Dec. 1570 | Guilfield | 54 |
| Hugh ap Griffith | 14 June 1571 | „ | 58 |
| David ap Griffith | 27 Nov. 1571 | „ | 95 |
| Richard Peate | 6 Mar. 1572 | „ | 126 |
| Griffith ap Gwilim ap Ieu'n | 26 Sept. 1572 | „ | 127 |
| Robert Sanbrocke (Simbroke in index) | 12 Mar. 1573 | „ | 176 |
| Humphrey Curby (?) | 11 July 1575 | „ | 239 |
| Agnes Mathers (?) | 14 April 1575 | „ | 239 |
| Maurice ap Rees Wynne | 11 June 1571 | Malloid | 59 |
| Morris ap Griffith ap Howell | 26 Feb. 1572 | „ | 71 |
| Hugh Jeffery | 5 Nov. 1572 | „ | 124 |
| Griffith ap Ieu'n ap Ieu'n | 5 Nov. 1572 | „ | 125 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Owen | made 8 July 1570 | Darowen | 60 |
| Ieu'n Goch ap David | 7 July 1571 | „ | 64 *ex* |
| Thomas ap Griffith ap Ieu'n | 7 July 1571 | „ | 67 |
| John ap Lewis | 26 Feb. 1571 | „ | 66 |
| Howell ap Llwelyn | Dated 20 Dec. 1570 | „ | 82 |
| Thomas Lewis, "clerk p'son of Castell" | 15 Feb. 1572 | Castell Caereinion | 78 |
| David Goch ap Richard ap Hugh | 4 July 1572 | „ | 114 |
| David ap John ap Ieu'n ap Gyttin | 10 Dec. 1573 | „ | 154 |
| David ap Moris Lloyd ap Ieu'n | made 26 May 1570 | Machynlleth | 79 |
| Owen ap Ieu'n ap Griffith | 30 Nov. 1571 | „ | 117 |
| Thomas ap Edward | 22 June 1573 | „ | 143 |
| John Vaughan ap Jenkin | 6 June 1575 | „ | 240 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Barhe ("Bach" in index), (Birch?) | 25 April 1572... | Llandysilio ..... | 79 |
| Maud, v. David *vid.* of Ll'n ap Howell | 15 June 1574 ... | „ ..... | 216 *ex* |
| Thomas ap Howell Griffith... | 26 April 1574... | „ "in Yalde" | 223 |
| John Chidlow (?) ..... | 4 July 1571 ... | "Llanverhe" ..... ..... | 80 |
| Harrie Capoll ..... | 11 Oct. 1575 ... | "Llanvergen" ..... | 253 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Ieu'n ..... | 12 June 1571... | Llandrinio..... | 87 *ex* |
| Geoffry Penryn ..... | 25 April 1572... | „ ..... | 104 |
| Mered'd ap John ..... | made 22 Jan. 1570 | „ ..... | 104 |
| Griffith ap Morris ap David Blayney | made 24 Jan. 1579 | Penegoes ..... | 90 |
| John Fisher ..... | 16 June 1574... | „ ..... | 206 |
| David ap Rees ap Griffith ... | made 6 June 1570 | „ ..... | 109 |
| William ap David ..... | 5 July 1572 ... | Llandyssil ..... | 111 |
| Sibell, v. Ieu'n Bedo, *vid.* ... | 25 Nov. 1571 ... | „ ..... | 116 *ex* |
| Catherine, v. Griffith ..... | 26 Feb. 1572 ... | „ ..... | 172 |
| Morris Griffith, a'ls Blayney, clerk | 8 Sept. 1571 ... | „ ..... | 209 |
| Rinald ap Rees ..... | 7 Dec. 1575..... | „ ..... | 264 |
| John Lloyd ..... | 1575 ..... | „ ..... | 273 |
| Ieu'n Lloyd ap Griffith..... | 9 June 1572 ... | Kemmes..... | 112 |
| Rees ap David ap Guttin ..... | 25 Feb. 1573 ... | „ ..... ... | 148 |
| John Harbart..... | 22 June 1574... | „ ..... | 224 |
| John ap David ap Llwelyn ... | 4 July 1572 ... | Llangadvan ..... | 114 |
| Ieu'n ap Meredith..... | 7 Aug. 1573 ... | Meifod ..... | 140 *ex* |
| Elen Darson ..... | 22 June 1573... | „ ..... | 143 |
| John ap Griff ap Ieu'n ap Owen | 10 Dec. 1573 ... | „ ..... | 155 *ex* |
| William Redroppe..... | 15 June 1574... | „ ..... | 197 |
| David Lloyd ap Ieu'n ap Owen of Dolobran | 9 April 1576 ... | „ ..... | 274 |
| William Page..... | 10 Dec. 1573 ... | Tregynon ..... | 156 |

VOL. III.—Copies of Wills dated on back 1570 to 1583; 361 pages. Index dated as commenced 27 Jan. 1580.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hugh ap Llwelyn ap David ap Tudor | 1578..... | Meifod ..... | 1 |
| Owen ap Griffith ap Thomas . | 5 June 1579 ... | „ ..... | 3 |
| Lewis ap Morris, clerk, Vicar of Meifod | 16 Sept. 1579... | „ ..... | 19 |
| Rondulph Blackshawe..... | 4 June 1580 ... | „ ..... | 110 |
| Cadd'r ap Griffith ..... | 17 May 1583 ... | „ ..... | 217 |
| Richard ap Griffith ..... | 17 April 1580... | „ ..... | 229 *ex* |
| Thomas ap Matthew Bedo ... | 27 April 1579... | Guilfield..... | 4 |
| John Piers ..... | 6 April 1579 ... | „ ..... | 14 |
| John ap John Lloyd "tege" (?) | 22 July 1579... | „ ..... | 41 |
| Griffith ap Hugh ap Madoc of "Tirymynech" | 15 Nov. 1579... | „ ..... | 57 |
| Edward ap Richard ..... | 9 June 1580 ... | „ ..... | 89 |
| David ap Griffith ap Llwelyn | 6 June 1580 ... | „ ..... | 107 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Owen ap Lewis | 23 April 1582... | Guilfield | 126 |
| Griffith ap Morris ap Llewelyn of "Branierth" (?Broniarth) | 14 April 1581... | „ | 241? *ex* |
| Humphrey ap David | 22 June 1581 ... | „ | 290 ? |
| Margaret, v. Owen of Garth | 1582 (?) ..... | „ | 313 *ex* |
| Cadd'r ap Howell | 14 June 1579... | Bettws in Kedewen... | 8 |
| Joane, v. Howell | 14 July 1579 ... | „ ... | 11 |
| William ap David | 15 April 1579... | Bettws Gweryl Goch | 23 |
| Thos. ap David ap Rees | 6 July 1581 ... | „ | 172 |
| Rinald ap Ithell | 14 Sept. 1581... | „ | 188 |
| Robert ap Griffith | 1584 | „ | 321 |
| William Hongrave | 28 April 1579... | Llanllwchairn | 9 |
| Roger Dyfasson | 24 June 1581 ... | „ | 144 |
| Hugh ap David ap Dio | 6 Jan. 1580 ... | Llanfyllin | 12 |
| John Calvote | 5 June 1579 ... | „ | 24 |
| Lewis ap Moris | 26 April 1580... | „ | 84 |
| Gwen, v. John | 23 May 1581 ... | „ | 178 |
| Anne Lloyd | 5 June 1579 ... | Llansanff'd in Mechen | 22 |
| David ap John ap David Goch | 1 June 1579 ... | „ „ | 16 |
| John Willes | 17 Oct. 1583 ... | „ „ | 216 |
| Robert ap Griffith | 8 Nov. 1582 ... | „ „ | 343 |
| Howell ap Edward | 5 May 1584 ... | „ Glyn Keiniog | 286 |
| Piers Westley | 9 June 1580 ... | Llanymynech | 203 |
| Hugh ap Evan | 8 Nov. 1582 ... | „ | 293 |
| David ap John ap Ieu'n ap David | 20 May 1579 ... | Poole | 18 |
| Griffith ap Hugh | 6 May 1578 | „ | 69 |
| Robert ap Ieu'n ap Howell... | 23 June 1581 ... | „ | 166 |
| John ap Ieu'n Lloyd | 1 Dec. 1580 ... | „ | 177 *ex* |
| Cadd'r ap Rees | 23 July 1579 ... | Llandrinio | 25 |
| Rhydderch ap David ap Ieu'n | 22 July 1579... | Kemmes | 30 *ex* |
| David Goch ap Owen | 23 July 1579 ... | „ | 42 |
| Jeffery ap Thomas | 5 Jan. 1580 | Llandisilio | 35 |
| Griffith ap Ieu'n ap John | 14 June 1581... | „ | 169 |
| Ed'd ap D'd ap John | 17 Feb. 1583 ... | „ | 261 |
| Howell ap Griffith | 6 May 1582 | „ | 295 |
| Thomas ap Griffith ap "Kedwe" (?) ap Jenkin | 6 June 1583 ... | Llandisilio in Deuthur | 357 |
| John ap Ieu'n | 6 May 1582 ... | „ „ | 308 |
| Thomas ap John Lloyd | 2 Aug. 1580 ... | „ in Yalde, Denbighshire | 182 |
| David Lloyd ap Rich'd ap D'd ap Yollin | 14 July 1581 ... | „ „ | 238 |
| Katherine, v. David | 15 Nov. 1579... | Darowen | 40 |
| Meredith ap Ednyfed | 4 June 1580 ... | „ | 118 |
| Gwilim ap Griff ap Ieu'n | 23 July 1582... | „ | 225 |
| John ap Ieu'n ap David ap Gwilim | 28 April 1579 . | Llanerfyl | 43 |
| David ap John ap Hugh | 26 July 1578... | „ | 63 |
| David ap Morris ap Richard . | 12 Dec. 1581 ... | „ | 261 |
| Gwen, v. Ieu'n ap Morris D'd | 6 Dec. 1582 ... | „ | 272 |
| David ap Gronowe | 5 Dec. 1578 ... | Llandderfyl | 70 |
| Morice ap Howell ap Gronowe | 5 July 1583 ... | „ | 315 |
| David ap Howell ap Ieu'n ap Dio | 6 April 1579 ... | Llanfihangel "in Gwnfa" | 56 *ex* |
| Griffith ap Richard | 6 July 1580 ... | „ „ | 94 |
| Griffith Goch ap David ap John ap Hugh | 25 April 1581 . | „ „ | 156 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert ap Madoc | 12 April 1578 . | Llanfihangel "Glyn Myfer" | 60 |
| Thomas Childe | 15 Nov. 1579 ... | Newtown | 59 |
| John Turner | 10 May 1582 ... | „ | 308 |
| Margaret Gyttyns | 24 July 1582 ... | „ | 312 |
| Thomas ap Rich'd ap Howell | 15 Dec. 1579 ... | Garthbeibio | 75 |
| William Moris the elder | March 1580 ... | Tregynon | 114 |
| Roger Hodsome | 28 June 1881... | „ | 198 |
| Thomas "Syere" | 24 June 1580... | Aberharos | 181 |
| Lewis ap Ieu'n Lloyd | 8 June 1580 ... | Machynlleth | 83 *ex* |
| Ieu'n ap Llewelyn ap Jenkin. | 8 June 1580 ... | „ | 132 *ex* |
| Morgan Thomas Barker | 8 May 1579 ... | „ | 170 |
| John Morice | 5 June 1583 ... | „ | 301 |
| John Griff David ap Robert... | 5 June 1583 ... | „ | 305 |
| Rich'd ap Ieu'n ap Howell ... | 5 June 1583 ... | „ | 346 *ex* |
| John Bedo Goch | 22 June 1581... | Castell Caereinion ... | 138 |
| Oliver ap John ap Jenkin ... | 12 Dec. 1581 ... | „ | 184 |
| Thomas ap D'd ap Ieu'n ap Dackyn | 21 June 1583... | „ | 352 |
| "Ellice Pries" | 5 May 1581..... | Malloid | 235 |
| Robert Powell, al's Blayney . | 26 April 1579 . | Berriew | 103 |
| Richard ap Hugh | 6 June 1583 ... | „ | 324 |
| Griffith ap Ieu'n ap John..... | 4 May 1582 ... | Llangadfan | 273 |
| John Woode | 5 June 1583 ... | Llanbrynmair | 300 |
| Rees ap Dio ap Madoc of "Kelveig" (?) | 5 May 1582 ... | Llanfair Caireinion... | 345(?) |
| Thomas ap Howell | 23 Dec. 1582 ... | Pennant | 354 |

## Vol. IV.—Copies of Wills, marked on back 1584 to 1587, but with wills to 1590.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David ap Hugh | | "Berewe" | 393 |
| David ap Ieu'n hir | 6 Jan. 1583 ... | „ | 456 |
| Howell ap Owen ap Rees..... | 26 Feb. 1587 ... | „ | 570 |
| Owen ap Ieu'n hir ("heere") | 9 May 1581 ... | „ | 406 |
| Thomas Griffithe | 15 Nov. 1585... | „ | 430 |
| Owen ap David ap Owen..... | 16 Jan. 1587 ... | „ | 448 |
| David ap Ieu'n ap Kadd | 16 Jan. 1590 ... | "Pola" | 458 |
| David ap David ap Owen..... | 8 Oct. 1590..... | "Poole" | 549 |
| William Holland | 4 Jan. 1589 ... | "Pola" | 581 *ex* |
| George Pires | July 1584 ..... | „ | 378 |
| Owen ap Ieu'n ap Howell..... | 17 July 1582 ... | „ | 447 |
| Humphrey ap Llewelyn ..... | 17 June 1587... | "Mivott" | 514 |
| David Lloid ap John ap Ieu'n | 9 June 1586 ... | „ | 539 *ex* |
| Thomas Freen (?) | 27 Feb. 1587 ... | Nova Villa | 491 |
| Evan ap Morris ap Jenkin ... | April 1584 ..... | „ | 371 *ex* |
| Matthew ap Meredith | dated 24 July 1584 | „ | 384 |
| Owen ap Moris Gethin..... | 9 Nov. 1587 ... | „ | 441 |
| David ap Rees ap Meredith... | 25 Jan. 1583 ... | Penegoes | 459 |
| Lewis ap Harry | 5 June 1588 ... | „ | 471 |
| Owen David Bannor..... | 10 June 1583... | „ | 520 |
| Owen David Hannor..... | 10 Jan. 1583 ... | „ | 435 |
| David ap Llewelyn ap Howell | | Llanorin | 403 |
| David ap Rees ap Llewelyn... | 28 July 1587... | Newtowne | 450 |
| Richard ap Ieu'n ap Howell.. | 3 April 1590 ... | Machynlleth | 477 |
| David ap John ap Llewelyn ap Griffith | 9 Oct. 1582..... | „ | 520 *ex* |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| David ap John ap William ... | 1586..... | Machynlleth ..... | 544 |
| Owen ap Rees ap Gwilim ... | 6 Feb. 1587 ... | „ ..... | 435 |
| Owen Jones (longest will in book) | 6 Sept. 1582 ... | „ ..... | 437 *ex* |
| Owen ap Howell Goch ..... | 25 Oct. 1582 ... | „ ..... | 443 |
| Richard ap Ieu'n ap Hugh ... | 2 April 1590 ... | Darowen ..... | 479 |
| Griffith ap Hugh ..... | 4 Nov. 1587 ... | „ ..... | 510 |
| Ithil Griffiths ..... | 9 June 1586 ... | „ ..... | 424 |
| Richard ap Griffith ap Meredith ..... | 28 Feb. 1587 ... | Llandysilio ..... | 489 |
| Cadwaladr ap Howell ..... | 14 Feb. 1591 ... | „ ..... | 551 *ex* |
| Richard Perie..... | 21 May 1589 ... | „ ..... | 574 |
| Roger ap David ap Griffith... | 22 Aug. 1591... | "Gildeffeeld" ..... | 495 |
| Thomas Gittyns..... | 4 July 1587, of Tyr-y-Mynech | „ ..... | 522 |
| David ap Moris ap David..... | 9 Dec. 1583 ... | „ ..... | 536 |
| Lewis ap Kadwaladr..... | 9 May 1582 ... | „ ..... | 555 |
| John ap Hugh Lloid..... | 1586..... | „ ..... | 573 |
| Robert ap Reinallt..... | 9 Feb. 1584 ... | „ ..... | 577 |
| Oliver ap Richard Lloid ..... | 20 Nov. 1584... | „ ..... | 432 *ex* |
| Owen ap Ieu'n ap Moris ..... | 26 July 1584... | „ ..... | 446 *ex* |
| David ap Moris Richard ..... | 31 May 1587 ... | Bettws ..... | 525 |
| Moris ap Richard ..... | 30 May 1587 ... | „ ..... | 558 |
| David ap Ieu'n Bannor..... | 26 May 1591 ... | Dolway, Llanfechen.. | 526 |
| David ap Llewelyn ap David | 7 Dec. 1585 ... | Llangynw ..... ... | 531 |
| Thomas ap Roger ..... | 31 May 1589 ... | Kemmes..... | 554 |
| Lewis ap Ieu'n ..... | 26 Dec. 1591 ... | Llansanffraid in Me- [chen | 563 *ex* |
| Llevelyn ap Ieu'n ap John ... | | „ | 383 |
| William Lee ..... | 28 Jan. 1591 ... | Tregynon ..... | 569 |
| Humphrey ap Ieu'n Goch..... | 1 Dec. 1590 ... | Llandrinio..... | 571 *ex* |
| Evan ap Richard ..... | July 1584 ..... | Llanfair Caereinion... | 373 *ex* |
| Roger Lawrance..... | 10 Nov. 1584... | Llandysil ..... | 372 |
| Edward Haberley ..... | 1587..... ..... | Llanllwchhaiarn ..... | 417 |
| Hugh ap Hugh ..... | 11 Nov. 1584... | Llanwyddelen ..... | 418 |

Vol. V.—Copies of Wills, marked on back 1587 to 1593, but includes wills proved from 1583 to 1619. On fly-leaf is written, "Liber quibus index alphabeticus raptus fuit, 8 Jan. 1606."—372 folios.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard ap Ieu'n ap Morice | 6 Feb. 1601 ... | Berewe ..... | 147 *ex* |
| John ap Griffith ap Owen ... | 3 May 1619 ... | Brithdir Berewe ... .. | 368 |
| Edward ap Rees Gyttyn ..... | 1 Jan. 1591 ... | Llandyssil ..... | 13 |
| William ap Hugh ..... | 9 Nov. 1587 ... | Llandisilio ..... | 24 |
| John ap Humphrey ap Ll'n ap Gwyn Lloid | 10 Nov. 1588... | „ ..... | 231 |
| Elizabeth, v. John, *vid.* ..... | 9 May 1592 ... | Poole ..... | 32 |
| John ap Ieu'n Goch ..... | 5 June 1588 ... | „ ..... | 221 *ex* |
| Alice Poole ..... | 10 Dec. 1605 ... | „ ..... | 308 |
| Oliver ap David..... | 3 April 1619 ... | "Tyddyn Preed"Poole | 364 |
| Katherine, v. John ..... | 3 April 1619 ... | Poole ..... | 365 |
| Evan ap David ap Gwilim ... | 4 Nov. 1587 ... | Llangadvan ..... | 34 |
| Ievan ap Ievan ..... | 5 June 1590 ... | „ ..... | 54 *ex* |
| Ievan ap Matthew..... | 16 June 1590... | „ ..... | 63 |
| John David ap Griffith ..... | 8 Sept. 1599 ... | „ ..... | 123 |
| Robert Lewis ..... | 21 Jan. 1618 ... | „ ..... | 351 |
| William Sydlow ..... | 8 June 1596 ... | Meifod ..... | 46 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ievan ap Meredydd ap David | 16 July 1597 ... | Meifod ..... | 57 *ex* |
| John ap Thomas ap Engion... | 20 Jan. 1583 ... | ,, ..... | 83 |
| Humphrey ap Ieu'n ..... | 11 July 1597 ... | ,, ..... | 102 *ex* |
| David ap Thomas ..... | 17 Feb. 1591 ... | "Peniarth" Meifod ... | 111 |
| John ap Reinallt ..... | 16 July 1593 ... | Meifod ..... | 160 |
| William Lloyd ap John ap Ieu'n ap Owen | 1 July 1613 ... | ,, ..... | 320 |
| Ievan ap Thomas Griffith ... | 7 June 1597 ... | Llanrhiadr..... ..... | 49 |
| Ellen, v. Howell ap Owen ... | 9 Nov. 1587 ... | Llanbrynmair ..... | 49 *ex* |
| John ap Ieu'n ap Moris ..... | 22 July 1584... | ,, ..... | 82 *ex* |
| Elizabeth Bryes, *vid*..... | 14 Jan. 1586 ... | ,, ..... | 108 |
| Edward ap Moris ap Ieu'n ... | 25 May 1597 ... | "Gildfeeld" ..... | 50 *ex* |
| William ap John ap Ieu'n ... | 6 July 1597 ... | ,, ..... | 52 *ex* |
| Edmund ap Richard..... | 6 Dec. 1596 ... | ,, ..... | 61 |
| John ap David ap Thomas ... | 9 Nov. 1587 ... | ,, ..... | 248 |
| John ap Richard ap Ieu'n ap John | 14 Aug. 1600... | ,, ..... | 273 *ex* |
| Anne, v. Richard ..... | 23 Feb. 1618 ... | ,, ..... | 357 |
| Edward ap David ap Llewelyn | 8 June 1592 ... | Llansanffraid ..... | 56 |
| Ievan ap Thomas ..... | 12 July 1589... | ,, ..... | 60 |
| John Wynne ..... | 27 May 1606 ... | ,, ..... | 313 |
| Hugh ap Owen ..... | 9 Dec. 1618 ... | ,, ..... | 347 |
| Ievan ap Hughe..... | 1 July 1595 ... | Llanfair Caereinion... | 63 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Ieu'n ..... | 24 Oct. 1601 ... | ,, ,, | 129 *ex* |
| John ap Ieu'n ap David ap Gyttyn | 5 Oct. 1592..... | ,, ,, | 193 *ex* |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Llewelyn . | | ,, ,, | 299 *ex* |
| William Baylisse ..... | 10 Sept. 1612... | ,, ,, | 322 |
| Morgan David ap Llewelyn... | 22 May 1609 ... | ,, ,, | 328 |
| David ap Reynold..... | 20 Jan. 1618 ... | ,, ,, | 338 |
| John ap Edward ..... | 22 Oct. 1618 ... | "Keligresson" ,, | 338 |
| David ap Meredith ..... | 3 Nov. 1618 ... | ,, ..... | 343 |
| David ap Richard ..... .. | 9 May 1619 ... | ,, ..... | 365 |
| Evan ap Hugh ..... | 3 July 1588 ... | Bettws ..... | 69 |
| John Wyn ap David ap Rees | 18 Feb. 1583 ... | ,, ..... | 96 |
| Edward Ley ..... | 13 July 1589... | ,, ..... | 107 |
| Ieu'n ap David ap Meredith... | 21 July 1605... | ,, ..... | 293 |
| John ap Rhydderch ..... | 16 May 1584 ... | "Garthhibio" ..... | 89 |
| John ap Howell ap Rees..... | 1 Feb. 1595 ... | Machynlleth ..... | 91 |
| David ap Ieu'n ..... | 3 Nov. 1605 ... | ,, ..... | 314 *ex* |
| Richard ap Howell ..... | 7 Feb. 1600 ... | Llanwrin ..... | 129 |
| Griffith ap Rees Bedo ..... | 6 June 1602 ... | ,, ..... | 152 |
| James Baxter..... | 23 May 1599... | Tregynon ..... | 196 |
| John Burke ("Barrick"-"Berke"-"Buirke") | 9 Nov. 1587 ... | ,, ..... | 219 |
| Charles ap Richard ..... | 8 Mar. 1604 ... | ,, ..... | 312 |
| John Lewis ap Howell ap Meredith | 28 Nov. 1587... | "Malloid"..... | 255 |
| Rytherch ap Howell..... | 22 Mar. 1598... | ,, ..... | 284 |
| Ellis ap Llewelyn ..... | 5 May 1605 ... | ,, ..... | 301 |
| John ap Rees ap Ednyfed ... | 13 Jan. 1590... | Penegoes ..... | 197 |
| Robert ap Ieu'n..... | 19 Sept. 1605... | Llanllugan..... | 292 *ex* |
| Caddr. ap David..... | made 14 Nov. 1604 | "Llanfilling" ..... | 311 |
| David ap Ieu'n ap Moris ..... | 27 May 1606... | ,, | 313 *ex* |
| Anne, v. Evan, widow of W'm ap Robert | 10 Dec. 1618 ... | ,, | 342 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lowry, v. Rees, widow..... | 9 Dec. 1618 ... | "Llanfilling"..... | 347 |
| David ap John ap Howell Vaughan | 6 Dec. 1618..... | Llanfihangel..... | 340 |
| Cadr. ap David ap Robert Lloyd | 3 Oct. 1618..... | „ ..... | 345 |
| Evan ap David ..... | 4 Mar. 1604 ... | "Castle"..... | 302 *ex* |

## Vol. VI.—Copies of Wills, small folio, marked on back 1620 to 1626.—192 pages.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Humphrey Lloid ..... | 28 April 1620... | Llanfair Caereinion... | 8 *ex* |
| Richard Barkley ..... | 27 Feb. 1622 ... | Llanfyllin ..... | 164 |
| Griffith Calcott ..... | May 1620 ..... | „ ..... | 9 |
| Caddr. ap Howell ..... | 15 Sept. 1621... | „ ..... | 124 |
| Rowland Lewis of Gwyngerge, labourer | 11 June 1620... | Poole ..... | 28 |
| Thomas Wittingham..... | 12 July 1620 ... | „ ..... | 29 |
| Humphrey Parry ..... | 30 Nov. 1621 ... | „ ..... | 139 |
| Owen Jones of Gyngrog fawr | 21 Mar. 1621 ... | „ ..... | 87 *ex* |
| David ap Evan of Ryfnaut, Montgomery | 12 June 1620... | Llandisilio..... | 2 *ex* |
| Joyce, v. Owen, spinster ..... | 12 June 1620... | "Gylffild "..... | 30 |
| Morgan Owen..... | 12 June 1620... | „ ..... | 32 |
| John Clare, "yeoman"..... | 12 June 1620... | Myfod ..... | 33 |
| Joyce Clare, widow ..... | 22 Mar. 1621 ... | „ ..... | 88 |
| Roger ap John ..... | dated 9 Ap. 1621 | „ ..... | 129 |
| Margaret Haselhurst ..... | 23 Jan. 1622 ... | „ ..... | 150 |
| Evan ap John ap Owen ..... | 27 Feb. 1622 ... | „ ..... | 165 *ex* |
| Catherine Raphe, widow..... | 13 June, 1620... | Berriew ..... | 35 |
| Catherine Oliver ..... | Aug. 1620 ..... | „ ..... | 53 *ex* |
| Rees ap Edward of Brithdir | 2 Nov. 1620 ... | „ ..... | 63 |
| Ed. Baxter (very long will) | 22 Mar. 1621 ... | „ ..... | 91 |
| Elizabeth, v. Ieu'n..... | 27 Feb. 1622 ... | „ ..... | 176 *ex* |
| Ievan David ap John, "gent" | 13 June 1620 ... | of "Hirnant" ..... | 36 *ex* |
| David ap Moris ..... | 22 June 1620... | Llanilligan..... | 42 |
| Richard Moris of "Arth"... | 17 Nov. 1620 ... | Aberharos ..... | 67 *ex* |
| Evan ap Iion ap Ieu'n ap Owen | July 1621 ..... | Garthheibio ..... | 113 *ex* |
| Roger Griffithes of Gayer, co. Mont., gent. | 6 Aug. 1621 ... | Castell Caereinion ... | 115 |
| Richard ap John ..... | 21 Aug. 1621... | „ „ ... | 116 |
| John Evans..... | 14 Oct. 1621 ... | Llangadvan ..... | 140 *ex* |
| Richard Derwas of Penros... | 31 Jan. 1622 ... | Llandrinio..... | 152 |
| Roger Jones of Marchnant, gent. | 13 Feb. 1622 ... | "Llanothin"..... | 163 |

## Vol. VII.—Copies of Wills, marked on back 1637 to 1642.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert "Ffox" yeom. ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | Llandyssil ..... | 16 |
| Richard Edward ..... | 10 Oct. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 120 |
| Richard Morris ..... | 23 Mar. 1639... | „ ..... | 158 |
| John ap Humphrey ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | Llanfihangel in Gwnfa | 17 |
| John Morris ap Hugh ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | „ „ | 18 |
| Elizabeth, v. John..... | 19 Oct. 1638 ... | „ „ | 124 |
| Humphrey ap John David Goch of Varth | 19 Oct. 1638 ... | „ „ | 157 |
| Richard Bedoes ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | Meifod ..... | 19 |
| Griffith ap Hugh ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 21 |

| | Proved. | | Fol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis apWilliam of Peniarthe | 23 June 1638... | Meifod ..... | 99 |
| Humphrey ap Thomas ..... | 23 June 1638... | Guilsfield ..... | 22 |
| Catherine. v. Edmund ..... | 11 July 1638 ... | „ ..... | 104 |
| Thomas Wynne ..... | 23 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 154 |
| Oliver ap Hugh ..... | 24 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 160 |
| Richard ap David ..... | 23 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 162 |
| Humphrey Harries ..... | 6 May 1639 ... | „ ..... | 176 |
| Rich'd ap David ap Griffith... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 21 |
| Evan David ap Evan ap Rees | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | "Llanyrfill"..... | 22 |
| Moris ap Oliver ..... | 23 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 157 |
| Joyce Jones, widow ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | Berriew ..... ..... | 23 |
| Charles Powell ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 23 |
| John ap Rees ..... | 28 Feb. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 25 |
| Evans ap Howell of Tre-Llewelyn | 4 May 1638 ... | „ ..... | 67 *ex* |
| John Moris ..... | 31 Aug. 1638... | „ ..... | 111 |
| Morris ap Richard ..... | 23 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 154 |
| Caddr. ap Hugh ..... | 23 Mar. 1639 ... | „ ..... | 155 |
| Roger David ..... | 2 Mar. 1638 ... | Llandysilio ..... | 32 |
| David ap Jenkin ..... | 2 Mar. 1638 ... | "Llanfylling"..... | 38 |
| Griffith Brasier ..... | 3 April 1638 ... | "Poole"..... | 49 |
| Eliz., v. David ap Owen, spinster | 9 Nov. 1638 ... | „ ..... | 129 |
| Rowland Lloyd ..... | 28 Mar. 1639... | Machynlleth ..... | 166 |
| William "Turnor" ..... | 23 Mar. 1639... | Newtown ..... | 159 |
| "Rich'd Prise" of "Llaneythion" | 23 Mar. 1639... | Bettws in Kedewen... | 153 |
| Rees Arthur ..... | 27 Nov. 1638... | „ „ | 131 |

*This volume not finished.—H.L.S.*

## Early Montgomeryshire Wills at Bangor Registry.

Some extracts from early Montgomery wills at this registry were given in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 302. These extracts were taken from actual perusal of the original wills. The following entries occur in the calendar, but the wills given in the calendar are not always found in the bundles of originals, nor are all the wills in the bundles indexed in the calendar. The earliest calendar gives an index of wills commencing in 1635 and terminating in 1699 inclusive. It appears to have been made or bound up subsequent to 1806, as papers bearing that date form part of the cover. There are no *copies* of wills at Bangor before 1851, but there are wills corresponding with the calendars to that date.

At Bangor, as at most of our old registries, Cromwell's cavalry are credited with the destruction of most of the ancient records. The wills and other records were, however, up to 1851, kept in the Cathedral in a damp place, and suffered accordingly. The Deanery of Arwstli, in dio. Bangor, includes the following parishes in Montgomery:—Llanidloes, Llandinam, Llanwnog, Carno, Trefeglwys, Penstrowed, and Llangurig. That of Cyfeiliog includes Cemaes, Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Llanwrin, Mallwyd, Machynlleth, Dylife, Llanymawddwy, and Penegoes.

In the Diocesan Registry there are few manuscripts which have escaped the fire and which give the "Acta capituli"—subscriptions and collations, etc., as far back as 1540. There are also contemporary copies of leases of diocesan property; some in Montgomeryshire, but mostly in the Manor of Gogarth, and dating back into the seventeenth century.

A list of the Bishops of Bangor is endorsed upon the back of one parchment MS. A few entries outside Montgomeryshire are included in the following list:—

Extracts from Calendar 1639 to 1699.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1635. | | |
| John Lewis | | Trefeglwys |
| Eliz. v. Evan ap John | | Cyffeilliog |
| Hugo ap Owen Tudyr | | Llantrisaint |
| David ap John ap Evan | | Llanwnda |
| Thos. ap John ap Richard | | Clynnog |
| Evani David | | Llandwrog |
| John Lewis | | Llanidloes |
| Thos. Morris | | Pentraeth |
| 1636. | | |
| David ap Hugh | Admin. | Clynnog |
| Rich'd ap Evan Lloyd | | Llanidloes |
| Thos. Jones | | Llandyrnog |
| Ed. ap Cadwaladr | | Llandegvan |
| Lewis Evans | | Llanwnog |
| Rich'd ap Howell ap Owen | | Carno |
| Lewis Griffith | | Derwen |
| 1637. | | |
| Evan Prowdley | | Penstrowed |
| Robert Foulkes | | Llangynys |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1637. | | |
| | Evan Rees of Carneth | Llanddinam |
| | Maurice ap Evan ap John | ,, |
| | Thomas ap Rees | Cyffeilliog |
| | Hugo ad Rees ap W'm | Pentraeth |
| 1638. | | |
| | Robert Thompson | Llangynys |
| | Roger Griffith | ,, |
| 1641. | | |
| | Morgan Herbert | Llanidloes |
| | Elizabeth Lewis | ,, |
| | Rich'd Beedle | ,, |
| | Francis Lloyd | ,, |
| | Robert Evans | Bettwnog |
| | Lowrie, v. Rees | Llanwnog |
| | Thomas Newel | ,, |
| | Maurice ap Evan ap John | ,, |
| | John ap Robert ap Evan | Derwen |
| | W'm ap Evan Lloyd | ,, |
| | Margaret ap Edward | Gyffeilliog |
| | Margaret, v. John | ,, |
| | Marsley ap W'm Morgan | Clynnog |
| | W'm Pritchard | Llantrisant |
| | David ap David | Carno |
| | Morgan ap Harry | Llanwnda |
| | Catherine, v. John Lewis | ,, |
| 1642. | | |
| | Owen ap Richard | Clynnog |
| | William Jeffries | Pentir |
| 1643. | | |
| | Nicolas David | Llanddinam |
| | Richard Price | Gyffeilliog |
| 1644. | | |
| | Jonet, v. John Griffith | Pentir |
| | W'm Jones | Pentraeth |
| 1645. | | |
| | Owen Thomas | Llanwnog |
| 1646. | | |
| | John Griffith | Clynnog |
| | Jane, v. Richard | Llandisilio |
| | John Richard | Trefeglwys |
| 1647. | | |
| | John Owen, gent. | Llanwnog |
| | David Morgan | Llanidloes |
| | David Morgan | Trefeglwys |

There are no wills remaining for the years 1639 and 1640, nor for 1649 to 1659 inclusive.

## Early Montgomeryshire Wills at Hereford Registry.

Of the collections of early Montgomery wills at the three Probate Registries of Bangor, St. Asaph, and Hereford, that at Hereford is by far the most valuable. Bangor, commencing so late as 1635, and with large gaps, has but very few originals prior to 1660, and no *copies* prior to 1850. St. Asaph, with well-preserved but imperfectly indexed *copies*, dating as far back as 1565, has scarcely any originals prior to 1660. Hereford, on the other hand, has originals only from 1540 (and a few earlier), with calendars for the same period, the copies commencing in 1660. These early wills at Hereford prior to 1600 are, however, at present a closed page to the antiquarian, as they are in such a decayed and frail state as to be unfit to handle, and are not allowed to be produced for any purpose whatever. Some antiquarian society might fairly step in here, and, under sanction of Sir James Hannen, examine and index and take abstracts of these old documents, with names of persons and places, which would render further reference to them unnecessary. There are some thirty bundles or files of these wills dating prior to 1600, and which are all that represent over 8,000 wills given in the calendars for those years. Between 1600 and 1660 the calendars give a further 8,000 or more. The calendars give also contemporary lists of inventories, but these are not kept separately, and unless found with the wills, may be considered as lost. The calendars consist of two volumes, the first going down to 1627, and the second to 1663. There is nothing to positively show when these calendars were made, but the early part was probably written about 1599, when a change occurs in the handwriting. This is confirmed by the fact that the inventories for 1599 to 1663 were catalogued afresh in 1688. Since the year 1660 the copies are continuous and contemporaneous. About twenty years ago all the wills for this latter period were care-

fully classified in lists, giving the surnames in alphabetical order, with dates, locality, executors, etc., added. In the second volume of the old calendar an interesting note appears which deserves insertion in full.

"*Memorandum.*—That I Griffith Reignolds Batchelor of Lawes and Principall Register of the Right Reverend Ffather in God Herbert by Divine permission Lord Bishopp of Hereford born at Ludlow in the County of Salop and Diocess of Hereford at the time of my admission to the office of Registrar which was the Sixth Day of May 1676 did find most of the Books Wills and Records then remaining in the Registry in a very loose rude and confused manner without any Order Rule or Method soe that it was almost impossible to meet with any of them after long and troublesome Searches which did tend to the Dammage of severall persons and caused diverse to complaine thereof. Whereupon I the said Griffith Reignolds made a diligent Enquiry how the said Office and Records came to be in such a sad condition and was fully satisfied that the late and unhappy civill warrs and the remissness of my Predecessors in and since that time were the principall causes thereof. And afterwards I the said Griffith Reignolds did carefully inspect and examine all the said Wills Bookes and Records and especially the Wills in the before written calenders mentioned and reduced them into such an Order as they may easily be found. And did likewise examine and compare the said Wills and Calandars and marked all the wills that I found with a dash of the Pen thus (——) before or after every name in the said Calendars, and all such as are not soe marked were destroyed and lost in the aforesaid unhappy warrs as I have been credibly informed and doe verily believe. And I have caused this Accounpt to be here inserted for the satisfaction of Posterity this Twenty-ffifth day of January in the ffoureth yeare of the Reigne of our Sov'aign Lord James the Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland Ffrance and Ireland King defender of the ffaith. And in the yeare of our Lord God (according to the supputation of the Church of England) 1688."

Griffith Reignolds' dashes are plain enough in the calendars, that is to say, in the second volume commencing 1628. None appear in the earlier volume, and unfortunately they are very frequently wanting, showing how many wills even at that date were missing. Very few parishes or localities are given in the calendars between the years 1604 and 1627. The first list in

the calendars is of three pages, with about two hundred wills given, and headed " 1517, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1504".

The number of wills belonging to families resident in or connected with Montgomeryshire must be very large. The following are parishes and localities which occur frequently :—Norbury, Mainstone, Bromfield, Middleton, Buttington, Llangarvan, Stretton, Lydbury North, Worthen, Walcot, Stockton, Munslow, Meadowtown, Trewern, etc., etc. Had these wills been accessible (*i.e.*, prior to 1600), I should have endeavoured to extract all from every parish in Montgomeryshire. As it is, I have contented myself with noting those from the following group of parishes : — Montgomery, Churchstoke, Chirbury, Hyssington, Mellington, More, Bishop's Castle, with a few from other places for special reasons. The spelling given is identical with the original calendar. Pressure of time has prevented me from carrying back the extracts further than 1552. The number given after the year shows the exact number of wills entered in the calendar for that year, or an approximation to it, when the number is not given.

1552.—160.

| | |
|---|---|
| Owen ap D'd . . . | Hussington |
| Joice Orrley, widow . | Bishops Castle |
| Griff. D'd . . . | B' Castle. |
| Roger ap Will'm . . | ,, |
| John Griffith . . . | ,, |

1553-4.—190.

| | |
|---|---|
| John ap Ieu'n ap John . | Churbery |
| Llowre, v. Ie'un . . | Churchstoke |
| John Llewelyn . . . | Hussington |
| Mer'dd ap Ieu'n . . | Ugedde (?) Mongom'y |
| John Morgan . . . | Churchstoke |

1554-5.—230.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewes ap Ieu'n ap D'd . | Waterden |
| John ap Redishe . . | Mongom'y |
| John ap D'd ap Will'm . | Churchstoke |
| John ap Ieu'n Goze . | Buttington |

1556.—100.

| | |
|---|---|
| D'd ap Morice | Mongom'y |
| Gwenhew, v. Griff. | B' Castle |
| John ap Ieu'n ap Powell, D'd | Hussington |
| Thomas Wather | Churbury |

1557-8.—350.

| | |
|---|---|
| Owen Rir | Mongom'y |
| Hughe ap Howell | ,, |
| Bland Phillippe | Churchstoke |
| John Dudlick | Billingsley |
| D'd ap John Goche | Mongom'y |
| Elizabeth Nicolas | ,, |
| John ap Evan | Churbury |

1558.—220.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anne, v. Rob'te | Churchstoke |
| Edmond ap Tho. | ,, |

1558-9.—380.

| | |
|---|---|
| D'd ap Owen ap Morice | Churbury |
| Morice ap Griffith | Churchstoke |
| Owen ap Myricke | ,, |
| Hugh ap Pries | ,, |
| Edward ap D'd Vaughan | ,, |
| Holl. ap Morice | ,, |

1559-60.—100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hughe Bray | Churbury |
| Morgan ap Will'm | Mongom'y |
| Nicolas Cooke | ,, |

1560.—120.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellen Lloid | ,, |
| D'd ap Ieu'n ap Morice | Of Byshop's Castle |
| Me'dd ap Griffith | Churchstoke |

1561.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Owen ap John | Churchstoke |
| Thom's Amys | ,, |
| John Yoppe | ,, |
| D'd Lloid | Churbury |
| Rir'e ap Caddr. | Churchstoke |
| Morice ap Griffith | Mongom'y |
| Will'm Gethyn | Of the More |
| Will'm ap Howell Vechan | Churchstoke |

1562.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Aldwell | Churbury |
| Tho. Barnefield | Churchstoke |
| Tho. ap D'd Lloid | Mongom'y |

1564-5.—150.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Tallowe | Castle epi |
| John Welshe | Bishop's Castle |
| Catherine, v. John | Churchstoke |
| R'bte Walter | Mongom'y |

1565.—90.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jice, v. Ho'll. | Churbury |
| Lewes ap John ap Ieu'n | Of the More |
| Redderch ap John ap Rire | Mongom'y |

1566.—160.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard D'd ap Meyricke | Churchstoke |
| Edmond D'd Ll'n | ,, |
| Luce Porter | Churbury |

1567.—160.

| | |
|---|---|
| Holl ap Owen ap John | Churchstoke |
| John ap Griffith a'ls gze | Mongom'y |
| Hughe ap Hoell | Churchstoke |
| Richard Christo'r | ,, |

1568.—150.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leoi'l de Crompe | Churbury |
| Lewes ap John | Churchstoke |
| Tho. ap Lle'n | ,, |
| Cad'der ap Owen ap John | ,, |

1569.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| John George | Mongom'y |

1569-70.—200.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis ap Ho'll goche | Hussington |
| Hughe Aldwell | Churbury |
| Ieu'n ap Meredith | Churchstoke |
| John Mathers | ,, |
| Tho. Llewelin | Mongom'y |

1571.—200.

| | |
|---|---|
| George ap Jevan | Mongom'y |
| John Wilke | Churchstoke |
| D'd ap Ieu'n Gwyn | Hussington |
| John ap Gruff. ap D'd ap Dio | ,, |
| Gruff. ap Hoe'll | ,, |

1571-2.—190.

William Evan Evans als Boule of 'dislands (Eardislands(?)--*H.L.S.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Jane, v. Ieu'n | Churchstoke |

1572-3.—190.

| | |
|---|---|
| Owen ap Ieu'n | Llanfairwaterdine |
| Philip Hordley | Churbury |
| Lowry, v. Morice | Castell epi |
| M'garet, v. John ap R'd | Mongom'y |

1574.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Astley | Of Harpworth |
| Ieuan ap D'd | Churbury |
| John ap Rotheroughe (?) | Mongom'y |

1575.—170.

| | |
|---|---|
| James ap Edward | Churchstoke |
| Howell ap Kadwalladr | Buttington |

1576.—100.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Penne | Much Wenlocke |
| Ho'll ap Hew. (?) | Churchstoke |

1577.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tho. Burke | Churbury |
| David ap R'd | ,, |
| John Llewelyn of the | More |
| Hugh ap Tho. al's Gweneth | Mongom'y |
| John Dudlicke | Middleton |
| Lewes ap Lle'n | Mongom'y |
| Richard ap John Eva | Churchstoke |
| Margaret Bright | Atcherley |

1578.—200.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alice ap Ho'll Vechan | Mongom'y |
| D'd ap John Lle'lln | ,, |
| Tho. Walters | Churchstoke |
| Oliver ap John Baughe | Churbury |
| Richard Ieu'n | Mellington |
| Jane More | Lionhalle |
| Gwen White | Castell epi |
| John Genowe (?) | ,, |
| D'd ap Tho. Teyl'r | Churchstoke |

1579.—170.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edmond ap Ll'n | Churchstoke |
| David ap R'bte | Mongom'y |

1580-81.—230.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawrence Wormston | Churchstoke |
| Philip Speake | Churbury |
| Ph'e Midld'tn | ,, |
| Griffith ap Ieu'n | Churchstoke |

1581.—100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Astley of Staunton upo' (?) | |
| Ric. More of Felton | |
| Tho. ap Owen ap D'd | Churchstoke |

1582.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Margaret, the wief of Tho. ap John | Churchstoke |
| John Turner | ,, |
| Richard Turner | ,, |
| M'garet ap Owen | Hissington |

1582.—180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ric. Longewell | Castle epi |
| Edmond ap John | Churchstoke |
| Mary, v. Tho. ap Owen ap John | ,, |
| Gole'h, v. Meredd | ,, |
| John ap Caddr | ,, |
| Hugh Patricke | ,, |
| Richard Beynion | Churbury |
| Richard Griffith | Hurdley |

1583.—140.

| | |
|---|---|
| Morice ap Ieu'n ap John | Skyborey |

1584.—130.

| | |
|---|---|
| Humfrey Lewes | More |
| Edmund Nicolas | Churbury |

1584-5.—150.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ap Lewis | Hussington |
| Jh'n Evans | Borrington |

1586.—130.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matthew ap Hoell | Mongom'y |
| John Hughes | ,, |
| Tho's More | Weston |

1587.—300.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matthew George | Mongom'y |
| Oliver D'd Lloid | Fforden |
| Will'm ap D'd Vaughan | Churchstoke |
| Ieu'n ap John ap Griffith | Hussington |
| John Evans | Buttington |
| Richard ap Edmond | Churchstoke |
| Ieu'n ap Richard | Buttington |

1588.—200.

| | |
|---|---|
| France Griffith | Mongom'y |
| Jane Aldwell | Priest Weston |
| William Bright | Myndtown |
| Margaret Broughton | Mongom'y |

1589.—130.

| | |
|---|---|
| Griffith Gwyne of the | More |
| Ieu'n D'd ap Owen | Hussington |
| Katherine Lloid | Minsterley |
| Elizabeth Dudlicke | Billingsley |
| Hugh Burley | Churchstoke |
| Jane Evans | Borrington |

1590.—160.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Hewbud (?) of the | More, gent. |
| John ap Ieu'n "Bray" (?) | Churbury |
| Will'm Dudlicke the elder | Midleton |
| Moris ap Gruff. of the | Grate Hêm |

1590.—160.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Katherine Blaney | Kinsome (?) |
| | Thomas Atcherley | Gercholl |

1591.—350.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | D'd Cadde'r | Churchstoke |
| | John Spenser | Moore |
| | Richard Lloyd | Churchstoke |
| | Eliz. Bowen | Bishopp's Castell |
| | Rire ap Rirde | Mongom'y |
| | Morris ap Richard of the | Hem |
| | Richard Jones, alias "Monet" (?) | Bishopp's Castell |
| | John Benet | Churberie |

1592.—260.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Maurice Dicher | Churburie |
| | Edward ap Howell | Churchstocke |
| | David ap Owen | " |
| | Howell ap Owen | " |
| | Roberte ap Griffithe | " |
| | John ap Howell | " |
| | John Aldwell | Churbury |
| | Elen, late wief to Rire ap "R'nddr" (?) | Mongom'y |
| | John Dun | Churbury |
| | Richarde Thompsone | Moore |

1593.—225. N.B—*The Wills are numbered from this date and after.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Ed'd ap Cadd'er | Llanfairwaterdine |
| 73. | Margarie Maylor (?) | Churburie |
| 113. | W'm Jones, snr. | " |
| 147. | Richard Lloyd | Woffarton |
| 225. | Richard Morris | Bishopp Castle |

1594.—191.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 43. | John Olivers | Moore |
| 52. | Thomas Beddowes | Churchstocke |
| 58. | Richard Bowen | Oniburne |
| 148. | Joyne Moore | Moore |

1595.—102.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 263. | Griffith ap Owen "eurar" (?) | Churchstocke |
| 264. | Elinor v. ——— | " |

1596-7.—146. (*Wills and Inventories given together.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 118. | John Harry | Stockton |

1598.—267.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107. | Elen, v. Lewis | Churchstocke |
| 109. | David ap Lewis | Hussington |
| 110. | Thomas Berwicke | Mountgom'erie |
| 111. | Watkin ap Edmund | Churchstocke |
| 238. | Richard Morris | Mountgom'rie |

1599-1600.—321.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37. | John ap Edward | Churburie |
| 42. | Richard ap Lewes | Churchstoke |
| 44. | Will'm Pitman | ,, |
| | Maurice ap Evan Gough | ,, |
| | Dorothy Smith | Churburie |
| 246. | Richard Ffarrington | Walcot |
| 247. | Will'm Clarke | Hussington |
| 262. | Richard Dudlicke | Billingsley |
| 311. | Griffith ap D'd | Churchstoke |

1600-1601.—74.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 347. | Griffith ap Hugh Gwynneth | Mountgom'y |
| 343. | John ap Oliver | Chirbury |
| 391. | Henry Speak | ,, |

No parishes are given, except in a very few cases, from the year 1601 to 1627 inclusive, covering over 5,400 wills, and no clue to the locality can be gained except by examination of each will. There are many wills of Lloyds, Bowdlers, Leintalls, Corbett, Ffarrington, Page, Dudlicke, Broughton, Leighton, Dee, Evans, etc. A Rowland ap Hugh's will is given in 1620, and Rich'd Lloyd (probably R. Lloyd of Marrington) 1621. The latter, however, as is the case with many old wills of good and well-known families, is *missing*.

The calendar is continued in a smaller volume, in which the parishes are usually given.

1628.—190.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Humphrey Ibeson | Cherebury |
| 8. | Thomas Hillman | ,, |
| 40. | Richard Price | Churchstoke |
| 93. | Philip Aldwell | Churbury |
| 59. | Evan ap David | Llan'watterden |
| 119. | John Powell | B'ps Castle |
| 134. | Jane Aldwell | Churburie |
| 162. | Thomas Gwilt | Churchstoke |
| 163. | John Middleton | ,, |
| 164. | Hughe James | B'ps Castle |
| 165. | Elinor Astley | Churburie (*ex.*) |

1629.—275.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 57. | Ffrancis Roxton, of | Marrington |
| 107. | Jane ap Richard | Churchstoke |
| 125. | Edward Braid | Churburie |
| 135. | Edward Thomas | Bp's Castle |

1629.—275.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 141. | Rowland Dun | Churburie |
| 234. | Edward ap Richard George | Mountgom'y |
| 248. | Edmund Davies | Bishop's Castle |
| 249. | Johan Jones | ,, ,, |

1630.—217.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Richard ap Evan | Churbury (*ex.*) |
| 8. | John ap David | Churchstoke |
| 44. | Griffith Mountford | Moore |
| 102. | Elinoræ Clarke (*scripta donationis*) | Churchstoke |
| 111. | Edmund Waters | Bish' Castle |
| 133. | John Dicher | Churbury |
| 184. | Jane ap Evan, *vid.* | Middleton (*missing*) |

1631.—244.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28. | Margaret Gough, *vid.* | Churbury |
| 93. | John ap John | Churchstoke |
| 129. | John Death | Bishop's Castle |
| 173. | Richard ap Humphrey | Churchstoke |
| 186. | Richard Robbins | Bishop's Castle |
| 188. | W'm Howell | Churbury |
| 244. | Edward Morgan | Churchstock |

1632.—242.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30. | Joyce Matthews | Cherbury |
| 42. | John Browne | Churchstocke |
| 72. | Edward Morgan | ,, |
| 80. | Edward Thomas | B'pps Castle |
| 226. | Richard Hicks | Churchstoke |
| 228. | Rerig ap How'll | ,, |

1633.—210.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40. | Richard Broughton | Mountgom'ie (*ex.*) |
| 92. | John Mountford | Moore |
| 174. | William Ffarmer | Churchstoak |
| 204. | Alice Clearke | Hussington |

1634.—224.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | Lewis Hayward | Mongomery |
| 55. | David Griffith | Churchstoake |
| 108. | Peter Midleton | Churbury |
| 155. | Mary Porter, *vid.* | ,, |
| 206. | Thomas Dudlicke, of | Middleton,s'r (*missing*) |

1635.—224.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31. | Richard Morris | Churchstokk |

1636.—266.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 96. | Daniel Richards | Churchstokk |
| 141. | Edward Griffiths | Hussington |
| 257. | Richard Gwin | ,, |

1637.—257.
114. John Lewis Cad'dr . . Churchstock
143. Oliver Hughes . . . Cherburie
145. John Home . . . Moore
146. Joan Voughan, *vid.* . . Churchstock
159. Hugh ap Richard . . „
178. William Vaughan . . „

1638.—217.
102. George Thomas . . . Churburie
69. Elinor ap Richard, *vid.* . . „
135. David Powell, esquire . . Churchstock
150. Richard Gwyn . . . Hussington
155. Lewis ap Richard . . B'ps Castle
186. Morrice Williams . . . „
192. Andrew Crump . . . Chirbury

1639.—224.
150. David Roberts . . . Chirbury
151. Marie Lewes . . . „
219. Elizabeth Symonds . . Hussington
201. Richard Evans . . . Leyghton (*missing*)

1640.—237.
99. Edward ap Cadwallider . . Churchstoke
178. Evan ap Howell . . . Llanfairwaterdine
190. John Bowen . . . Weston

1641.—152.
4. Thomas Williams . . Churchstocke
61. Richard ap D'd . . . „
63. Margaret Nicolas, *vid.* . . „
58. David Lloyd . . . Little Hêm
93. John Evans . . . Llanfairwaterdine(*ex.*)

The years 1660 and 1661 are next given, and then the memorandum by Griffith Reignolds, entered in 1688. Then we pass into the Civil War period, and for the eight years 1642 to 1649 inclusive, we find entries only of some 400 wills. There was no bishop at Hereford during a part of this period, no appointment to the see having been made after the death of Bishop Coke, which occurred in 1646, until the year 1660.

1642.—99. 53. W'mus Price . . Chirbury
56. W'mus Thomas . . Churchstock

1643.—99.

1644.—96. 8. Thomas Dudlick . . Billingsley (*ex.*)
15. Thomas Meredith . Hissington

1645.—39.

1646.—43-17. Thomas Bowen . . Hussington
1647.—11. 1648.—10.
1649.—7. 2. Richard Griffiths . . Hissington

A complete gap now occurs, and the next list dates 1660-61. There is an alphabetical list of 677 wills found in 1688, made by Griffith Reignolds for the years 1599 to 1663 (of wills not previously entered in the calendar), but no dates are given to any particular will; and by search I find that some are elsewhere given in the calendars.

1660—1661.—304.
38. Richard Everall . . . of the Moore
71. John Rowley . . . Montgomery
103. Charles Dudlick . . . Meadowley
217. Humphrey Holloway . . Churchstocke
220. Edward James . . . of Bacheltree
216. Richard Asterley . . . of Stanfourd (*ex.*)

1661—1662.—201.
52. Ffrancis Burd . . . Dillwyn
142. Hugh Roberts . . . Priest Weston
155. Thomas Meakin . . . Churchstock
198. *Ads.* David Evans. . . Leighton

1663.—252.
45. *Ads.* Hugonis Mason . . Castro Epi
64. (*Computus super ad'm bonorum*) de Richi Powell . . Mountgomery
92. Joh'is Matthew . . . „
91. W'mi Homes, Esq. . . Lidbury North
194. Elizabethæ Lloyd . . Nantcribba

There are also a few other lists of wills "*probata diversis annis*", but as no dates are given, they are useless for reference. The following are a few extracts from them :—

11. Ieu'n ap Morris . . . Hussington
266. John Boole . . . of the Moore
219. Griff ap John Gwyn . . Churchstocke
319. Philip Midleton . . . Churbury
409. Laurence Wormeston . . Churchstocke
154. Walter Pembers . . . of the More
222. Griffith ap Ieuan . . . Churchstocke
257. Oliver David Lloyd . . Fforden
102. Howell ap John ap Griffith . . Hussington

# HALF-TIMBER HOUSES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

---

Travelling through the border counties of North Wales, and on through Cheshire and Lancashire, nothing more frequently attracts attention, particularly amongst the picturesque hills and valleys of our own county of Montgomery, than the many quaint old half-timber houses dotting the landscape, and rearing their broad gables with a beaming look of welcome to all comers. Their stout black oak quarterings, and white interspaces half hidden in a wealth of summer foliage, or standing cheery and warm amongst the bare trees and grey skies of winter, call forcibly to mind as well the homeliness and hospitality as the vigorous strength and growing wealth and power of the age in which they were erected; and although comparatively destitute of architectural remains so grand as the ruined abbeys of Yorkshire, or "Lincoln's steepled fens", Powysland has no need to hide her head while she can point to so many good examples of quiet, simple, domestic work as her half-timber Elizabethan houses.

Wearied out by the bloody struggles of the Roses, and with the aggressive power of the feudal barons, broken thereby and kept in check by the strength or craftiness of the earlier sovereigns of the Tudor line, the country gradually assumed a more peaceful character; and the Welsh borderland, till then the scene of almost constant warfare, entered upon a period of peace and prosperity uninterrupted till the outbreak of the Parliamentary Wars.

The period was one of great social change. The

Church—hitherto the great civilising and protecting power, the one power which from its wealth and the awe in which it was held able to stand boldly against the arbitrary rule of the king on the one hand, or the often more oppressive and scarcely less powerful barons on the other; the protector and support of the weak and the poverty-stricken, the body to which we owe all that is glorious and beautiful in architecture and its allied arts during that wonderful period of their vitality, the Middle Ages,—torn by interior dissension, and with all the forces of avarice and cupidity arrayed against her, lay crushed beneath the heel of one to whom her ruin meant the establishment of his own unquestioned despotism. Its revenues lavished upon a horde of hungry courtiers, or diverted from their original local uses and sent to swell the dignity of some far-off and unsympathetic Corporation—no matter how we may praise the benefits of the Reformation, the evils consequent upon the manner and motives of its execution can have no claim upon our regard.

As, with the overthrow of the Church, came the end of our glorious ecclesiastical architecture, so, with the downfall of the feudal nobility, came the termination of the necessity for the feudal fortress and manner of living; and with the rise of a new nobility and general increase of commercial prosperity during the Tudor period, an impetus was given to house-building that culminated under Elizabeth, and spread broadcast over the land the "stately homes of England" that now form the chief objects of admiration and envy of countries of newer growth.

The influence of the Renaissance making itself felt in England during the reign of the first Tudor, had, by the end of the long and prosperous reign of the last sovereign of that line, almost completely driven out every vestige of our national style of architecture, replacing it by what, however suitable to modern requirements we may persuade ourselves it be, is but a weakly descendant of the magnificence of Imperial Rome.

To this general overthrow and decay there is one bright exception in our sturdy old timber-built houses. Erected for the most part during the reigns of Good Queen Bess, of James, and of Charles I, this style of building was eminently suited to the resources of the districts where it most flourished; and, in the oak-clad hills and fertile valleys of Montgomeryshire, this lineal descendant of the architecture of our mediæval forefathers found a stately and a worthy mother. Sad it is to say, too many of these old houses have, within the last half century, utterly disappeared. The blighting hand of modern progress and civilisation has put its hideous mark upon others, daubing up some with Portland cement, carefully jointed to imitate freestone work; building up the gable ends of others with a brick wall, or slating them, and as a finish (marvellous effort of self-deception!) actually whitewashing the bricks or slates, and tarring wiry black lines over all to imitate the honest old woodwork beneath. Too many, again, though the exterior is still standing, are bereft of all that made the interior a thing of comfort and a home; the simple oak panelling torn from the walls of the old, low-storied house, and sent to adorn some fiery outcome of fashionable æstheticism or bilious-looking yellow brick edifice, with all the latest improvements, reeking of "Brummagem" and new-made money; the old shell, treated with the same utilitarian spirit that sends the worn-out hunter to end his days between the shafts of a London cab, not unlikely forms the shooting-box or keeper's lodging of a non-resident sportsman; or, split up into the smallest possible portions, is let out as tenements for the agricultural labourer.

The quaintly carved balusters and stairs, wedged into a position for which they were never intended, notwithstanding all cutting and fitting, do not look happy; the panelling, fixed to the sweating walls of the new house, splits and cracks in anything but silent protest against its disturbance. Nothing is gained by this treatment: new work in a new house would look

incomparably better; and surely the money will never be wasted that is spent in an earnest effort to keep up and preserve, as much as possible in their original condition, these footprints in the sands of time, the silent witnesses of three hundred years of change, of many a revel and many a sorrow in the simpler lives of our homekeeping forefathers.

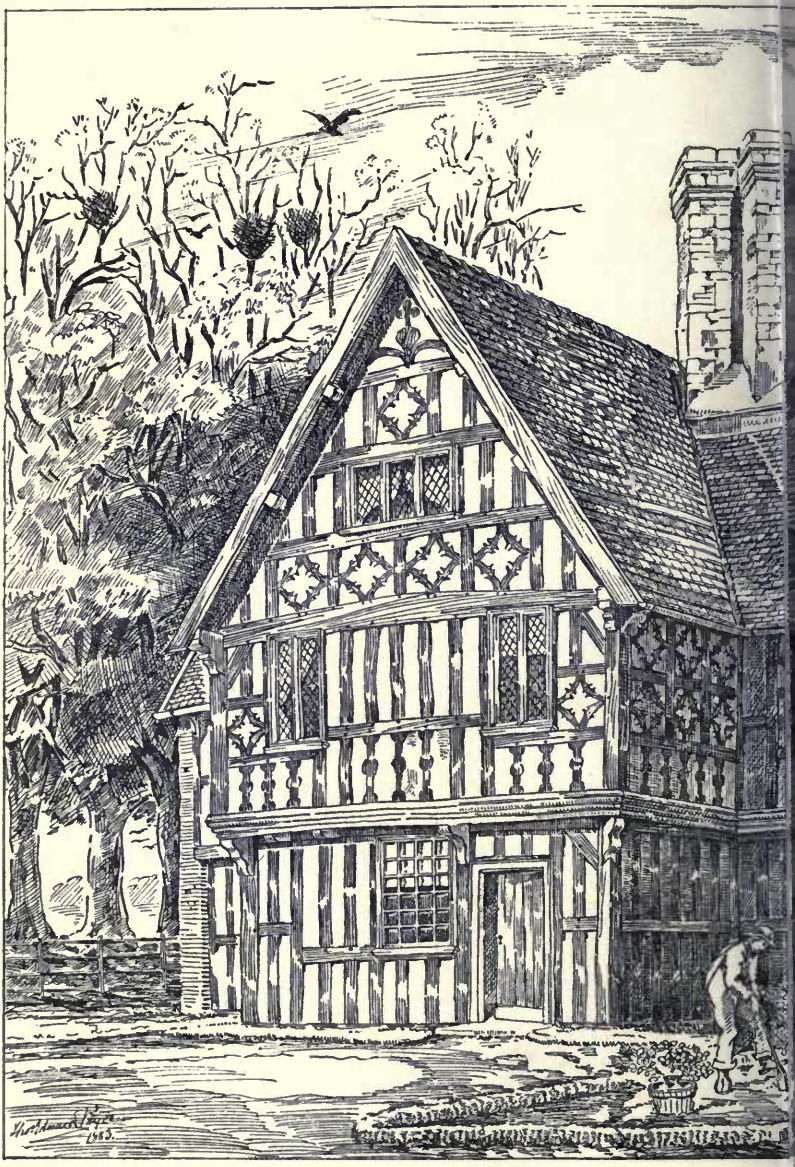
---

## I.—Maes-Mawr.

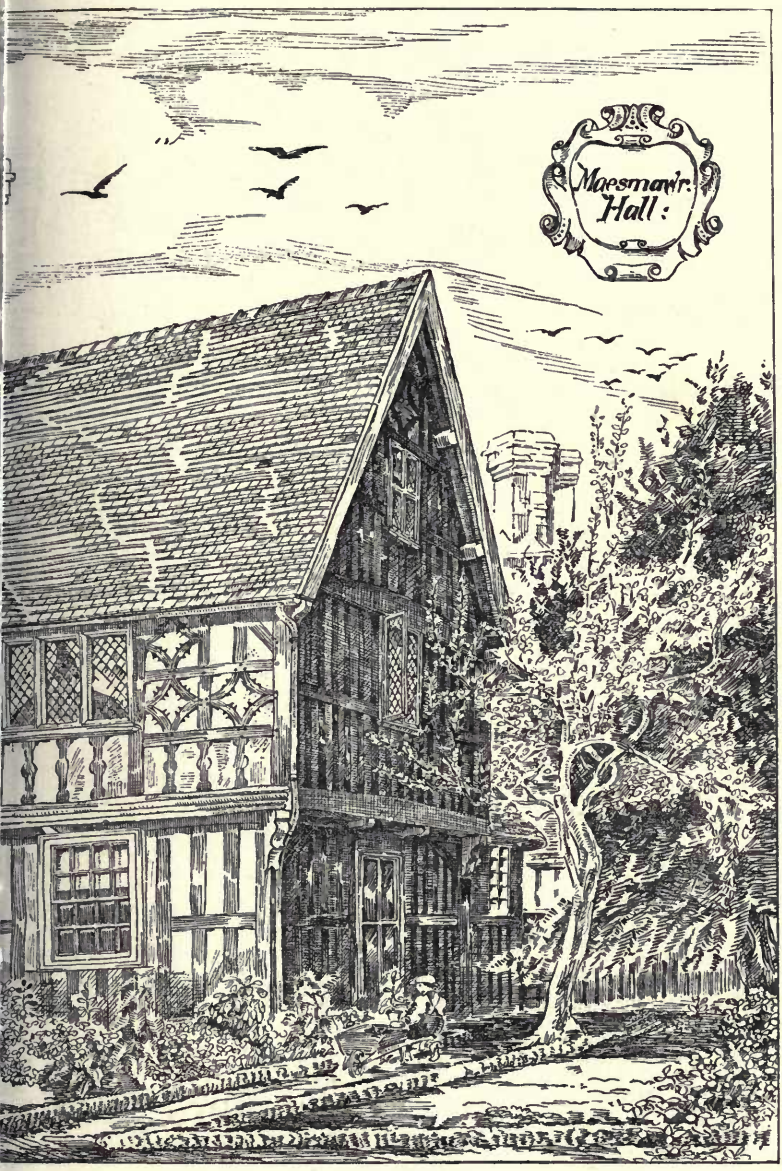
To this rather dark cloud it is agreeable to find a silver lining in a house that has been kindly treated and well looked after, and consequently does its duty as well as ever, and, set firmly four square to the wind, still shelters the descendants of its original founders.

Standing some little distance from the modern turnpike road, and just on the edge of the old Roman road to Caersws, is Maes-Mawr Hall. Approaching by a long avenue the width of its main front, the old house, with its broad central gable of cleft oak framing and slighter quarterings cut to the fantastic shapes so dear to the eye of the Elizabethan carpenter, its curious central stack of clustered stone chimney shafts towering high above the roof, affording plenty of shelter for the starlings, as the trees above do for the rooks, when seen through the framework of the branching elms of the avenue, forms a picture to which the accompanying illustration does but very scant justice.

On the right of the avenue, and a little in advance of the house itself, stands a range of buildings called "the Dairy". This is now used as a coachman's residence, with coach-houses and stabling for occasional horses; but formerly it contained the whole of the cooking appliances for the family and their dependants, the higher branches of the culinary art alone being undertaken by "Madam" herself at the hall fire. Here, too, were all the appliances for baking, brewing,



Mont. Coll., Vol. xvii. To be mounted between pp 152 & 153.


Maesmawr
Hall:

cidermaking, home-malting, weaving and yarn spinning, blacksmith's forge and carpenter's shop, with tools of all kinds, from a lathe to a glazier's diamond, showing that the house was entirely self-contained, and quite independent of external aid.

The river then supplied abundance of salmon, and the hooks to hang the nets up, with a large duck-gun of ancient date, still remain. The pastures, the poultry yard, the dovecot, the wide old garden with apple and pear orchards, and a profusion of damson trees, so abundantly supplied every want, that friends from less fertile Merionethshire were wont to term Maes-Mawr "a land of Goshen".

Many of the old fruit trees still remain, but are past their work. They do but stand and wait and bide their time, and every winter's storm thins their ranks.

The native oak and beech, together with hornbeams, Spanish chestnuts, limes, and walnut trees flourished round the old place. A memorandum, written 109 years ago, is kept, with many others, "Sowed a pint of crab-seed under the big fir tree." The "big fir tree" is still here, and doubtless some of the crab stems grafted are now bearing rich fruit.

As for the gardens, so carefully cultivated and kept up in former days, little remains now to show their site even, except the ditches whereon the box-hedges stood. The thick box-hedges, through which, to use the expression of an old servant, "never a bird could fly", have long since disappeared; a few gaunt skeletons, becoming fewer and fewer every year, still linger on to tell of better days.

Four old yew trees tell where "the Bower" was, and a quaint old table, cut out of a thick log of wood, with a hollow in the middle to hold the punch-bowl, used to stand here in the summer time.

The plan of this house is an unusual one. As a rule, the houses of this period were but developments of the simpler arrangements of feudal times, and consisted, in

the first place, of the hall, which was usually entered direct from the porch, and formed the common sitting and dining-room of the family. Next, at one end of the hall, were arranged the kitchen and domestic offices generally, whilst at the other end was a wing containing the parlour, and usually another small room as well, these two answering to the withdrawing rooms in the large mansions of the sovereign and the nobility. The chief stairs often led directly out of this hall, and there was usually another stairs from the kitchen to the bedrooms above. The plan thus took somewhat the form of the letter H, the hall forming the centre and chief feature, connecting the wing containing the kitchen, etc., at one end, with that containing the parlour at the other.

At Maes-Mawr this arrangement is departed from, and instead of the different apartments being grouped round the hall, the hall itself, the parlour, and the staircases are all collected around a great central chimney-shaft, while the kitchen forms a wing of its own projecting out at the back.

Entering the house itself, the visitor finds himself in a large porch or outer hall 16′.0″ long by 8′.6″ wide, which, with the rooms above, forms the great projecting centre gable of the front. Immediately facing him is a curious little narrow stairs, very steep, with delicately turned balusters and handrail, constructed against one end of the big chimney-shaft, and leading to the rooms above. On the opposite side of the chimney-shaft is the main stairs, about which more hereafter.

On the right, a low door leads to the "Wainscot Parlour", a room about 19′.4″ long by 14′.9″ wide. The panelling of this room is still perfect, and covers the walls the full height to the ceiling with delicately moulded wainscot work. When the flooring was repaired in this room some years ago, a pavement of large river stones was exposed about a foot below the floor-boards.

On the left of the outer hall a doorway leads to the "Hall", a room about 19 feet square, corresponding to, but larger than, the wainscot parlour, the great chimney dividing the two rooms. The wide, open fireplace, 7 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches deep, remains, and burns wood logs as of old; but the panelling and mantel-piece, if they ever existed, have now disappeared. An oak mantel-piece, made up of old carved wood belonging to the house, having the centre panel of modern Swiss work, occupies the greater part of the space between the chimney-arch and the ceiling. The ceiling itself is plastered beneath the joists, but the main timbers, dark and time-stained, show prominently beneath, crossing each other and dividing the ceiling into compartments, with a rude plaster cornice, probably of Queen Anne's time, running round the room and between each compartment of the ceiling.

Crossing the hall, and keeping to the left, a doorway leads through a small anteroom to the drawing-room, a modern addition formed out of a kitchen, which, with other offices, took the place of a range of buildings known as "the Aisle", which fell into decay some fifty years ago. This aisle was doubtless built at a later period than the house itself; although that a building of some kind always stood there was evident when modern alterations exposed to view timbers without a sign of weather-stain upon them.

To the right of the hall, and shut off therefrom by a small doorway, is the principal stairs of dark oak, with massively moulded handrail and newels, and sharply turned balusters of excellent design and workmanship. Although on the upper floor the arrangement of the boudoir and bedrooms over the modern drawing-room and offices has necessitated alterations, this staircase has been changed but slightly from its original form, and is curiously fitted in against the great chimney stack on the opposite side to the little stairs in the outer hall.

Upstairs, it is evident the bedrooms consisted origi-

nally of two large family bedrooms, communicating with one another by a room over the outer hall, in which the little stairs terminated. These rooms at a later period, and with an eye to greater privacy, were divided into smaller rooms, and cut off from their fireplaces in the great chimney stack by the passage that now runs round it. This separation from the fireplaces was met by a variety of shifts, not the least curious and risky of which is the balancing of a fireplace and heavy chimney above it on the end of one of the beams over the hall.

Like all old houses with the slightest claim to respect (and here we come to something that may interest our friends of the Society for Psychical Research), this one possesses a ghost. And it is not everybody who cares to sleep in the "Old End" alone; for, apart altogether from his ghostship, whom seven able parsons successfully "laid" in Llyn Tarw (although he does now and then wake up, as shall be presently told) many years ago, the owls hoot in weird chorus from the hollow walnut trees, and jackdaws have an awkward habit of blundering down the wide chimneys, and fluttering up and down the low passages, occasionally getting into the bedrooms, to the alarm and horror of the inmates, and, no doubt, equally upsetting the equanimity of "Jack" himself.

Now, in the old days of his freedom, Robin Drwg appears to have caused much mischief and alarm. His shape was the not unfamiliar one of a bull, and, like his near relative of the Shropshire side of the county, the "Bull of Bagbury", he was eventually overcome by the united efforts of seven parsons of undoubted ability, and "laid", as before described, in Llyn Tarw (the Bull's Pool), near Llyn-Mawr.

There must, however, have been a weak link somewhere in the chain that bound him down, or a loophole in the box in which he was encased, for some short time ago the ladies of an officer's family sleeping in "Robin Drwg's room" and the adjoining one, were suddenly

awakened by a series of awful sounds, "neither a roar, nor a shriek, nor a moan, but a mingling of all of them." A third repetition of this unholy chorus, more terrible than the rest, accompanied by a sound of plunging and trampling beneath the window, proclaimed Robin's presence, and was accompanied by a terrible shaking of the room and its contents. The cattle in the adjoining fields raced about in fear, the rooks and poultry screamed, and all nature seemed to wake in horror. Too terrified to bear it longer, one of the scared listeners fled to the newer portion of the house, and arousing one whose bedroom, not being subject to such mysterious disturbances, still slept calmly on, returned with her to Robin Drwg's room. To no avail, however, was the new comer awakened. All was now still, and the full moon, riding high in the heavens, smiled benignantly both on Robin and them, and no further terrors disturbed their broken repose.

There is little to be discovered of historical interest attaching to this house, and perhaps it is the more blessed in its old age on that account. It is mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare, in his edition of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, published in 1806, as then only a farmhouse, standing on the old Roman road. During this period of its existence it seems to have had its share of rough usage, but has stood it well; and now, in the careful hands of its present occupant, the sister of the proprietor, J. Pryce Davies, Esquire, to whom the author is indebted for the substance of this short description, it still remains, and seems likely to survive long, one of the most complete and picturesque of the old timber houses of Montgomeryshire.

---

## II.—Trewern Hall.

Standing about a mile from Buttington Station, and some half mile or so from the highroad to Shrewsbury, this house, though of considerable extent, is very likely to escape observation, although from the embankment

on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool lines of railway a tolerable view of it can be obtained. It is an excellent example of the more usual plan before described, in which the hall is the dominant feature, and is of a character not at all uncommon in the county. Once, doubtless, the residence of a family of some position, it has for many years been used as a farmhouse, and although kept in good repair, has been in the course of time sadly pulled about and maltreated. Erected in the low-lying flats of the valley of the Severn, a district even now exposed to the attacks of the winter floods, the founders of this house sought out the highest bit of land in the neighbourhood, and further raising the front so as to form a small terraced lawn and garden, they kept it well above all danger of dampness from this source, at the same time investing it with an appearance of dignity and extent that it could not otherwise have possessed. Indeed, viewed from the level ground in front of the house, over which the roadway to it passes, its four gables throwing their ridges high against the sky-line, its breadth of frontage (nearly 80 feet), and the curious diapered band of woodwork framed in a double row of quatrefoils across the main gable, and beneath the eaves of the story over the hall, knitting the front together, as it were, with a band of lace-work, forms an elevation that it would hardly be exaggeration to term grand.

Entering the porch, now sadly mutilated, we are struck with the size of the timbers supporting the superstructure; the angle posts, 12 feet by 7 inches square, with the carved consoles at their heads, must have been cut out of solid timber approaching two feet square. Inside the porch we find cut on the head of the outer doorway the date 1610, with the initials R. F., thus fixing the period of its erection. This is important, as it is frequently the custom to ascribe to these buildings a much greater age than they really possess; and in such a case as Maes-Mawr Hall, when there is no documentary evidence or date upon the building to rely

Mont. Coll. Vol. xvii. To be mounted between pp. 158 & 159.

Trevlern Hall

upon, the only method of ascertaining its age at all is by comparison with other houses whose dates we know with tolerable certainty. Approaching the question in this manner, it may with safety be asserted that these two houses are about the same age.

Crossing the threshold from the porch, the visitor finds himself in a small lobby; on the left a door leads to the hall, on the right another to the kitchen. The hall, a spacious room, 25 feet long by 18 feet wide, but only about 8 feet high, is now used as an ordinary sitting-room; it still possesses its wide, open fireplace, but a modern range fills it. This room was originally lighted by a continuous row of small square lights, marked on the illustration with x.x.x., about 5 feet from the floor and close up to the ceiling, divided by slight, moulded wooden mullions. These lights were continued round the flanks of the porch, but are now cut away, and the spaces filled up with plaster. At a later period, with a wish to secure a better outlook from the hall itself, a low, slightly projecting bay window of six narrow lights, divided by stout oak mullions, was introduced, the small square lights being plastered up. This bay window was probably brought from some other house, for it does not look quite at home where it is.

At the end of the hall is the parlour, a room about 18 feet 6 inches square, which, with the bedroom over, fills up the main gable on the left of the building. Abutting on this, but entered from the hall, is a small store-room, which is carried up in a separate small gable by the side of the main gable, over the parlour. The window, which once faced to the front, has been cut away, with the quartering on each side of it; the space thus left being filled up with rough brick nogging, whilst a fresh window was opened at the side. A similar operation has been effected on the upper floor. There is another small gable corresponding with this at the back of the house.

At the back of the parlour is the usual small room,

now used as a store or lumber-room, and this, doubtless, was its original use, for it is much blocked up with the great chimney of the parlour breaking into it, totally destroying it for any other purpose. Adjoining this room is the stairs, wedged into a very small space, and without any attempt at ornamental treatment. Indeed, it is strange that this feature, which forms so striking an object in most of the great mansions throughout the country, and in many houses of no great size in the towns, should, in these houses where space was almost unlimited, have been so poorly provided for.

Retracing our steps across the hall, we come to the kitchen, a good-sized room about 23 feet long by 20 feet wide, exclusive of the great fireplace, which alone is as big as a small room, being some 9 feet wide by 6 or 7 feet deep, and the fire burns as of old on the hearth. A baking oven adjoins this fireplace, of oval form, well constructed of stone, lined internally with bricks. Overhead, the strong beams supporting the joists of the floor above cross one another, and are themselves upheld by an upright post in the middle of the kitchen.

A second staircase, likewise boxed into the smallest possible space, leads to the rooms over the kitchen, while two steep steps down lead into a dairy, 26 feet long by 11 feet wide, which, being constructed partly underground, is kept as cool as possible. Another spacious store or larder completes the list of rooms on the ground floor.

Internally, not a particle of decorative work remains; panelling and mantels, fire-dogs and ancient grates, all are gone, and the only vestige of the customs of former residents is an old wooden screw press in the kitchen. Externally, in the front the house is constructed of framed timber work from the ground upwards, the interspaces being filled with the old "wattle and dab". At the back and sides, for the height of the ground floor, the walls are built of rubble stonework, 2 feet

thick, the upper story only being timber work. It is a question if the whole of this walling is part of the original work; the timber framing above does not sit upon it quite as though it were all carried out at one time, and the flank wall of the parlour seems to be built outside the framing, as though for greater protection against the rain-bearing south-westerly winds

A large walled garden encloses the house in the rear, and there is a tradition of a moat having once encircled all, but there is no very evident trace of this. If such ever existed, it would probably have been made to keep the site dry, rather than for defensive purposes. There are but few trees round the old house now, to give it welcome shelter from the weather, but it bears the weight of its two and three-quarter centuries bravely. With care it may well battle out as many more, and with the broad shoulders of the Long Mountain in its front, and the rugged peaks of the Buiddens at its side, is still an object fair to look upon, and may well tempt many a one blessed with plentiful store of this world's goods to make his home beneath its hoary old roof-tree.

9, Argyll Street, London. THOMAS EDW. PRYCE.

## Note as to the Ownership of Trewern Hall.

This mansion and estate were formerly owned by a family named Gerrard. In 1694 "Radus Gerrard" suffered a recovery of land at Trewern, at the Great Sessions held at Llanfyllin.

In letters patent, dated the 31st May 1766 (6 George III), there is a recital of an Inquisition taken at Castle Caereinion, on 25th March (28 George II, 1755), before Jenkin Lloyd, then Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, by virtue of a writ of "*Diem clausit extremum*", issued under the seal of the Court of Exchequer, upon a certain bond, dated 5th June in the 6th Anne (1706), wherein John Gerrard (a descendant probably of "Radus Gerrard") became bound to her late Majesty in £6,000, by which Inquisition the following facts appear:—

That John Gerard died on 12th June 1716, seized of the capital messuage Trewern Hall and estate, containing ninety acres, and of the yearly value of £45, subject to an annuity to Elizabeth Groom.

That after his death his son, John Gerard, came into possession, and paid the annuity until his death, in May 1723.

That John Gerard the son died without issue, whereupon William Gerard, his brother, succeeded to the property; and in 1731, William Gerrard being in possession, his wife then conveyed the property unto James Rock, banker, who died in 1734 without issue, upon whose death Richard Rock came into possession.

That before his death, in 1746, Richard Rock conveyed the property unto John Allen Pusey, who remained in possession until his death, in 1753. Thereupon Elizabeth Brotherton, the wife of William Brotherton, Esq. (late Elizabeth Allen, spinster), and Jane Allen, spinster, sister of the said John Allen Pusey, came into possession, and so remained till the 12th Feb. 1755.

Thus, in the course of the interval between 1716, when John Gerard died, and 1755—a period of thirty-

nine years—the ownership had changed by death or conveyance no less than six times.

The letters patent were a grant and demise of the property by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Trefnant, in consideration of a fine of £300 paid by him, and a nominal peppercorn rent, to hold to Thomas Lloyd so long as the property ought to remain in His Majesty's hands, by virtue of the writ *Diem clausit extremum.*

Thus the property came into Thomas Lloyd's hands, but he had to arrange with Jane Allen, who was in possession, and was defending certain suits brought by the Crown for the recovery of the property, which he did by paying 100 guineas to her on her releasing her rights. In the release, it appears that one consideration for the grant from the Crown to Thomas Lloyd was that "he was the discoverer of the Crown's right thereto".

In five months after his acquisition of the property for £300, Thomas Lloyd commenced the process of mortgaging, at first for £1,000, and afterwards for another £1,000, and subsequently for much larger amounts.

On 11th October 1775, Thomas Lloyd and Edward Lloyd, his eldest son, had incumbered this property (with others) to the amount of £9,100. On 17th October 1775, Thomas Lloyd and Mary his wife, and his eldest son Edward, suffered a recovery to bar the entail of the Trefnant Hall estate, to pay incumbrances specified in a schedule amounting to £24,820, and simple contract debts amounting to £1,469. The litigation caused by the complication of the incumbrances was perfectly fearful, and lasted from 1811 to 1828, and one death after another occurring, made matters still worse. In the end the matter righted itself by the representatives of the original litigants putting an end to the legal proceedings, and coming to a compromise and settling their respective rights peaceably, and perhaps satisfactorily.

Ultimately, Trewern Hall estate, with divers other properties, was vested in Thomas Kyffin, as trustee, for sale, and from him Francis Allen of Welshpool, solicitor, purchased it in 1829. It is now owned by Mr. William Fisher of Maesfron, in right of his wife Mary Grace, the only surviving child of Francis Allen by his wife Mary Luxmoore.

# FOLK-LORE, SUPERSTITIONS, OR WHAT-NOT IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE AND ELSEWHERE.

By Rev. ELIAS OWEN, M.A.

---

In the *Montgomeryshire Collections* for 1874 is to be found an interesting history of the parish of Llanwddyn, by the Rev. T. H. Evans, vicar of the parish. Mr. Evans has collected the folk-lore of his secluded and mountainous parish, and in many respects this portion of his labour of love is of great value. It will enable the collector of such matters to draw comparisons between the tales current in the Principality and those to be found in other counties, and in this way the origin of such stories will be ascertained, and the ways they took in their peregrinations ere they found a resting-place amidst the silent valleys of Wales will also become evident. It is with a similar object in view that these tales, which I have collected, are sent to the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. They are disappearing, without a doubt, and the cottagers are unwilling to tell a stranger those wonderful things that took place years ago. They are afraid to be ridiculed for their credulity, and rather than to be laughed at, they keep their treasure locked up in their memories. Some readers of these sketches will not speak of the writer as a few dear friends did lately to whom he sent a copy of his last article. These friends thought that I was wrong in recording such incredible matter, for, said they, if a clergyman speaks of fairies and ghosts, and such things, there are people who will believe every word he says. Even at the risk of being

thus believed, I will send another batch of tales to the *Collections*. The editor will, I am sure, divide the responsibility with me; in fact, I think he ought to relieve me entirely of all responsibility connected with the publication of these tales, for it is at his persistent requests that I sit down to pen this present article. But to return to Mr. Evans's history of Llanwddyn parish:—

*Yspryd Cynon*.—One of the naughty spirits that plagued the secluded valley of Llanwddyn, that is being converted into a vast reservoir to supply Liverpool and other places with water, was called *Yspryd Cynon, i.e.*, "Cynon's Ghost". The reverend gentleman writes of this spirit as follows:—

"'*Yspryd Cynon*' was a very mischievous goblin, which was put down by '*Dic Spot*', and put in a quill, and placed under a large stone in the river below Cynonisaf. The stone is called '*Careg yr Yspryd*' (the ghost stone). This one received the following instructions, that he was to remain under the stone until the water should work its way between the stone and the dry land."

The poor spirit, to all appearance, was doomed to a very long imprisonment, but it did not, nor did "Dic Spot", foresee the wants of Liverpool. I might here say that there is another version current in the parish besides that given by Mr. Evans, which is that the spirit was to lie under the stone until the river was dried up. Perhaps both conditions were, to make things safe, imposed upon the captive spirit.

The Careg y Yspryd and Cynonisaf were at the entrance into the vale of Llanwddyn, and down this opening, or mouth of the valley, rushed the river—the river that is to be dammed up for the use of Liverpool—and on each side rise the mountains, widening so as to form an elongated valley, which is protected on three sides from all the winds of heaven. This peculiarly formed valley was evidently intended for the purpose it is now put to. A dam in the entrance,

and there the reservoir is, large enough to supply any number of towns with pure, if not clear, water. But, I fancy, the old inhabitants of the valley look upon the engineers and the works that are proceeding not altogether with pleasure. The church and the churchyard are, it is true, to be removed, and the bodies of the departed are to be raised and transferred to a new graveyard which has been formed. Cottages, though, are to be left in the waters, associations are to be destroyed, and the homes of all in the valley are to be no more. A huge lake is to cover all. Proceedings such as these are ever repugnant to the home-loving mountaineer, and for many a long year the spots endeared by many an event will be cherished in the memory, and spoken of, and if possible pointed out, to children by the parents who give up their abodes to enable this lake to be formed. They perhaps had some lingering superstitions, too, respecting their mountain valley. It is a fact that they all had heard of the spirit laid under the stone which was to be removed by the workmen engaged by the Corporation of Liverpool. The stone was known to old people, middle-aged, and little ones; it was the place where the spirit was, and they feared much its being disturbed. There it was, a large boulder, from fifteen to twenty tons in weight, on the very spot where the dam was to be raised. The stone, therefore, was doomed to destruction. It was in the river Vyrnwy just where operations were to be commenced. There was no small stir among the Welsh inhabitants when preparations were made to blast the huge spirit-stone. English and Irish workmen felt not as did the Welsh towards this stone, but they knew what was said about it. They, however, had no dread nor scruples respecting the stone. It was bored, the dynamite load was fired, but still the stone was not shattered; about four feet square was left intact, and underneath this the spirit was, if he were anywhere. The practical ganger again set the men at work to blast the stone. The Welsh-

men expected some catastrophe to follow its destruction, and they were even prepared to see the spirit bodily emerge from its prison; for, said they, the conditions of its retention have been fulfilled—the river had been diverted from its old bed into an artificial channel, to facilitate the removal of this and other stones—and whether the one or the other, or both conditions, had been imposed on the spirit, the Welsh workmen thought it had justice on its side, and could claim its release. The last part of the stone was blasted, and when the smoke had cleared away, strange to relate, the water, a small pool underneath the stone, was seen to move. It was in considerable commotion. There was no reason for this, unless, indeed, the spirit was about to appear. The workmen were alarmed, and moved off from the stone, keeping, however, their eyes fixed on the pool. The basin-like cavity that had been covered by the stone was filled with water, and this was plainly moving. The mystery was shortly solved, for a large frog made its appearance, and, sedately sitting on a fragment of the shattered stone, rubbed its eyes with its hands, as if awakening from a sleep of ages. But the question arose, was it a frog? might it not be the spirit in the form of a frog? If it were a real frog, why was it not killed when the stone was blasted? and further, who ever saw a frog sit up in that fashion and rub the dust out of its eyes? It must be the spirit. There the workmen stood, at a respectable distance from the frog, who, heedless of the marked attention paid to it, continued rubbing its eyes. They would not approach it, for it must be the spirit, and no one knew what its next movements might be. Before work could be resumed, the ganger was himself obliged to go to the frog and drive it away. The men then recommenced their labours. But for nights afterwards everybody passing the spot heard something dragging heavy chains along the ground where the stone once stood.

A tale something like the above, and also similar to

the one that I have already recorded in connection with the Short Bridge, Llanidloes, was given me by Mr. Roberts, schoolmaster, Llandegla. I will call it the Spirit of Llandegla, for there the troublesome spirit was placed.

*Llandegla Spirit.*—A small river runs close to the village of Llandegla, a wild mountain stream, and in its waters a bad spirit lies. The tale is as follows :— The old rectory at Llandegla was haunted; the spirit was very troublesome; no peace was to be got; every night it was to be heard at its work. A person of the name of Griffiths, who lived at Graianrhyd, was sent for to lay the spirit. He came to the rectory, but the spirit could not be overcome. It is true he saw it, but it was in such a form that Griffiths could not overcome it; night after night the spirit appeared in various forms, but the conjurer was unable to master it. At last it came to the wise man in the shape of a spider, and he bounced upon it, and placed it into a small box. The box he placed under a large stone in the river, just below the bridge, near the Llandegla Mills, and there the spirit was to remain until a certain tree, which grew by the bridge, should be as high as the bridge; then, when this took place, he was to be at liberty. To prevent the tree from growing, the school children, even to this day, nip its upper branches to prevent or retard its growth. The stone, Mr. Roberts says, which was pointed out to him as that that overlaid the spirit, seems to be a part of a rock, and not a stone at all; and, he adds, "how the box could be placed there by human means is to me a mystery". Mr. Roberts received the above history of this spirit's retention from the old parish clerk, John Jones, Gwydd (weaver).

I will now return to Montgomeryshire. It is not often that one meets with superstitious tales in towns, but there is one in Montgomery that has a certain amount of corroborative evidence of the truth thereof. I allude to the "Robber's Grave", Montgomery. This legend has appeared in print. I have read the story,

but it was not what I had read that made an impression upon me, but what I heard some thirty-five years ago or so, at the town itself. I made the acquaintance of a native—a blind carpenter—a very intelligent person, and just the one that a lad would delight to listen to. It was from him I got the tale that I remember. He was an old man, and not far removed from the sad event which he related to me. But I will throw what I have to say under a heading; it is—

"*The Robber's Grave.*"—My informant, the old blind carpenter, told me that a stranger came to reside in the neighbourhood of Montgomery—I think he said at a farm. No one knew whence he came, nor what he had been, and he was reticent upon all personal matters. This caused the man to be spoken of and suspected, but there was nothing in his conduct, excepting this silence as to his own matters, that anyone could blame; on the contrary, he was most exemplary, and by his assiduity and trustworthy behaviour he gained the full confidence of his master and family. It was said he loved his employer's daughter, and that this love was reciprocal. But something had been stolen—I think my informant said sheep—and the silent man was suspected. He was arrested and condemned to death. He pleaded innocence of that offence for which he was to be hung, but in a general way he spoke of being in other matters not guiltless. The judge, however, pronounced his doom, and the man then invoked the Great Ruler of all things to vindicate his innocence to that generation by not permitting grass to grow on his grave. This solemn appeal was without effect, and the day for the execution came. It was a shocking day; the storm was terrific. At the time fixed for the sad event no one dare move for the storm; the procession was in consequence delayed. But at last it cleared up, and the man was hung. When he was suspended, a beautiful white dove rested above his head. This was seen by people, and they said it was a proof of his

innocence. The man was buried in the churchyard, and, singularly enough, no grass grew on his grave. This was the substance, as far as I can recollect, of the tale told me, some thirty-five years ago, by a man who was, perhaps, then about seventy years old. I went then to the churchyard, and had no difficulty in finding the "Robber's Grave". It was a long strip of ground, longer than the length of the body of an ordinary-sized man, with no grass on it, and, by the place where the neck would be, the grass approached to a point, but did not come in contact. The first generation had then gone by; still there was no grass on the grave. I have not since visited the grave, so I do not know the state it is now in.

The following pretty lines, in *Original Poems by Olive* (The Hollies Farm, Churchstoke), edited by Mr. R. Jasper More (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), are worthy of a place in the pages of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. What I have written above coincides with "Olive's" sweet verses:—

*"The Robber's Grave" in Montgomery Churchyard.*

"Low in the churchyard, green and fair, where leaves and blossoms wave,
Is shown a strip of barren earth, 'tis called the 'Robber's Grave'.
From other graves it lies remote, no turfy mound is near;
No letter'd stone is there to tell the sadly-closed career,
Yet oft the traveller's footsteps pause, and children linger there
With simple awe to hear the tale of why the grave is bare.
Tradition says that eighty years their chequered course have run
Since near Montgomery's ancient town a reckless crime was done;
The robbers laid their plot so well, that while unharmed they fled,
The burden of their wicked act fell on a guiltless head.
A deftly-woven tale of guilt but all too smoothly ran,
And soon the law's most harsh decree condemned the friendless man.

"And he, as one tired out with life, in meekness bowed his head,
But ere he met his awful doom these words prophetic said:
'Confession of my sins I make to God, and Him alone;
My perfect innocence of this hereafter shall be known:
Life hath but little charm for me; there is but one I leave
Who loves me, branded as I am; for her dear sake I grieve,

And for the sake of her alone I wish to clear my name,
That she may know the heart she prized was free, at least, from shame.
And God will grant this prayer, that all my innocence may see,
My grave, for more than fifty years, a barren spot shall be,
And not a blade of grass thereon its dewy head shall bow,
Unless ye find the man for whose dark crime I suffer now.'

"Twice forty years have passed since then, the grave may yet be seen,
All sterile, bare, and desolate, amid surrounding green;
Though she of whom he spake had brought full many a root and stem—
In vain! the earth which covered him refused to succour them;
And though she watched them morn and eve, they withered every one,
And ne'er a flower expanded there its beauties to the sun.
She knew that he was innocent, whate'er the world might say,
And for his sake alone she trod life's dull, unequal way.
And men with saddened eyes pass by that barren spot of ground;
Still stands the grey old church, and still on all the graves around
The roses blush and fuchsias trail, and grasses richly wave,
But never leaf or blade has grown above the Robber's Grave!"

The following tale in verse, by "Olive", called "Mitchell's Fold", near Corndon, is not without its parallel in other places. The tale differs in some particulars from those I have heard elsewhere, and in one of my papers I shall refer to these differences, but at present I will only give "Olive's" version of the tale as she has heard and relates it.

*"Mitchell's Fold", near Corndon.*

"Once through the land, the old folks say, a mighty famine spread,
Old age and tender infancy died out for lack of bread,
And brave, strong men grew pale with want and hollow-eyed with grief,
To see their dear ones suffering when there was no relief.
No more the labourer's happy song woke with the summer's morn,
No more the farmer's wide-stretched fields stood thick with full-eared corn,
For cruel famine ruled the land, and want's relentless ire
Had long since hushed the children's laugh, and damped the cottage fire.
But there were fairies in those days (I wish there were some now),
And one came through the country then, and brought with her a cow—

A snow-white cow, whose shape and size old people speak of still—
And closed her in the circle of grey stones on Stapeley Hill,
And bade the starving peasant wives each night and morning go,
With one pail each, and milk, she said, should never cease to flow.
What words can tell the joy with which this bounty was received!
What weakly lives grew strong again, what misery was relieved!
And how they blessed the fairy cow, who had such ample store,
That e'en where crowds were satisfied, could yield one pailful more.
Now in the country dwelt a witch, an ill-disposed old crone,
Who practised not the good advice of 'letting well alone';
Besides, it grieved her that, although she had in sorcery dealt,
The people had not sought her aid when this distress was felt,
So for their harm she wrought her spells, but vainly tried them o'er,
Till she recalled the fairy's words, 'One pailful each—no more.'
Then with fell glee she took her pail, the bottom broke away,
And placed a sieve where it had been, and started off, they say,
Before the sunrise lit the earth, or any one was near
To see that she so drew the milk that it might disappear.
And by this means the spell was loosed, the white cow sank away
Down through the ground, but in the stones the witch was forced to stay;
And when the thronging people came they found the woman there,
With her false pail; the much-loved cow they saw not anywhere.
They saw the wasted milk, and then knew what the witch had done,
So walled her up and left her in that living tomb of stone.
The famine passed: but still this tale is in the country told,
Of how the witch was starved to death, walled up in Mitchell's Fold."

Hitherto no mention has been made of brain waves in these papers, but a few strange dreams or visions have found a place in my notes on folk-lore, and one of these shall be the closing part of my present contribution.

*A Brain Wave.*—Mr. Hugh Lloyd, Llanfihangel, Glyn Myfyr, who received the same from Dr. Davies, the gentleman who figures in this tale, informed me of the following curious incident:—

Doctor Davies of Cerrigydrudion had gone to bed and slept, but in the night he heard some one under his bedroom window shout that he was wanted in a farmhouse, called Craigeirchan, which was three miles from the doctor's abode, and the way thereto was at all times beset with difficulties, such as opening and shut-

ting the many gates, but of a night the journey to this mountain farm was one that few would care of taking unless called to do so by urgent business. The doctor did not pay much attention to the first request, but he lay quietly on the bed listening, and almost immediately he heard the same voice requesting him to go at once to Craigeirchan, as he was wanted there. He now got up to the window, but could not see anyone; but for the third time he was told to go to the farm named; and now he opened the window, and said that he would follow the messenger forthwith. The doctor got up, went to the stable, saddled the horse, and off he started for a long, dismal ride over a wild tract of mountain country. Such a journey he had often taken. He was not surprised that he could not see nor hear anyone in advance, for he knew that Welsh lads are nimble of foot, and could, by cutting across fields, etc., outstrip a rider. At last he neared the house where he was wanted, and in the distance he saw a light, and by this sign he was convinced that there was sickness in the house. He drove up to the door and entered the abode, to the surprise but great joy of the inmates. To his inquiry after the person who had been sent to him, he was told that no one had left the house, nor had anyone been requested by the family to go to the doctor. But he was told his services were greatly wanted, for the wife was about to become a mother, and the doctor was instrumental in saving both the life of the child and mother.

What makes this tale all the more curious, is the fact that the doctor was an unbeliever in such things as ghosts, etc., and enjoyed a quiet laugh over the tales he heard of a supernatural kind. Mr. Lloyd asked the doctor whether he had heard of the woman's condition, but he affirmed he was ignorant of everything connected with the place and family.

# EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT IN LLANFAIR CAEREINION CHURCH.

By Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S.

## Identification of the Knight.

This recumbent figure, which doubtless in ages past formed the covering of an altar tomb, remains a memorial of considerable local interest. Hitherto it has been brought to notice, with the view of its identification, by two lithographic sketches of it (one of them in profile) in vol. x, p. 133 of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. Detailed and technical descriptions of this armed figure, of great value as to chronological accuracy, have been submitted to our readers by Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A., and the late Rev. C. Boutell, A.M., with the view of settling the era of the personage it is intended to represent; and to those who hold in deservedly high esteem such respectable authorities, it will be a matter of considerable satisfaction to find extant charters and records bearing out their conclusions as experts of considerable merit. It will be interesting here to state that, according to Mr. Bloxam's opinion, the effigy is of the latter portion of the fourteenth century, from 1370-1390, and that Mr. Boutell assigned it to about the year 1405. There is every reason for supposing that the individual commemorated died about this time.

Around the belt of the marble effigy of the knight is an inscription which the Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas, Vicar of Meivod, after many careful inspections, has pronounced to be—

"Hic jacet Dabit ap Gruff. [ ]an."

With good reason he has concluded, as the sequel will show, that "Vych" should fill the hiatus. The inscription, in its present condition much worn, originally stood thus :—

"Hic jacet Dabit ap Gruff. Vychan."

Now it can be shown that this "David ap Griffith Vychan" was of illustrious descent. An extract from the Cedwyn MS., under "Neuaddwen",[1] gives the genealogy of his great-grandson, "Ieuan (Evan) ap Owen ap Meredydd ap Daffydd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd (Vyrgoch) ap Eignion ap Ednyved ap Sulien ap Caradoc ap Collwyn ap Y Llys' Craff o Feivod (Meivod) ap Meredydd ap Cynan (brother to Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales)." David ap Griffith Vychan was lord of Rhiwhirieth, in the parish of Llanfair Caereinion, and of Neuaddwen and Coedtalog in the adjoining parish of Llanervyl. From a statistical account[2] of the latter parish we gather that "the most ancient mansion-house in these parts is Neuddwen, in the parish of Llanervyl. This was the seat of Meredydd ap Kynan, brother of Gruffydd ap Kynan, Prince of Wales, who served the Princes of Powys, and was termed lord of Rhiwhirieth, Coedtalog, and Neuaddwen." The arms of the family, bearing a great resemblance to those borne by the sovereigns of North Wales, were—"Quarterly, *azure* and *gules*, four lions passant, counterchanged of the field." The estate of Neuaddwen was divided and subdivided, according to the custom of gavelkind, until the time of Ieuan ap Owen (great-grandson of "David ap Gruffydd Vychan"), "the last of the male issue of Meredydd ap Cynan (?), whose two (?) daughters and co-heiresses were married, the one to the Llwydiarth family, the other to that of Newtown Hall".[3]

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 20.

[2] By William Jones of Dolhowel, quoted in the Cedwyn MS., probably by the Rev. Walter Davies, late Rector of Manafon, and afterwards Vicar of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.

[3] *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 383.

The Add. MS. No. 9865, British Museum, under "Llanerfyl Neuadd Wen", supplies further details of the family history:—

"When David ap Owen succeeded to the throne of Gwynedd, on the death of his brave but unfortunate brother Hywel, he expelled all his numerous brothers and nephews from his territories, in the year 1173. His nephew Meredydd, son of his brother Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd, sought refuge in Powys, when Owen Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys (whose consort was Gwenllian, daughter of Owen Gwynedd), made him a grant of the lordships of Rhiwhiraeth Llyssyn and Coed Talog."

Some genealogists have, however, held the opinion that Meredydd, the brother of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, was the ancestor of the family. Without data to fulfil the hopeless task of endeavouring to reconcile such conflicting opinions, it is quite within the range of probability that some other Meredith was the actual progenitor of the race. We have, however, distinct mention of some of the earlier generations in the line of succession. For example, "Suglen filio Carodauc" was second witness to Owen Cyfeiliog's foundation charter of Strata Marcella, A.D. 1170.

In 1202 Prince Gwenwynwyn's confirmation charter to the monks was witnessed by "Suliam Archidiacono et duobis filiis ejus Eyniaun et Idinevet."

In 1204, the same witness a grant of Meuric Sais, the son of Griffith, to the monks.

In 10th King John, 7 October 1208, "Griffinum filium Eyneon filii Sulien", doubtless then a youth, was given as one of the twenty hostages by Prince Gwenwynwyn to the King.

Einion, the son of Idinevet, the witness in 1204, carried on the succession, and was the great-grandfather of David ap Griffith Vychan, the knight in effigy.

His son, Meredydd ap David ap Griffith Vychan, we shall see, was living, and had held lands in the lordship of Caereinion, in the year 1418. He married Margaret,

fourth daughter of Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys of Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, and aunt of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight-Banneret, of Garth. Of their three sons, Owen ap Meredith, David Lloyd ap Meredith, and Griffith ap Meredith, the first succeeded to Rhiwhirieth, Neuaddwen, and probably Coedtalog, leaving a son, Ieuan or Evan, the last male of his line. Margaret, the daughter of the latter, married three times, and does not seem to have had any sisters. She first married Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin, ancestor of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth; secondly, Rhys ap David Lloyd, Esquire of the Body to Edward IV, ancestor of the Pryces of Newtown Hall. Rhys being killed at Banbury in 1468, Margaret married, thirdly, Griffith ap Howell ap David Bowdler of Bacheldre, Churchstoke, who in 5 Henry VII, 1489, was a claimant of the manor of Marrington,[1] then in possession of David Lloyd and his wife Margaret Middleton, heiress of Marrington. Meredydd, the son of the knight, it has been said, was living in 1418. On the Feast of St. Augustin, 26th May, 6 Henry V, a charter of pardon for acts of rebellion under Owen Glendower, and for restoration of lands, was granted by Sir Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, at "our manor of Mathaval", to "Mereduth ap David ap Gruffuth Vichan ap Gruffuth ap Eynyon de dominio nostro de Kerynyon".[2]

By charter dated the year before, 8th June, 5 Henry V, 1417, his three sons, Owen ap Mereduth ap David ap Gruffuth Vichan, David Lloit ap Mereduth, et Gruffith ap Mereduth, had a similar charter of pardon granted to them by the Lord of Powys. It is not too much to suppose that the doughty Knight of Rhiwhirieth, David ap Gruffith Vychan himself, fell fighting in the same cause which made rebels of his son and grandsons, and that some time between the year 1400, when the Welsh insurrection under Glendower arose,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 67.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 339, where he has been mistaken for the ancestor of the Wynnes of Dolarddyn in Castle Caereinion.

and the year 1415, when, on the accession of Henry V, a pardon was offered to the Cambrian chieftain, the effigy of to-day sealed the altar tomb containing the mortal remains of "Davit ap Gruff. Vychan."

His grandson, "Owen ap Mereduth of Neuddwen", appears on the Welshpool burgess roll in 1406. Next to him on the roll occurs his first cousin, "S'r Griffith Vaughan ap Gwenwys, K't."

Owen had a grant of land from Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, as Lord Powys, in the year 1446. The deed mentions his son Ieuan (Evan), the father of Margaret, the heiress of Neuaddwen, etc. The great bulk of the estates enjoyed by Owen's line went of course to the issue by her several marriages. Neuaddwen went to her son Thomas Pryce, son of Rhys David Lloyd of Newtown. His son, Oliver Pryce, younger brother of Matthew Pryce of Newtown, sheriff in 1548, carried Neuaddwen to his son Robert, who built the bridge still called Pont Robert ap Oliver. Coed Talog went to the Llwydiarth family. It was held, 28th Elizabeth, by "Howellus Vaughan de Coidtaloge, gen.", brother of John ap Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, sheriff in 1583.

Owen's brothers, David Lloyd and Griffith, the pardoned rebels in 1417, left descendants, Jacobus ap D'd Lloyd de Llanvaire, gen., on the grand jury 37 Elizabeth. "M'edd (Meredith) Lloyd de Brynellen, gen.", and "Humffrus Lloyd de Llanvayre, gen.", occurring on juries in 1611, were brothers, and in the fourth generation from David Lloyd.[1]

Griffith, the third pardoned son of Meredith ap David ap Gruff. Vychan, also left issue. His great-grand-daughter, Gwenllian,[2] daughter of Meredith ap David Lloyd ap Griffith, married Reynold ap David ap Griffith ap Dai ap Madock Lloyd ap David Vain. If not the heiress of Brynglas, she was the maternal an-

[1] Cedwyn MS., *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 414.
[2] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 287, under "Bryn Glas".

cestress of a family seated there for several generations. Her great-grandson, Oliver Jones, son of John ap David ap Reynald de Bringlase, died in 1712, aged 87; and a "David Jones de Bringlase" died in 1705, aged 85. Their monuments are now in the church (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 351).

The identification of this effigy affords an interesting example of the results of combined action and the utility of association in discovering the history of a relic at first sight hopelessly lost.

Close upon five centuries has it had the parish church as a habitation. Popular tradition could assign it no other name than that of Einion, the son of Cunedda Wledig, who, living in the 4th century, gave his name to the district of Caer Einion.

Misrepresented for centuries, its voice, as it were from the tomb, has spoken. Emerging from the gloom of the past, the stone statue, like that of the Commendatore in "Don Giovanni", has come down suddenly upon us bewailing its wrongs, and seeking a vindication of its dignity and identity at the bar of the Powys-land Club. Several links in the chain of evidence had already appeared in the form of printed articles in our transactions.

Two heralds had concluded, from the style of armour, that the individual must have died at the close of the 14th century. The close and repeated scrutiny of another discriminating member, the Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas, settled the true reading of the inscription. The Cedwyn MS.—contributed, as far as it related to the Powys-land families, by the late Mr. W. Rees—gave its genealogy.

The archæological treasure-house of Wynnstay gave us charters mentioning the worthy knight by name, and granting pardons to his sons and grandsons for rebellion under Owen Glendower.

All that remained to be done was to adjust the component parts of an historical subject with which the writer happened to be familiar.

W. V. Ll.

# ROYAL MONTGOMERY REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

THE following information has been obtained from the Public Record Office (where every assistance was kindly rendered by A. Kingston, Esq.); from some old Army Lists kindly lent by the Earl of Powis; from the "Digest of Services of the Regiment", compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Twyford (late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers); from old Order Books and other documents which he found at Head-quarters during the time he held the Adjutancy, from 1873 to 1878; and from other sources. And although it is not as perfect as could be wished, it is believed to comprise all the facts of interest in the history of the Regiment which it has been possible to collect.

It is difficult to state the actual date of its first formation; but the following letters fix it as nearly as possible.

The first mention of the Regiment in the Militia Correspondence at the Record Office, is the commission "for Samuel Hadley, Gent., to be Adjutant to the Militia for the County of Montgomery", dated 25th March 1763.

The following is the first letter relating to the Regiment which appears in the Militia correspondence at the Record Office:—

"*To the Master General of the Ordnance.*

"Whitehall, 11th May 1763.

"MY LORD,—John Rocke, Pryce Jones, William Mostyn, and Thomas Lloyd, Esqrs., Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of Montgomery, having, agreeable to the Acts of Parliament for the better ordering the Militia Forces in that part of Great Britain called

England, certified and returned to the King, that three-fifths of the Militia Forces for the said County of Montgomery have been chosen and enrolled, and that three-fifths of the Commission Officers for the same have been appointed and taken out their Commissions and entered their qualifications; and they having in consequence thereof desired that the necessary Arms, Accoutrements, etc., may be delivered for the use of the Regiment of the Militia for the County of Montgomery, I am to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's pleasure that you do accordingly direct the Arms, Accoutrements, etc., agreeable to the List enclosed, to be provided and delivered free of any expense of carriage, at such place in the County of Montgomery as the said Deputy-Lieutenants thereof shall judge most convenient, and to such person or persons as shall be duly authorised by them to receive the same. "I am, etc.,

"EGREMONT."

A return of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements for the Montgomeryshire Regiment of Militia, commanded by Sir John Powel Pryce, Bart., consisting of 240 private men divided into three companies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Colours | | 2 |
| One, Union. | | |
| One, the Arms of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Powis. | | |
| Oyled skin cases for ditto lined with Bayes | | 2 |
| Rank and File. | | |
| Short Musquets with Bayonets, Scabbards, wood rammers and tann'd leather slings | | 240 |
| Cartouch Boxes with Belts and Frogs, Brushes and Wyers | | 240 |
| Small Hangers with Brass Hilts, neat Leather Scabbards, with tann'd leather belts | | 240 |
| Spare ashen ramrods | | 50 |
| Iron wiping rods with worms | | 10 |
| Serjeants' Halberts. | | |
| Large Hangers with Brass Hilts, Scabbards, and tann'd leather waist belts | | 12 |
| Drummers. | | |
| Drums compleat with arms, etc. | | 6 |
| Drum carriages and Ticken drum cases | | 6 |
| Waist belts ye same as ye carriages | | 6 |
| Small Hangers with Brass Hilts and carriages | | 5 |
| Large ditto for Drum Major | | 1 |
| Ammunition. | | |
| Powder for exercise | Barrels | 3 |
| Ball weight | 6 | 3 |
| Musquet flints | | 500 |
| Formers | | 12 |
| Fine papers | Rheams | 4 |
| Leather powder bags | | 5 |

The following letter is curious, as it shows that the first list of Sergeants was submitted by the Lord-Lieutenant to the King :—

"Whitehall, 20th May 1763.

"A list of persons recommended by the Rt. Honble. Earl of Powis, His Majesty's Lieutenant in and for the County of Montgomery, to serve as Serjeants in the Regiment of the Militia of the said county.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Watson. | James Baskett. |
| Thomas Hague. | William Brown. |
| William Purnell. | William Evans. |
| And. Stuart. | James Stockbridge. |
| Richard Jones. | Robert Jolly. |
| Robert Hughes. | Philip Brown. |

His Majesty does very well approve of the persons above mentioned, and does accordingly appoint the same to be Serjeants in the Regiment of the Militia of the County of Montgomery.

"EGREMONT."

The following letter appears in the "Domestic Correspondence" of the Home Office :—

"*To Lord Charles Spencer.*

"St. James's, March 29th, 1765.

"MY LORD,—His Majesty having, in consequence of an address of the House of Commons, been pleased to give directions that a list of the several Counties in England and Wales in which the Militia has been raised pursuant to the directions of an Act passed in the second year of His Reign, should be laid before that House, I enclose to your Lordship the said List, and desire your Lordship will please to lay the same before the House of Commons accordingly.

"I am, etc.,

"DUNK HALIFAX."

List of the several counties in England and Wales in which the Militia has been raised, pursuant to the directions of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament the several laws now in being relating to the raising and training the Militia within that part of Great Britain called England" :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carnarvon. | Salop. | Merioneth. |
| Hereford. | Anglesea. | Northampton. |
| Cardigan. | Radnor. | Montgomery. |

Sec. of State's Office, 29th March 1765.

In the Army List of 1779, three Captains, Pryce Jones, Thomas Lloyd, and Devereux Mytton, have the dates of their commissions given as 1760. It is probable, however, that these dates are wrong, as the following letter shows that Devereux Mytton at any rate offered to serve as a Lieutenant in 1766 :—

"*To the Earl of Powis.*

"St. James's, Sept. 17, 1766.

"My Lord,—Having received and laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 11th inst., notifying that Devereux Mytton, Esq., has offered to serve as a Lieutenant (in the room of Maurice Lloyd, Gent., who has resigned his commission), and William Mostyn, Esq., as Ensign, in the Battalion of Montgomeryshire Militia, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty does not disapprove of the said gentlemen having their respective commissions issued to them accordingly.

"I am, etc.,

"H. S. Conway."

The following Circular to "the Lords Lieutenants in England, Wales, and Scotland", appears in the Introduction written by Mr. Charles M. Clode to the Militia (Voluntary Enlistment) Act, 1875 :—

"Whitehall, 30th April 1833.

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that His Majesty having been pleased to direct that the several regiments, battalions, and corps of Militia should be numbered (see two following pages) by the drawing of lots, in order to determine finally and permanently their precedence, and that a drawing of lots for that purpose having taken place at the Palace of St. James, in the presence of His Majesty and several Lords Lieutenants of Counties and Colonels of Militia Regiments, No. 1 was drawn for the 3rd West York.

"I have, etc.,

"Melbourne."

Then follows a "List of 47 Regiments of Militia raised before the Peace of 1763." Then follows a "List of 22 Regiments of Militia raised between the Peace of 1763 and the Peace of 1783." In this List the Montgomery appears with the number of 57.

After this follows a "List of 21 Regiments of Militia raised for the Revolutionary War."

There appears, therefore, to be little doubt that the Regiment was first raised in 1763. But it is unfortunate that there is no trace at the Record Office of the approval of the first list of officers, as is to be found in the case of other Regiments.

In the Army List of 1761 the following appears on the title-page :—

"To this edition is added *eleven new regiments* of Foot and *the* 51 *regiments* of Militia."

In this list the Montgomery Regiment does not appear. After each Regiment is given the date of its embodiment. The first two Regiments to be embodied were the Wilts and the Dorset, on June 20th, 1759. Thirty-four Regiments were embodied between June 21 and December 24, 1759. Thirteen Regiments were embodied between January 1 and December 19, 1760; and two, the Glamorgan on January 4, and the North Gloucester on April 4, 1761. The list given in the Circular of 1833 of the Regiments raised before the Peace of 1763, does not agree with the Army List of 1761; as in the Circular they speak of the 47 Regiments, whereas we find in the Army List 51 Regiments. The 3rd, or West Devon, and 2nd North York, seem to have become amalgamated with their other county Regiments. The Monmouth and Brecon appear as two Regiments in 1761, but as one in 1833. The North Gloucester appears in the Army List of 1761, but in 1833 is put in the List of Regiments raised between 1763 and 1783.

1764.—The following letter shows that Viscount Hereford succeeded Sir John Pryce, Bart., in the command of the Regiment :—

"*To the Earl of Powis.*

"St. James's, August 17th, 1764.

"My Lord,—Having laid before the King your Lordship's recommendation of Lord Hereford to succeed Sir John Pryce as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Montgomeryshire Militia, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty does not disapprove thereof.

"I am, etc.,

"Dunk Halifax."

1773.—Joseph Parsons, Gent., was appointed Adjutant on the 13th April.

1778.—An order under the Royal Sign Manual for the embodiment of the Militia was issued, dated 26th March, to the Lord-Lieutenants of fifty-four counties.

On the same day a warrant was issued authorising all Captain-Lieutenants to rank as Captains.

The following officers, whose names appear in the Army List of 1779, are probably those who belonged to the Regiment at the date of the embodiment :—

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

| Rank. | Name. | Date of Commission. |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel . . . | George, Earl of Powis | |
| Major . . . | Thomas Brown | 9 June 1778 |
| Captain . . . | Pryce Jones | 1760 |
| | Thomas Lloyd | 60 |
| | Devereux Mytton | 60 |
| Lieutenant . . | John Empson | |
| | Charles Jones | 25 Mar. 1778 |
| | Joseph Parsons | Do. |
| | Roger Pryce | Do. |
| | Henry Parry | Do. |
| Ensign . . . | Edward Barlow | |
| | William Lloyd | |
| | Henry Maunde | |
| | John Reynolds | |
| Adjutant . . | Joseph Parsons | |
| Quarter-Master . | Joseph Parsons | |
| Surgeon . . . | William Lloyd | |

Agents, Messrs. Bishopp and Brummell, Vine Street, St. James's.

The above is a correct copy from the Army List of 1779. It will be seen that in some instances the dates of commissions are not given. These have been found out from other sources, and are given in the general list of officers at the end. The doubt as to the correctness of the date of the commissions of Captains Pryce Jones, Thomas Lloyd, and Devereux Mytton has been already noticed. Lieutenant Henry Parry's full name was Henry Williams Parry. He afterwards became Major.

The Regiment at the time of the embodiment consisted of four companies. In a War Office letter from Lord Barrington to the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, dated 8th July 1778, His Majesty's pleasure was signified that the establishments of the

several corps of Militia should commence from the 26th March. The Paymaster-General was also directed to "make the same deductions from the pay of the Militia that are made from the pay of the marching Regiments of Foot, the non-commissioned officers and private men excepted".

Then follows the

"Estimate of the charge of the Montgomery Militia, commanded by Lord Viscount Hereford, from 26th March 1778 inclusive."

| | Pay per Diem. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Lt.-Col. Commandant and Captain . | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 3 Captains, each 10*s.* . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 Lieutenants, each 4*s.* 8*d.* . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 Ensigns, each 3*s.* 8*d.* . . | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 1 Adjutant . . . | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 Quarter-Master . . . | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 Surgeon . . . | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 12 Sergeants, each 1*s.* . . | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 12 Corporals, each 8*d.* . . | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 8 Drummers, each 8*d.* . . | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 228 Private men, each 6*d.* . . | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Allowance to the Agent . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 275 | 11 | 15 | 4 |

The following letter shows that the Earl of Powis proposed raising an additional company, and that Lord Hereford had resigned the command :—

"*To the Earl of Powis.*

"St. James's, 9th June 1778.

"My Lord,—Having laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant, in which you propose to raise an additional Company to the Montgomeryshire Militia, that it may by means of such augmentation be formed into a Battalion of Five Companies, I am to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty is pleased to give his consent thereto, as far as is consistent with the late Act of Parliament concerning the Militia; and I am to add that His Majesty is pleased to approve of your Lordship's offer of your services to command the said Montgomeryshire Militia as Colonel thereof.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"Weymouth."

Thomas Browne, Esq., was appointed Major on the 9th June.

The Regiment was ordered to march from Welshpool to

Worcester on the 8th June, and on 25th June from Worcester to Cock's Heath, near Maidstone.

A War Office letter of the 10th July orders the pay for the Additional Field Officer and the additional company to commence from the 25th June; and the following letter orders the arms to be issued:—

"War Office, 27th July 1778.

"My Lord,—The Arms, etc., mentioned in the List annexed, being wanted for an additional Company to the Montgomeryshire Militia, as likewise a compleat Sett of Colours for the said Militia, I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and am to desire you will be pleased to receive His Majesty's Commands hereupon, and signify the same to the Master General of the Ordnance, that the said Arms, etc., with the Colours, may be delivered out of the Stores, and the expense thereof charged to the Estimate of Ordnance for Parliament.

"I have the honor, etc.,

"Barrington.

"Lord Viscount Weymouth, etc., etc., etc."

List of arms, etc., wanted for an additional company of the Montgomeryshire Militia:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 80 Firelocks. | 3 Sergeants' Swords. |
| 80 Bayonets with scabbards. | Do. do. Belts. |
| 80 Shoulder belts. | 2 Drums. |
| 80 Waist belts. | 2 Drum cases. |
| 80 Pouches. | 2 Drummer's Swords. |
| 80 Slings. | 2 Drummer's Belts. |

On the 29th July an estimate was sent to the Paymaster-General of the charge of the additional company and Field Officer. The Major's pay as Major was 5s. per diem. He also commanded the company, and drew Captain's pay as well.

On November 6th the Regiment marched from Cock's Heath to Maidstone.

The following letter refers to the clothing of the Regiment:—

"War Office, 22 Dec. 1778.

"My Lord,—In consequence of the representations which have been made of the smallness of the Allowance proposed to be granted for the Clothing of the Militia for the ensuing year, a full consideration has been had of that business; and I am commanded to acquaint your Lordship His Majesty's Intention that an allowance shall be made for the Clothing of the Militia in 1779 equal to the allowances directed by the Act of Parliament to be issued by the receivers general of the Land Tax, together with the additional allowances granted the beginning of this year by Warrant from this office, that is to say—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "For each Sergeant . . | 5 | 14 | 7 |
| For each Drummer . . | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| For each Corporal and Private man | 2 | 10 | 5 |

"I have the honor, etc.,

"C. JENKINSON.

"The Earl of Powis."

1779.—On 1st June the Regiment marched from Maidstone to Tenterden, Appledore, Rye, Peasmarch, Beckley, etc.

On 16th June the Quarter-master and twenty non-commissioned officers and men marched from Rye to Hastings to prepare the ground on which the Regiment was to encamp on Fairlight Down.

On 24th the Regiment marched to Fairlight Down, Hastings.

On 22nd November the Regiment marched from Hastings to Ashford and Wye.

1780.—On 15th January recruits were ordered to march from Mellington, near Bishop's Castle, to Ashford; and on the 7th April recruits at Welshpool received a similar order.

On 8th June the Regiment marched from Ashford to Dartford Camp; and on 28th October it was ordered to march to Montgomery and Welshpool. It arrived at Bishop's Castle on 2nd November, and proceeded next day to Montgomery, Welshpool, and Newtown.

On 28th November the King's consent was given to a Volunteer Company being raised by Sir Edward Manley Pryce, Bart., to be added to the Regiment. The following letter, however, shows that it was afterwards found that the company could not be legally raised :—

"*To the Earl of Powis.*

"War Office, 25th April 1781.

"MY LORD,—I have the honor to send your Lordship a copy of an opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General upon a case which I submitted to them relative to the Volunteer Company proposed to be added to your Lordship's Battalion of Militia; and I am exceedingly concerned to find by their opinion that I am not authorised by Law to give orders for the Establishment and pay of the said Company.

"I have, etc.,

"C. JENKINSON."

On the 2nd June the Regiment was ordered to march from Montgomery to arrive at Worcester by the 15th, and proceed thence to Lenham Camp. On 30th October orders were re-

ceived to march from Lenham Camp to Croydon, Bromley, etc.

1782, 14th June.—The Regiment marched from Croydon to Greenwich, *viâ* Lewisham, Eltham, and Shooter's Hill; and on 28th June marched from Greenwich to Cock's Heath Camp, where it remained till 12th Nov. The Light Company then went to Maidstone, and the remainder to Dartford.

1783.—On 17th Feb. the Regiment was ordered to march from Dartford to Welshpool by Oxford, Morton in the Marsh, and Chapel House. A Warrant was issued on the 28th Feb. to disembody the Militia.

The following Circular Letter was sent to the Earl of Powis on the 12th March :—

"War Office, 28th Feb. 1783.

"My Lord,—The King having been pleased to sign orders for disembodying the Corps of Militia for the County of Montgomery under your command, with all convenient speed, I am commanded by His Majesty in his name to express to you the great satisfaction He has received from the seasonable and meritorious service of the Militia of that County. And as a mark of His Royal approbation, I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty is pleased to permit each Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer, and Private man, to keep his Cloaths and Knapsack which are at present in wear; and also to allow them respectively fourteen days' Pay from the day of their being disembodied exclusive; which you are hereby authorised to pay them, taking from each man respectively a receipt for the same.

"Before the Disembodying, you are to take care that all the Quarters are duly satisfied; that the Accounts between the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private men and their Officers be made up; and that they be fully satisfied and paid their Arrears, Stoppages, Bounty, and all other just pretensions to the day of their being disembodied: Whereof the said Officers are to take Acquittances and Discharges from them respectively; distinguishing each head of payment. And all such Acquittances, Discharges, and Receipts are to be transmitted to your Agent as Vouchers for the several payments therein directed, and for which you are to draw Bills on the said Agent.

"You are to take care that the Arms and Accoutrements be all collected, in order to their being lodged according to the Directions given in the Act of Parliament, which I send you enclosed; excepting the Arms of the Volunteer Companies, which are to be delivered to such Person as the Board of Ordnance shall appoint to receive them.

"You are also to give strict charge to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private men when disembodied, not to travel with any Arms, nor more than three in Company, upon pain of the severest punishment. Before the Disembodying, you are to cause His

Majesty's Orders, and also this Letter, to be read at the Head of each Company in your Corps, that they may be convinced of His Majesty's most gracious attention to them.

"Permit me, Sir, at the same time, to express through you the satisfaction I feel in having the honor to communicate His Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of His Militia Forces, and the marks of His Royal Bounty to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private men.

"I have, etc.,

"G. YONGE."

1789.—John Impett, Gent., was appointed Adjutant and Lieutenant on 19th Nov. 1789. The commissions of Adjutants were always signed by the Sovereign.

1792.—A circular letter was sent to the several Lords Lieutenants on the 1st December, ordering immediate steps to be taken for placing the arms of the several Regiments of Militia in secure places; and directing that strict attention should be paid to the 91st Clause of the Militia Act, which ordered the constant residence of a third part at least of the Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers in the same place.

1793.—A Warrant was issued for embodying the Regiment on 2nd Feb. The Hertford and Glamorgan Regiments were also embodied on the same day. The arms and accoutrements of the Regiment seem to have been all returned into store, as orders were given to the Master General of the Ordnance to issue arms and accoutrements to the Regiment on 19th March. Two new Colours were also ordered to be issued at the same time.

The Regiment was ordered to march from Welshpool to Chipping Norton and Chapel House on the 26th March. On arrival at Bridgenorth, on 6th April, it was ordered to halt; and on 15th April was ordered to march to Birmingham, "to assist if necessary the Civil Magistrates in suppressing any riots or disturbances". The arms that had been ordered for the Regiment had not been issued on the 11th May when the following letter was sent to the Board of Ordnance:—

"War Office, 11th May 1793.

"SIR,—I have the Secretary at War's directions to desire that you will represent to the Master General of the Ordnance that the particular Station of the Montgomery Militia, and the duties required of them at Birmingham, render it indispensably necessary that they should be furnished with the Arms that have been ordered for them without a moment's unavoidable delay. Sir G. Yonge, understanding that some rule has been established for supplying the Militia with Arms in the order that the applications are made for them, desires

that, from the urgency of the service, that rule may be dispensed with in the case of the Montgomery. "I am, etc.,

"M. LEWIS."

A letter from Sir G. Yonge to Lord Amherst, of the same date, explains that the delay in issuing the arms was caused by the scarcity of arms at the Tower.

On 25th May orders were given to march to Cirencester, where the Regiment remained till 15th July, and then marched to Taunton.

On 4th October it proceeded to Exeter and St. Thomas's; and on 17th October returned to Taunton. On 19th November orders were received to march to Somerton, Langport, and adjacents "until the Yorkshire Militia shall have marched through Taunton, then to return to present quarters".

The following extract from the *Annual Register*, vol. xxxv, p. 13, is interesting :—

"3rd March 1793.

"At a meeting of the Lords Lieutenants of several Counties in England and Wales, at the St. Alban's tavern, on this day, for the purpose of drawing lots to determine the precedency of the Militia of the said Counties during the continuance of the war, the following numbers were drawn by the respective Lords Lieutenants attending, or by persons appointed for that purpose, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 42 | Hereford | 25 |
| Berks | 30 | Hertford | 44 |
| Bucks | 38 | Huntingdon | 12 |
| Cambridge | 11 | Kent | 1 |
| Chester | 16 | Lancaster | 37 |
| Cornwall | 34 | Leicester | 2 |
| Cumberland | 20 | Lincoln | 3 |
| Derby | 26 | Middlesex | 22 |
| Devon | 41 | Monmouth and Brecknock | 14 |
| Dorset | 43 | Norfolk | 4 |
| Durham | 10 | Northampton | 45 |
| Essex | 21 | Northumberland | 23 |
| Gloucester | 8 | Westmoreland | 29 |
| Nottingham | 15 | Wilts | 35 |
| Oxford | 9 | Worcester | 36 |
| Salop | 28 | Yorkshire (W. Riding) | 39 |
| Somerset | 40 | „ (N. Riding) | 33 |
| Southampton | 6 | „ (E. Riding) | 32 |
| Stafford | 27 | Caermarthen | 17 |
| Suffolk | 19 | Denbigh | 7 |
| Surrey | 18 | Glamorgan | 5 |
| Sussex | 24 | Montgomery | 13 |
| Warwick | 31 | | |

(Signed) "AMHERST."

1794.—On 31st March the Regiment was ordered to march from Taunton to Devizes. On the 8th April the King's consent was given to another Volunteer Company being raised by John Winder, Esq., who was to command it, with the rank of Captain. The company was to be raised under an "Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled an Act for Augmenting the Militia", and to be added to the Regiment.

Major Thomas Browne was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Henry Williams Parry was promoted to be Major, on the 23rd April.

12th May.—The Regiment marched in two divisions from Devizes to Folkestone Camp. On 31st Oct. four companies were ordered to march to Maidstone, Aylesford, Barming, Testing, Loose, Linton, and adjacents; and two companies to Charing, Lenham, Hariotsham, Hollingburne, and adjacents. On 17th Nov. the Regiment was ordered to assemble at Maidstone, there to be quartered.

1795.—On 13th February the King's approval was given to another Volunteer Company being raised by the Hon. George Devereux, to be added to the Regiment, and to be commanded by him as Captain. On 31st March the company at Welshpool (evidently the new company) was ordered to join the Regiment at Maidstone. On the 11th May the Regiment marched in two divisions to Eastbourne, "leaving their Bn. guns in their present quarters, unless particularly ordered to the contrary." On 17th October the Regiment appears to have been at Brighton Camp, and to have received orders to march in two divisions to Botley Barracks, *vid* Shoreham and Petersfield, etc. The Earl of Powis was President of a Court-martial from 27th November 1795 to 30th January 1796, held at the Horse Guards, on Colonel Cauthorne, of the Westminster Regiment of Middlesex Militia (*Commons Papers*, iii, 1796).

1796, 30th April.—Lieut. Wood, late 86th Regiment, was appointed Adjutant in succession to Lieut. Impett, who resigned the appointment. On the 13th June the Regiment proceeded in two divisions from Botley Barracks to Canterbury Barracks. On the 19th December a party was ordered to proceed from Ashford Barracks (where the Regiment then was) to Welshpool, for the purpose of training the Supplementary Militia, which had been raised under an Act passed in November.

Under the same Act, "a Provisional Cavalry Force was to be raised by ballot, as a further augmentation to the Militia, in the proportion of a horse and man for every ten horses kept,

with an exemption in favour of a volunteer who had only three horses. If in any district three-fourths of the quota volunteered their services, the ballot was to be suspended" (Clode's *Military Forces of the Crown*, vol. i, p. 284, par. 15).

1797.—The following letter gives the names of the officers of this force :—

"*To the Earl of Powis.*

"Whitehall, 19th March 1797.

"My Lord,—Having laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 1st inst., recommending William Owen, Esq., to be Captain Commandant, and Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., to be a Lieutenant in the Provisional Cavalry for the County of Montgomery, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to approve thereof, and to have commissions when such Provisional Cavalry are embodied.

"I am, etc.,

"Portland."

In a letter of 17th May 1798, approval is again given to William Owen, Esq., as Captain, Sir E. P. Lloyd as Lieutenant, and William Humffreys, Esq., as Cornet in the Provisional Cavalry, the commissions to be issued when the Cavalry was embodied.

On 27th April recruits were ordered to proceed from Welshpool to Ashford Barracks. On 1st August the Regiment was at Dover.

1798.—On 26th Jan. the Regiment was ordered to march from Dungeness to Welshpool, there to be disembodied. A fresh warrant, ordering the Militia to be embodied, was issued on 20th Feb.; so it is probable that this march was not accomplished, as the Regiment appears to have been at Tunbridge on 24th March. The Earl of Powis resigned the command on the 5th May, and succeeded Edward, second Lord Clive, as Colonel of the Shropshire Militia, when the latter went to India as Governor of Madras. During the time Lord Powis was in command, the Regiment was quartered at Weymouth, but the exact date is not known. While there, he entertained George III and Queen Charlotte at breakfast. Three china cups and saucers, with "G. R." and the crown thereon, used by their Majesties on that occasion, are preserved at Powis Castle.

Captain John Browne was promoted to be Major on 26th Feb., *vice* Henry Williams Parry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Browne was promoted to be Colonel, and Major John Browne was promoted to be Lieu-

tenant-Colonel, on 5th May. Captain John Edwards was promoted to be Major on the same date. On 24th March a detachment of the Supplementary Militia was ordered to march from Newtown and Montgomery to Tunbridge to join the Regiment. A similar detachment was ordered to march from Welshpool to Tunbridge on 7th May. The detachment, on arrival at Acton and Ealing on 23rd May, was ordered to proceed from thence to Horsham, to which place the Regiment had moved.

Mr. Duggan was appointed Adjutant and Ensign on the 24th May, *vice* Samuel Wood, appointed Paymaster of the 11th Regiment.

Horsham Barracks, 17th June.—The roll of this date, signed by Adjutant Duggan, shows that the oldest soldier serving in the Regiment was Charles Jenkins; he was made Sergeant on 25th March 1775. The Regiment consisted of eight companies, the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and five Captains in charge. The total strength was 642 privates and 33 sergeants.

1799.—On 25th February a party of recruits was ordered to march from Montgomery to join the Regiment at Chichester.

On 15th April the Regiment was ordered to proceed from Chichester and Canterbury (the Grenadier Company) to Liverpool.

On the 29th November the Supplementary men were ordered from Liverpool to Welshpool to be disembodied.

1800.—On 26th June the Regiment marched from Liverpool to Whitehaven.

The following return shows the number of men raised by ballot, the number that volunteered to the line, and the number that remained on the establishment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quota fixed by the Act of 12th July 1799 . . | 521 |
| 3-5ths of the said Quota being the number allowed to volunteer . . . . . | 312 |
| Number of Volunteers who have entered into the regulars, according to a return from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated 18th Oct. 1800 . . . | 268 |
| Number of men disembodied, being the difference between the reduced Quota and the number that have volunteered . . . . . | 44 |
| Number to remain on the establishment . . . | 209 |

1801.—On the 2nd September the Regiment left Whitehaven for Ipswich, being joined at Stamford by a detachment from Welshpool.

The establishment of the Regiment seems to have been reduced to four companies, as a letter of 7th September in-

forms Colonel Browne that Lord Hobart cannot accede to his request of adding a fifth company to the Regiment until the existing companies had been completed to eighty rank and file each.

The Regiment was at Yarmouth on 5th November, and was ordered to march to Coventry.

1802.—On 31st March it proceeded in two divisions from Coventry to Welshpool and Montgomery; and on the 12th April it was ordered to be disembodied at Welshpool.

A Circular Letter of the 12th April gives the number of sergeants, corporals, and drummers to be retained on the disembodied establishments, viz.:—

| No. of Companies. | County. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Montgomery | 9 | 9 | 4 |

1803.—On the 19th Jan. the establishment was ordered to be four companies, with a total of 279 privates.

The Regiment was embodied early in the year.

On 17th May orders were received to march to Plymouth.

The following letter shows that the establishment of the Regiment was increased after the embodiment:—

"*To the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Montgomery.*

"Downing Street, 22 June 1803.

"GENTLEMEN,—Having laid before the King the proposed Plan, which has been transmitted to me by Colonel Browne, for the Establishment of the Militia of the County of Montgomery, when joined by the Supplementary Quota, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the same. A plan of the new Establishment is herewith transmitted, in order to prevent any mistake. Instructions will be issued by the War Office respecting the appointment of the Paymaster, Surgeons, Mate, and Quarter-Master Sergeant.

"I have the hon., etc.,

"HOBART."

Establishment of the Militia of the County of Montgomery, when joined by the Supplementary quota, to be formed into six companies:—

1 colonel, paid as lieut.-colonel; 1 lieut.-colonel, paid as major; 1 major, paid as captain; 6 captains; 6 lieutenants; 6 ensigns; 1 adjutant; 1 quarter-master; 1 surgeon; 1 sergeant-major; 20 sergeants; 20 corporals; 1 drum-major; 12 drummers; 418 privates.

On the 20th June a captain, subaltern, and sergeant were

ordered to proceed to Welshpool to receive and collect the men of the Supplementary Militia who were to be incorporated into the corps. Captain John Davies was promoted to be Major on the 22nd August.

On Oct. 19th recruits were ordered from Welshpool to join the Regiment at Plymouth Dock.

1804.—The following letter shows that the appellation of *Royal* was given to the Regiment this year:—

"War Office, 23rd April 1804.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of Mr. Yorke, a list transmitted to me by command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, of Regiments of Militia which have received His Majesty's gracious permission to bear the appellation of Royal Regiments. "I am, etc.,

"F. MOORE."

"Copy of list of Regiments of Militia which have received His Majesty's gracious permission to bear the appellation of Royal Regiments, and which claim as such the distinction of wearing blue facings":—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglesea | Denbigh | Middlesex, East, West, and Westminster |
| Berks | Flint | Tower Hamlets, 1st, 2nd |
| Bucks | Glamorgan | Monmouth |
| Cardigan | Gloucester { North | Montgomery |
| Carmarthen | Gloucester { South | Pembroke |
| Carnarvon | Lanark | Perth |
| Cheshire | Lancashire | Radnor |
| Cornwall | 3rd Lincoln | Surrey, 1st and 2nd |
| Cornish Miners | Merioneth | Westmoreland |
| Cumberland | London, East and West | |

The Regiment was at Maker Heights, Plymouth, on 30th May.

1805.—G. O., Plymouth Dock, 26th Feb.

The books of the several Regiments in garrison will be examined in the course of the week by Major-General Calcraft, in the following order:—Those of the 81st Regiment and Royal Montgomery Militia on Friday next.

Ninety-two men belonging to the Regiment volunteered for the line on 25th April.

A letter from Lord Hawkesbury to the Earl of Powis, dated Whitehall, 6th June 1805, intimates that the establishment of the Regiment was about to be reduced. After this the establishment was four companies.

1808.—On the 6th January an order was given for newly balloted men to march from time to time to Plymouth, "or other head-quarters of the corps".

On 29th April the Regiment marched from Tavistock to Chichester.

Mr. William Gilder was appointed Adjutant, with the brevet rank of Captain, on 1st July.

1809.—On 12th March the Regiment was at Brighton.

April 9.—R. O., Pevensey. Agreeably to a route received, the Regiment will march on Tuesday morning the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, for Silver Hill Barracks, there to remain until further orders.

May 28.—R. O., Silverhill. Agreeably to orders received from the War Office, the Regiment will march to Rye and Winchelsea, on their road to Hythe, to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock, the first drum to beat at half-past 4; Captain Harrison's, Captain Lloyd's, and Captain Daykin's Company will proceed to Hythe, and Captain Dickens' to Winchelsea, where they will receive further orders.

The Regiment was at Riding Street Barracks on the 30th May, and at Dover on the 13th August. During this year ninety-seven men belonging to the Regiment passed into the line.

1810.—R. O., Dover, 30th March.

The following letter is published:—

"*To Brigadier-General Nightingale, or Officer Commanding at Dover.*

"Horse Guards, 27th March 1810.

"Sir,—It appears, from the establishment of the corps named in the margin, that it would be more advantageous to employ them as Light Infantry than in the line. I am directed to signify the Commander-in-Chief's orders that those corps be appointed and trained accordingly. It is not considered necessary that the arms should be changed, those in possession of the corps being considered perfectly applicable to that service, or that any alteration should be made in the dresses or appointments, before the regular period, but the Ordnance will issue bugles in place of drums on receiving application.

Royal Cornwall Miners.
Royal Montgomery.
Royal Anglesea.
Carnarvon.
Radnor.
Rutland.

"I have, etc., (Signed) W. Wynyard,
"D.-A.-General."

May 26.—R. O., Dover. The sergeants will deliver in their pikes and receive fusils from the Quartermaster-Sergeant, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

1811, Feb. 17.—Garrison O., Dover, No. 3. The Royal

Montgomery Militia will hold itself in readiness to march to Brabourne Lees.

Feb. 20.—R. O., Dover. The Regiment will parade in marching order this afternoon at the usual hour, the Commanding Officer having received a route to march to Brabourne Lees Barracks to-morrow.

Feb. 27.—R. O., Brabourne Lees. The officers will, without delay, provide themselves with silver whistles, according to the pattern in Captain Gilder's possession.

May 16.—R. O., Brabourne Lees.

"The Commanding Officer begs those non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, who have this day extended their service to Ireland, will accept his best thanks for their very handsome conduct, and that he will not fail of taking the earliest opportunity of representing them, through the Secretary of War, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The volunteers for Ireland are, as a mark of favour, excused from parade this afternoon."

May 21.—R. O., Brabourne Lees. Major Davies has great pleasure in communicating to the men that there are only (7) seven men who have declined extending their service to the sister kingdom.

May 22.—R. O., Brabourne Lees. Copy of a letter received this day from the Right Honourable Richard Ryder, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, addressed to Major Davies.

"21st May 1811, Whitehall.

"Sir,—I have laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent your letter of the 17th inst., informing me that the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia, under your command, has made an offer of volunteering their services to Ireland in the event of the Bill now before Parliament passing into law, and I have it in command from His Royal Highness to express to you the high sense which His Royal Highness entertains of the motives by which they have been actuated in making so immediate and disinterested an offer, and to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the officers of the Regiment under your command the satisfaction which His Royal Highness derives from this additional proof of their zeal for the interest of the country and their attachment to the service of His Majesty.

"I have, etc., (Signed) R. Ryder."

Colonel Thomas Browne died on the 2nd July. Major John Davies was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant on the 22nd July. Captain Robert John Harrison was promoted to be Major on the same day.

R.O., Brabourne Lees, 8th Aug.

The Regiment will parade to-morrow morning at a quarter before three o'clock.

The above order was in consequence of the Regiment being ordered to march that day *en route* for Ireland.

On the 25th Aug. the Regiment was at Cork, and on the 29th at Cahir.

R.O., Cahir, 9th Sept.

The Commanding Officer having been instructed to be prepared to march from Cahir to Nevin General Barracks, in the county of Waterford, the Regiment will be ready on the shortest notice.

R. O., Cahir, 30th Sept.

The Regiment will march to-morrow morning at half-past seven o'clock to Clonmell, except Captain Daykin's Company, which is to remain at Cahir until further orders, under the command of Lieutenant Hogg and Lieutenant Wilson.

The establishment at this time was four companies, 279 privates, and a total strength of all ranks of 332.

During the year forty men belonging to the Regiment passed into the line.

1812.—During the year forty men passed into the line.

1813.—During the month of April twenty-five men passed into the line.

R. O., Clonmell, 15th June.

The Regiment will march to-morrow, agreeable to route, from hence to Clogheen, on the road to Cork. The first horn to sound at half-past seven o'clock.

R. O., Cork, 27th June.

The Regiment will parade in complete marching order to-morrow, for the purpose of proceeding to Monkstown, to embark on board the undermentioned transports for England. The first horn will sound at half-past seven o'clock.

Names of vessels—*Venus, Reward, Eliza.*

The following certificate gives the date the Regiment arrived at Portsmouth :—

"I hereby certify that the Montgomery Regiment embarked at Monkstown, near Cork, on the 28th June, and disembarked at Portsmouth on the 4th July 1813.

"(Signed) Wm. Daykins, Captain Commanding."

The Regiment marched into quarters at Havant Emsworth and adjacents on the 4th July.

The Regiment marched from Havant on the 12th July, and arrived at Oxford on the 14th July, having stopped at Winchester.

It remained at Oxford till 18th July; and on that day commenced the march, *viâ* Bicester, Brackley, Towcester, Northampton, and Market Harborough to Leicester, where it arrived on 24th July.

The following was the establishment of the Regiment on the 18th October :—

1 lieutenant-colonel; 1 major; 4 captains; 4 lieutenants; 4 ensigns; 1 paymaster; 1 adjutant; 1 surgeon; 15 sergeants; 13 corporals; 9 drummers; 279 privates.

The Regiment was at Leicester on the 29th Dec. It must have marched about this date, as it was at Bristol on 7th January 1814.

1814.—Between the 4th and 11th of April thirty-three men belonging to the Regiment volunteered into the 23rd Foot.

R. O., Bristol, 19th May.—The Regiment will parade for the inspection of Major-General Buller to-morrow morning.

The Regiment marched from Bristol at the beginning of June. It was at Hereford on the 10th June, and arrived at Welshpool on the 15th June.

R. O., Welshpool, 17th June.

"Lieut.-Colonel Davies has great satisfaction in informing the Regiment that they will be disembodied on the 24th inst. He has been much pleased at the general conduct and behaviour since their arrival in the county, and especially at their appearance on the morning parade; and he is fully persuaded that the men will see the necessity of behaving with regularity and decorum during the short period the Lieutenant-Colonel will have the honour to command them. Those who have any demands for clothing, pay, or allowances, will lose no time in settling with their Captains."

June 23.—R. O., Welshpool. The Regiment will parade to-morrow morning at the usual hour for muster parade, preparatory to the Regiment being disembodied, etc.

June 24.—Welshpool. The Regiment was disembodied on this day.

July 12.—Whitehall. (Circular.)

"Sir,—In pursuance of an order of the House of Lords, I have the honour and satisfaction of transmitting to you a copy of two resolutions, which passed that House on the 5th inst., and I have to desire that you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating the same to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps under your command.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed) Sidmouth.

"To the Officer commanding the Montgomeryshire Militia."

Die Martis, 5th July 1814.

"Resolved *nemine dissentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to the officers of several corps of Militia, which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the seasonable and meritorious services which they have rendered to their king and country.

"Resolved *nemine dissentiente* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that this House do highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct."

Dec. 26.—R. O., Nantcribba. In pursuance of the 54th of the King, chapter 189, the Paymaster and Surgeon of the Montgomery Regiment will be constantly residing within the town of Welshpool, etc.

1819, Nov. 27.—Chester Castle.

"Received from Sergeant William Thomas, belonging to the Royal Montgomery Militia:—Arm-chests, 2.

"(Signed) PETER FAULKNER,
"Master Armourer to the Ordnance."

NOTE.—These arm-chests contained the locks and bayonets of the arms of the Regiment, which were ordered to be given up in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

1820, Sept. 18.—The Regiment assembled at Welshpool on this date, for twenty-eight days' training, exclusive of the days of march to and from the place of assembly.

1821.—The Regiment was ordered to assemble on 14th June.

1825.—The Regiment was ordered to assemble on 25th June. The information that the Regiment was ordered to assemble in 1821 and 1825 is obtained from the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xvi, p. 123.

1829, May 11.—War Office. Circular No. 635—22—568—39.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the establishment of the Regiment under your command will, in pursuance of an Act of this Session of Parliament, be, from the 25th June next,

1 Adjutant.
1 Sergt.-Major.
6 Sergeants.
Drum Major.
2 Drummers.

reduced to the numbers stated in the margin. The allowance which each individual member of the staff, being a non-commissioned officer, is to receive on reduction, will be hereafter communicated to you, etc.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,

"H. HARDINGE.

"To Colonel Davies, Montgomery Regiment of Militia, Welshpool."

"In 1829 an Act, which has since become an annual Act, was passed to suspend the ballot, but the ballot was put in force by Order in Council of the 29th December 1830, and continued in force till the month of February 1832" (Clode's *Military Forces of the Crown*, chap. iii, par. 49).

1831.—The Regiment was called out for twenty-eight days' training on the 15th March.

The strength of the Regiment at this training was as follows:—18 officers, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 18 sergeants, 18 corporals, 8 buglers, and 279 privates. The Regiment was not called out for training again until 1852.

1835, Sept. 16.—War Office. No. 71, 699.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, under provisions of the Act of 5th and 6th Will. IV, cap. 37, the drum-majors and drummers of every Militia Regiment are to be reduced, and that, in pursuance of an order in Council, dated the 19th inst., four sergeants of the Regiment under your command are also to be reduced. The reduction is to be considered as taking effect from the 10th of next month. Etc., etc.

"(Signed) HOWICK.

"To Colonel Davies, Colonel of the Montgomery Regiment of Militia."

1836.—This year the Government ordered all the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the Regiment to be delivered in to Chester Castle; but at the request of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County (Viscount Clive, M.P.), twenty stand of arms, and accoutrements and clothing for twenty men, were allowed to be retained in store at Welshpool, in addition to three stand of fusils for the use of the staff, which at this time consisted of three sergeants.

1842.—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant John Davies died on the 9th June.

By the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, Major Harrison became senior officer. He refused the promotion which was offered him, in consequence of the state of his health, which would have prevented his serving again.

1844.—Major Harrison died on the 16th March. By the death of Major Harrison, Captain Daykin became senior officer.

1846.—Captain E. Dwen was appointed Adjutant on the 29th June.

The Earl of Powis, K.G., was appointed Colonel in December.

1848.—Colonel the Earl of Powis, K.G., died on the 17th January.

By the death of the Earl of Powis, Captain Daykin became senior officer.

1851.—Captain Daykin died on the 22nd February.

By the death of Captain Daykin, Captain R. O. Tudor became senior officer.

1852, Feb. 7.—The Permanent Staff on this date consisted of Captain and Adjutant E. Dwen, and one sergeant; and the officers were:—Captain R. O. Tudor, Lieutenant Necrasoff, Lieutenant C. Browne, Lieutenant W. O. Smith, Lieutenant H. J. Evans, Ensign C. H. Garratt, Ensign J. Turner.

1852.—Sir John Conroy, Bart., K.C.H., was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Regiment on the 30th August. The following extracts from Mr. Clode's Introduction to "The Militia (Voluntary Enlistment) Act, 1875", explain the alterations that were made this year in the organisation of the Militia:—

Para. 3. "From the year 1756 to 1852 the Militia appears upon the Statute Book as a conscript force to be raised primarily by ballot (with the supplementary aid of voluntary enrolment), at the cost of individuals or localities; but when in the latter year the Militia was revived, Parliament resolved to establish it on the basis of voluntary enrolment at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, taking the Ballot and its consequences only in aid should voluntary enlistment fail."

Para. 6. "The first great change was from conscription to voluntary enlistment in 1852. For some previous years the operation of the ballot had been suspended and the population relieved from the cost of personal service or of providing substitutes. It was, therefore, practically inexpedient to reimpose this burthen, and Parliament transferred the expense of raising men—assuming them to be raised by voluntary enrolment—from personal or local to imperial funds."

"As, however, the ballot was a possibility, quotas for counties and districts were needful, together with a record of the Volunteers which each area produced, because the ballot, if again imposed, would be so only for deficiencies upon the defaulting districts."

The Regiment not having been out for training from 1831 to 1852, was without non-commissioned officers and men, with

the exception of one staff-sergeant. On the 5th September recruiting commenced, and three companies were raised in sixteen days.

All the old officers mentioned on the 7th February, except Captain and Adjutant Dwen, resigned their commissions. The Regiment was out for training this year from the 25th October to the 14th November.

The following is a list of the officers at that time :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Sir John Conroy, Bart., K.C.H. | 30 Aug. 1852 |
| Major Hon. H. Hanbury Tracy | 30 Aug. 1852 |
| Captain J. E. H. Pryce | 30 Aug. 1852 |
| „ D. D. Wemyss | 2 Sept. 1852 |
| „ G. Beadnell | 10 Sept. 1852 |
| Lieutenant J. H. Jenkins | 2 Sept. 1852 |
| „ W. P. Browne | 2 Oct. 1852 |
| „ J. P. Harrison | 7 Oct. 1852 |
| Ensign J. M. Jones | 2 Sept. 1852 |
| „ R. H. Sturkey | 15 Sept. 1852 |
| „ J. B. H. Rainier | 30 Oct. 1852 |
| Adjutant E. Dwen, Captain | 29 June 1846 |
| Surgeon W. Slyman | 10 Sept. 1852 |

R. O., Welshpool, 27th October.

The Commanding Officer has the satisfaction to announce to the Regiment that they were the first raised in the Principality, and the second in England. This order to be read to the men in billets.

The companies will be designated as follows :—No. 1, Welshpool; No. 2, Newtown; No. 3, Llanfair.

R. O., Welshpool, 11th November.

The Commanding Officer has the greatest pleasure in conveying to the corps the following copy of a letter he has received from the inhabitants of this town, and his reply to it.

The Commanding Officer is persuaded that the volunteers will appreciate this handsome expression of public feeling in their favour.

(Copy) "Welshpool, 10th Nov. 1852.

"Sir,—The inhabitants of this town, in consideration of the good conduct, in and out of quarters, of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the R.M.M., during their period of training and exercise in this Town, are desirous to regale the men on Saturday

next (the last day of drilling), with a Dinner of Roast Beef and Ale, and your concurrence therein is most respectfully solicited.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servants
(On behalf of the Inhabitants and Subscribers),
"(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS.
SAMUEL SALTER.
CHARLES MORRIS.
ROBERT SAYCE.
WILLIAM SALTER."

"To Sir John Conroy, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel of the R. M. Militia.

(Copy.) "Welshpool, 10th November 1852.

"MESSRS. MORRIS, SAYCE, WILLIAMS, AND SALTERS,—You are pleased to inform me that the Inhabitants of this Town, in consideration of the good conduct, in and out of quarters, of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the R. M. Militia during their period of Training and Exercise in this Town, are desirous to regale the men on Saturday next with a Dinner. I accept the proposal with unfeigned pleasure, as a most gratifying proof that the Regiment, in carrying on their Military duties, have also conducted themselves as good Citizens. The collection of a large body of young men in Billets in Public-houses, whose average age is 23 years, might have been attended with some acts of indiscretion.

"I am, Sirs, your very obedient humble Servant,
"JOHN CONROY,
"Lieut.-Colonel Commanding R.M.M"

1853.—R. O., Welshpool, 11th March.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the Royal Montgomery Regiment of Militia shall be formed into a Rifle Corps.

A fourth Company had been raised since the last training. The following were the officers :—Captain, J. M. Jones ; Lieutenant, H. Nicholls ; Second Lieutenant, H. O. Johnes. Their commissions were all dated 6th Jan. 1853. The Ensigns were now all styled Second Lieutenants.

R. O., Welshpool, 26th April 1853.

The 4th Company to be called the Montgomery Company.

The Regiment assembled for twenty-eight days' training at Welshpool on 26th April. The Commanding Officer was informed by the Secretary of State that the Regiment had again been the first in the Principality to complete its quota for the year. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Derinzy (Inspecting Field Officer at Liverpool) on 23rd May.

1854.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Conroy, Bart., K.C.H., died on 2nd March.

Major Hon. H. Hanbury Tracy was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st May.

Captain J. E. H. Pryce was promoted to be Major on 1st May.

The Regiment assembled for twenty-eight days' training on 23rd May.

Ball practice was carried on this training in rear of the Armoury. Distance, eighty yards.

The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Rochfort Scott, C.B., on 17th June.

In June the Regiment volunteered for active service in the East.

The Regiment was embodied on the 12th December, on which day there were present 339 of all ranks.

Brunswick (two-grooved) rifles were issued to the Regiment on 20th December, in place of the old Brown Bess musquets. Subalterns appointed after this date were again styled Ensigns.

1855, 12th January.—On this day seven men belonging to the Regiment volunteered to the line, and were enlisted for the 66th Regiment (Lieutenant Day, of that Regiment, having been sent down to recruit).

The Regiment paraded on the 30th March for the promulgation of a Circular dated War Department, 27th March 1855, granting to all volunteers enrolled previous to 12th May 1854 the option of being reattested to serve the unexpired portion of their service, or of returning to their homes. Out of 218 men who could avail themselves of this, 110 were reattested; the remaining 108 being subsequently discharged, in accordance with the confidential circular dated War Department, 8th June 1855.

This was in consequence of the conditions of service having been varied by an Act of Parliament passed in 1854. Previous to that Act, the Crown could embody the Militia "on actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof". But the Act of 1854 enabled the Crown to embody the Militia "whenever a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any foreign power." The men accordingly were offered a bounty or a discharge. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. Hanbury Tracy resigned his commission on 31st May.

Major J. E. H. Pryce was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on 26th June.

Captain George Beadnell was promoted to be Major on 3rd July.

The Regiment formed a guard of honour to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge on her arrival at Powis Castle with the Princess Mary on 12th October.

1856.—On the 29th January, twenty men belonging to the Regiment volunteered to the line. To the Royal Artillery, 1 ;

Sappers and Miners, 1 ; Grenadier Guards, 6 ; 4th Regiment, 1 ; 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 9 ; 25th Regiment, 2 ; making a total of 71 who had passed into the army since the embodiment of the Regiment. Captain Wallace, of the 25th Regiment, was sent down to recruit at this time.

11th February.—The Regiment marched on this day from Welshpool to Shrewsbury. It was met between four and five miles from Shrewsbury by about two hundred men of the Shropshire Militia. At Shelton Gate, the officers, band, and remainder of the Shropshire met the Regiment ; and the band played it into Shrewsbury, where it was billeted for the night.

12th February.—The Regiment moved from Shrewsbury to Newport, Monmouthshire, by railway, and was billeted there. The band of the Clare Militia played it in.

13th February.—The Regiment moved from Newport to Haverfordwest by railway, and was billeted there for the night. The band of the Pembroke Militia played it in. The officers of the Shropshire, Clare, and Pembroke Militia Regiments hospitably entertained the officers of the Royal Montgomery on the several days.

14th February.—The Regiment marched from Haverfordwest to Nayland, and thence was conveyed by dockyard barges to Pembroke Dock, and occupied the Hut Barracks, where it was brigaded with the Pembroke, Monmouth, and North Gloucester Militia, under the command of Colonel Norcott, C.B., A.A.G. Lieutenant H. O. Johnes, who had been recommended for an Ensigncy in the line on 26th November 1855, was appointed Ensign in the 56th Regiment on the 26th Feb., upwards of one hundred volunteers having joined the line since 27th May 1854.

15th April.—Pembroke Dock.

The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Shirley, C.B., commanding the Monmouth and South Wales District.

June 5.—The Regiment passed over to Milford Haven Station, and moved by railway from thence to Newport; on the following day, it moved by railway from Newport to Shrewsbury, and marched thence to Welshpool on the 7th.

June 7.—Garrison Order, Pembroke Dock.

"1. Colonel Norcott, C.B., cannot permit the Royal Montgomery Rifles to leave the garrison for the purpose of returning to its headquarters, County Town, there to be disembodied, without expressing his sense of the high state of discipline and efficiency of that corps. The attainment of such a state can only have resulted from the zeal and ability of its commanding officer, and that ready co-operation and cheerful pains taken by the officers and men which form the basis

of all military excellence, Conspicuous for their conduct in quarters, as for their admirable working in the field, it is a source of gratification to Colonel Norcott to remember he had the honour to have them under his command and to record the same in orders.

"By order, (Signed) J. M. CARTER, Capt. A. G. A."

On the 18th June, the Mayor and inhabitants of Welshpool entertained the non-commissioned officers and privates at a public dinner in the Town Hall.

R. O., Welshpool, 19th June.

"As the Regiment is now to be disembodied, the Commanding Officer has the greatest pleasure in assuring the men of his high appreciation of their steady and soldierlike demeanour during the whole period of their embodied service, and more especially under the temptation that many must have been exposed to in returning to their friends and to their native town. Such conduct will bring a lasting credit upon them, and they will bear with them to their homes the good will and the good wishes of every officer of the corps. To the Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and the Non-Commissioned Officers generally, the Commanding Officer begs to express his sincere thanks for the ability, earnestness, and zeal with which they have discharged the onerous duties required from them."

19th June.—The Regiment was disembodied on this day.

6th August.—On the occasion of the public reception of Colonel Hon. Percy E. Herbert, C.B., M.P., on his return from the Crimea, a detachment of the Regiment, with the band, under the command of Lieutenant Corrie, formed a guard of honour in the courtyard of Powis Castle. The detachment was formed of men specially called up for the purpose, as the Regiment was not out for training at the time.

1858, 15th September.—The Regiment assembled on this day for twenty-eight days' training, and was inspected on 2nd October by Lieutenant-Colonel Laye, 24th Regiment. The training was originally only to have lasted twenty-one days, but an extension of seven days was ordered on the 3rd October.

1859, July 15th.—The Regiment assembled on this day for twenty-one days' training, and was inspected on 2nd August by Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, 45th Regiment.

1860.—Short Enfield rifles were issued to the Regiment on 13th March, in place of the Brunswick (two-grooved) rifles.

17th September.—The Regiment assembled on this day for twenty-seven days' training, and was inspected on 11th October by Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Inspector-General of Militia. After the inspection, Lord Frederick Paulet addressed the Regiment as follows :—

"Colonel Pryce, Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Montgomery Rifles,—I am extremely happy that the weather has cleared up to enable me to inspect you to-day. The report made of your efficiency at the last training prepared me for what I should find; but it is always more gratifying to judge for oneself. I cannot say too much in your praise; your wheels in columns were as good as they could be, and the manner in which the Regiment performed its manœuvres, proves to me that it must have been well and properly instructed, for, if there was any flying off in the touch, it was at once taken up and rectified. The Regimental and company's books appear to me to have been kept with the greatest regularity; the stores and the quarters for the non-commissioned officers in the best order. I, therefore, shall have great satisfaction in making an excellent report of you to the Secretary at War; and I request you, Colonel Pryce, to communicate to the Regiment all that I have now said."

1861, April 21.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days' training, and was inspected by Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, on the 14th May 1861.

Ball practice was carried on at Llanymynech this year for the first time.

1862, April 24th.—The recruits assembled for thirty-five days' preliminary drill and training.

May 8th.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-one days. Inspected on 27th May by Colonel C. A. Edwards, C.B., 49th Regiment.

1863, 10th April.—The recruits assembled for thirty-five days.

24th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-one days. Inspected on 13th May by Colonel C. A. Edwards, C.B., 49th Regiment.

1864, 7th April.—The recruits assembled for thirty-five days.

21st April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-one days. Inspected on 10th May by Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B., Inspecting Field Officer at Liverpool.

1865, 19th April.—The recruits assembled for thirty-four days.

26th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 20th May by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, 9th Depot Battalion.

1866, 3rd May.—The recruits assembled for thirty-four days.

10th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 4th June by Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pryce died on the 4th October.

Major George Beadnell was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the 21st November. Captain John Heyward Heyward was promoted to be Major on the same date.

1867, 8th April.—The recruits assembled for forty-one days.

22nd April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 17th May by Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B.

The Militia Reserve Act was passed this year.

1868, 13th April.—The recruits assembled for forty-one days.

27th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 22nd May by Colonel Baring, Coldstream Guards.

8th August.—The staff received orders to proceed to the railway station to receive Lord Napier of Magdala, on his return from the Abyssinian campaign.

1869, 8th April.—The recruits assembled for forty-one days.

22nd April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 17th May by Lieut.-Colonel Deshon, A.I. of Reserve Forces.

1870, 11th April.—The recruits assembled for forty-one days.

25th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 19th May by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 4th Regiment.

This year an important change was made in the conditions under which the Militia might be embodied. The Act of 1854 enabled the Crown to embody the Militia "whenever a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any foreign powers".

The Act of 1870 changed this to a declaration "of imminent national danger or of great emergency".

Lieutenant-Colonel Beadnell was granted the honorary rank of Colonel on 17th December.

1871, 20th March.—The recruits assembled for fifty-five days.

Captain E. F. B. Brooke, late 41st Regiment, was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment on the 1st April, *vice* Dwen, resigned.

17th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on the 11th May by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 4th Regiment.

The Regiment was this year supplied with Snider (breech-loading) rifles.

Ball practice was carried on at the Golfa range this year, for the first time.

1872, 18th March.—The recruits assembled for fifty-five days.

15th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days.

R. O., Welshpool, 7th May.

The Commanding Officer wishes to record, in Regimental orders, that the old colours which were used by the Royal Montgomery Regiment before they were changed from Light Infantry to Rifles in 1853, were this day deposited, with all ceremony and respect, in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool.

9th May.—The Regiment was inspected this day by Colonel Jones, A.-A.-G., Liverpool.

1873.—On the 1st April the country was divided into sub-districts, with headquarters at different brigade depôts. The Royal Montgomery formed part of the 23rd Sub-District, the brigade depôt being at Wrexham. The line Regiment was the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the affiliated Militia Regiments were the Royal Anglesea, Royal Carnarvon, Royal Flint, Royal Denbigh, and Royal Merioneth.

1873, 7th April.—The recruits assembled for sixty-nine days.

19th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on the 12th June by Colonel Bell, C.B., V.C., commanding 23rd Sub-District.

Captain W. J. Twyford, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was Acting-Adjutant during the training, *vice* Brooke, sick, absent. Captain and Adjutant Brooke resigned his commission on 15th August.

Captain W. J. Twyford, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was appointed Adjutant for the term of five years on the 15th September.

1874, 2nd March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

27th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 21st May by Colonel Anderson, commanding 18th Sub-District, in place of Colonel Bell, C.B., V.C., reported sick.

R. O., Welshpool, 5th June.

It is notified that by War Office letter, A Montgomery, 196 dated 28th May 1874, the strength of the Regiment has been increased to 400 men.

This year the Regiment was transferred from the 23rd to the 21st Sub-District, the brigade depôt being at Shrews-

bury, the line Regiments being the 43rd and 53rd, and the affiliated Militia Regiment being the Shropshire.

1875, 1st March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

26th April.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 20th and 21st May by Colonel F. Green Wilkinson, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

1876, 13th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

8th May.—The regiment assembled for twenty-seven days.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel George Beadnell resigned his commission on the 12th May.

The Regiment was inspected on 2nd June by Colonel F. Green Wilkinson, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

Major John Heyward Heyward was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June. Lieutenant-Colonel Heyward was granted the honorary rank of Colonel; and Captain and Honorary Major J. P. Harrison was promoted to be Major, on 27th June.

1877, 19th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

14th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days.

The following War Office letter, fixing the future establishment of the Regiment, was published in Regimental Orders of the 29th May:—

"A

Montgomery. "War Office, 23rd May 1877.

253.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Royal Montgomery Militia being increased by two companies, and the following will be the establishment for the Regiment for the year 1877-1878, viz.:—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 second lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant instructor in musketry, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 bugle-major, 12 permanent staff-sergeants, 6 buglers, 12 sergeants, 24 corporals, and 600 privates.

"(Signed) J. W. Armstrong, Major-General
I. G. A. Forces.

"To the General Officer Commanding Northern
District, Manchester."

The Regiment was inspected on the 7th and 8th June by Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

1878, 25th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

*

R. O., Welshpool, 3rd April.

It is notified for general information that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Royal Proclamation, to direct that the Militia Reserve be called out upon army service on the 19th day of April 1878.

On the 28th April the whole of the Militia Reserve men proceeded to Jersey (under command of Captain Kirkwood, 53rd Regiment) to be attached to the 53rd Regiment until further orders.

20th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days.

R. O., Welshpool, 2nd June.

Under instructions received, the following General Order is published :—

"G. O., 35. Reserve forces.

"The period fixed by Royal Proclamation for the mobilisation of the Reserve Forces having now expired, H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to convey to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and soldiers of Her Majesty's Army the expression of her high opinion of the very satisfactory manner in which the men composing the Army and Militia Reserves have responded to the call made upon them. The Queen is well aware of the fact that the men had in many cases to give up their engagements and to leave their homes and their families at short notice, and feels sure that the army and the nation at large will appreciate as fully as Her Majesty the patriotic and soldierlike spirit displayed on this occasion."

The Regiment was inspected on the 13th and 14th June by Colonel Elgee, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in place of Colonel Colvile, C.B., reported sick.

On the 29th July, the Militia Reserve men returned from Jersey, under command of Captain Rogerson, 53rd Regiment, and were dismissed to their homes.

R. O., Welshpool, Aug. 2.—The following G. O. is published for general information :—

"H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's command to convey to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army and Militia Reserve, who are about to return to their homes, Her Majesty's entire approbation of the manner in which they have performed their duty whilst serving with the Colours. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which they responded to the call made upon them, at a period of national emergency, has made a deep and most favourable impression upon Her Majesty.

"The Queen trusts that the men, who must in very many cases

have left relations in civil life to fulfil their duty to the country, will soon find re-employment; and Her Majesty feels assured that many employers of labour will gladly avail themselves of the services of those who have displayed so loyal and patriotic a spirit."

Aug. 7.—Welshpool. The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in recording the following highly complimentary letters and Regimental Orders just received from Colonel Fendall, 53rd Regiment, with regard to the conduct of the Reserve men:—

"To the Officer Commanding Royal Montgomery Rifles,
Fort Regent, Jersey, 3rd Aug. 1878.

"Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding a copy of the Regimental Orders, which I have this day published, consequent on the return yesterday, from Welshpool, of the party under Captain Rogerson, which conducted the men of the Militia Reserve of your Regiment, who have been lately posted to the 53rd.

"It forms a pleasing termination of our three months' connection with the men to hear they behaved so well in their journey home.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) George N. Fendall, Colonel,
"Commanding 53rd Regiment."

Extracts from Regimental Orders, dated Fort Regent, Jersey, 3rd August 1878.

"The Commanding Officer takes the opportunity of the return of the party which conducted the men of the Reserve belonging to the Royal Montgomery Rifles and Shropshire Militia respectively, to Welshpool and Shrewsbury, by recording, in Regimental Standing Orders, the pride and satisfaction it has given him to have such fine men under his command. During the three months they were posted to the Regiment not one single act of insubordination has been noted, nor could anything exceed their willing and cheerful obedience to all orders, and their desire and readiness to incorporate themselves with, and to be considered as entirely belonging to, the 53rd Regiment.

"Captain Rogerson, in command of the conducting party, moreover, reports most highly of their orderly and soldierlike behaviour in the long journey—via Kingstown and Liverpool—to their respective headquarters; and in wishing, on the part of all ranks, a hearty 'Farewell' to them all, the Commanding Officer trusts they may all find immediate employment in civil life; and should the occasion arise, and another national emergency be impending, it would give him every pleasure to have again the same men to sustain the credit and honour of the country and the 53rd Regiment.

"By order, (Signed) F. C. Mein,
"Lieut. and Adjutant 53rd Regiment."

The five years for which Brevet-Major Twyford was appointed Adjutant having expired, Colonel Heyward published the following order :—

"R.O., Welshpool, 1st October.

"As the Adjutancy of the Regiment is this day vacant by the expiration of Major Twyford's tenure of the appointment, the Commanding Officer cannot lose the opportunity of thanking him for his most zealous and energetic services to the Regiment.

"It is unnecessary to enumerate Major Twyford's merits in detail; it is sufficient to state one notable fact, that, during his tenure of the Adjutancy, the strength of the Regiment has been more than doubled. In saying 'Farewell' to Major Twyford, the Commanding Officer heartily wishes him every success in his profession and in private life—and he feels certain that the Regiment to a man will re-echo this sentiment.

"(Signed) "J. H. HEYWARD, Colonel."

Captain Frederick Bowyer Lane, 53rd Regiment, was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment on the 1st October, in succession to Major W. J. Twyford, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose period of service in the appointment had expired.

1879, 24th March.—The recruits assembled for seventy-six days.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Heyward Heyward resigned his commission on the 25th March.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel John Pryce Harrison was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the 19th April.

19th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty days' training.

Captain Offley John Crewe Read was promoted to be Major on the 20th May.

R. O., Welshpool, 28th May.

The following letter from Colonel J. H. Heyward, late Commandant of the Regiment, is published for the information of all ranks belonging to it :—

"MY DEAR HARRISON,—I cannot leave the Royal Montgomery without asking you to say 'Farewell' for me to the old Regiment. Tell Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, how very much I shall always have their welfare and prosperity at heart. I thank them all for their invariable kindness and attention to me. Quiet in quarters, steady in the field, smart everywhere, it is a Regiment that any man may be proud to command. I have never seen large gatherings of troops without wishing that the Royal Montgomery were present to show outsiders what a good Militia Regiment is like.

It will, I am certain, not degenerate in your hands. You know its old traditions and respect them, and I feel satisfied that, well supported by those now coming to the front—in the future to be our successors—you will keep it, as it always has been, second to none.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"(Signed) "J. H. HEYWARD.

"Crosswood, 26th May 1879."

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Harrison was granted the honorary rank of Colonel on the 30th May.

The Regiment was inspected on the 5th and 6th June by Colonel Colvile, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

Colonel John Heyward Heyward was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment on the 25th June, and was the first to be so appointed since the formation of the Regiment.

1880, 29th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

24th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days.

Captain John Shakespear Langlands, 43rd Regiment, Adjutant of the 2nd Shropshire Volunteers, was transferred to the Regiment as Adjutant on the 31st May, in succession to Captain F. B. Bowyer Lane, 53rd Regiment, who resigned the appointment.

The Regiment was inspected on the 17th and 18th June, by Colonel Colvile, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

1881, 14th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

9th May.—The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days. Inspected on 2nd and 3rd June by Colonel Colvile, C.B., commanding 21st Sub-District.

On the 1st May a General Order was published explaining the changes that were to be made in the organisation, titles, and uniform of the Regiments of the Infantry of the Line and the Militia. The Infantry of the Line and the Militia were to be organised in Territorial Regiments. The Regiments in England, Scotland, and Wales were to consist of four Battalions, and in Ireland of five Battalions. They were to bear a Territorial designation, corresponding to the localities with which they were connected. The first and second Battalions were to be Line Regiments, and the remainder Militia.

All the Battalions were to wear the same uniform; the Militia Battalions being distinguished by the letter M on the shoulder-straps.

The Order came into force on the 1st July.

In the G. O. of the 1st May, the Royal Montgomery was styled the "4th Battalion, the Shropshire Regiment (King's Light Infantry)". The first Battalion being the 53rd Regiment; the second, the 85th Regiment; and the third, the Shropshire Militia.

On the 1st July a G. O. was published, which stated that certain changes had been sanctioned in the composition and titles of Territorial Regiments; and among others, that the Royal Montgomery had been made the 4th Battalion of The South Wales Borderers, the first and second Battalions being the 24th Regiment (1st and 2nd Battalions), and the third Battalion being the Royal South Wales Borderers (Radnor and Brecon Militia). The Sub-Districts were changed into Regimental Districts, and numbered according to the old number of the senior Line Battalion. The headquarters of the 24th Regimental District is at Brecon; in the Western District, headquarters, Devonport.

The following is a list of the officers belonging to the Regiment on the 1st July, the date of the change of name:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Colonel J. H. Heyward . . . | 25 June '79 |
| Lt.-Colonel J. P. Harrison, Hon. C. . | 19 April '79 |
| Major O. J. Crewe Read . . . | 20 May '79 |
| Captain R. J. Harrison . . . | 30 July '73 |
| „ A. Lloyd, Hon. M. . . . | 29 Oct. '73 |
| „ J. L. Tamberlain . . . | 27 June '76 |
| „ A. Agg-Gardner . . . | 23 June '77 |
| „ R. T. Passingham . . . | 2 March '78 |
| „ W. C. Hunter . . . | 30 June '81 |
| Lieutenant W G. Fulton . . . | 14 Aug. '78 |
| „ T. S. Safe . . . . | 15 Aug. '79 |
| „ W. S. G. Quicke . . . | 23 July '80 |
| „ J. M. G. Harrison . . . | 5 April '81 |
| „ R. J. Pakenham . . . | 8 June '81 |
| „ A. H. Pryce . . . | 1 July '81 |
| „ M. M. Lloyd . . . | 1 July '81 |
| „ M. A. Silber . . . | 1 July '81 |
| Adjutant J. S. Langlands, Capt. Oxfordshire L.I. . | 31 May '80 |
| Quarter-Master J. Dovaston . . . | 8 Jany. '79 |
| Med. Officer, E. T. D. Harrison, Surgeon Major . | 18 April '69 |

1882.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Pryce Harrison resigned his commission on the 17th February.

B. O., Welshpool, 21st February.

"Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel J. P. Harrison, on retiring from the command of the 4th Battalion The South

Wales Borderers, desires to record his deep regret in taking leave of it, after nearly thirty years' service in the Regiment under its former designation of the Royal Montgomery Rifles. He will always retain his attachment to the old corps, and feels sure that whatever changes may take place in it, it will keep up its good name. To Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men he bids 'Farewell', with the offer of his best wishes to one and all, and the assurance of his ever-continuing interest in the Regiment."

13th March.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

Martini-Henry Rifles were issued to the men this training.

Major Offley John Crewe Read was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th April.

Captain Robert John Harrison was promoted to be Major on the 2nd May.

8th May.—The Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days.

Captain and Honorary Major Albert Lloyd was promoted to be Major on 31st May.

The Battalion was inspected on the 1st and 2nd June, by Colonel R. T. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the 24th Regimental District.

1883, 26th February.—The recruits assembled for eighty-three days.

23rd April.—The Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days.

The Earl of Powis, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, presented new Colours to the Battalion on the 1st of May. Shortly after twelve, the Earl of Powis, in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant, rode on to the ground, accompanied by Colonel Heyward (Hon. Colonel of the Battalion), and attended by two orderlies from the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry. The noble Earl was received with a general salute, and afterwards rode down the line. His Lordship then dismounted, and the Battalion formed three sides of a square. The drums were piled in the centre of the square, and the Colours were brought up by two non-commissioned officers, from one of whom the Queen's Colour was taken by Major Harrison, uncased with the assistance of Lieut. Pakenham, the senior subaltern, and placed to rest on the drums. The Regimental Colour was then taken by Major Lloyd, who, assisted by Lieut. Pryce, uncased it, and placed it upon the drums upon the opposite side.

About forty surpliced members of the church choir, accompanied by the Rev. J. E. Hill, the Vicar, then walked from the adjoining church on to the parade ground, and took up a position on one side of the drum, where were also the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquess of Londonderry, K.P., and the Mayor of

Welshpool, wearing his chain of office. The officers and non-commissioned officers occupied the other side. The hymn, "Brightly gleams our Banner", was then sung by the choir, the band of the Battalion joining in the chorus. After the hymn, the service for the consecration of Colours was read by the Vicar. Major Harrison then handed the Queen's Colour to Lord Powis. Lieut. Pakenham then advanced, dropped on the right knee, and Lord Powis presented to him the Queen's Colour, saying, "I give into your keeping the Queen's Colour of this Regiment." The same ceremony was observed with regard to the Regimental Colour, which was handed by Major Lloyd to Lord Powis, who in turn presented it to Lieut. Pryce. The two Lieutenants then rose together.

The Earl of Powis then said:—"Colonel Heyward, Lieutenant-Colonel Crewe-Read, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Montgomeryshire Militia,—I have now had the honour of presenting to you the Colours which form part of your equipment as members of the distinguished Regiment with which you are now linked, the 24th South Wales Borderers. On referring to some old Army Lists, I find that the Montgomeryshire Militia has taken a very considerable share in the Militia services of the country, and has always responded to every call that has been made upon it. I find that in 1789 the regiment was embodied. My great-uncle was then the colonel, and he commanded it for a considerable time in various quarters in the South of England, at Dover, at Portsmouth, at Weymouth; and while in command of the Regiment at Weymouth, he had the honour of giving an entertainment to King George III and Queen Charlotte, in one of their summer visits to that favourite watering-place. I find also that in those days you had been originally enlisted only for service in England and Wales; when it was desired that the services of the English and Welsh Militia Regiments should be extended to Scotland and Ireland, the Montgomeryshire Militia volunteered to extend their services; and the records of your services contain a letter from Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary of State, thanking the Regiment for their services on behalf of the King's Government. The Regiment to which you are now linked is one that has taken part in all the greatest campaigns. It took part in almost all the battles under the great Duke of Marlborough, campaigns in which the British Army first assumed its present state of what then used to be called a standing army, a new military institution, which in those days was looked upon with some apprehension, but which we now find is one of the greatest securities, in the modern state of

Europe, for our civil and religious liberties. With our great possessions in colonies all over the globe, we should cut but a sorry figure without a regular, organised force, by the side of the great continental armies. We should not have an array upon which we could rely to assert the dignity and authority of Great Britain. The South Wales Borderers took part, as I have said, in the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns, in which, in spite of all the powers of France, he led the British Army at once from the Low Countries to the Danube. In later times you took part in the Peninsular War, in which, after a five years' campaign, in Spain and Portugal, the Duke of Wellington, after some various fluctuations of fortune, released the Peninsula from the invader. The Regiment also took part in the first expedition to Egypt about 1804, an expedition which circumstances at the present moment invest with more than ordinary interest; an expedition in which the Navy, under Lord Keith, seconded the land forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby as gallantly as, last year, the Navy under Sir Beauchamp Seymour, assisted the Army under Sir Garnet Wolseley. In that war the pride of victory was marred by the death of the gallant commander, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell in the moment of victory. The late campaign in Egypt has not been so marred. I believe you have in your ranks one who has fought in that campaign. The sphere of duty of the Militia is now somewhat enlarged; your training forms a qualification for officers entering the line, and the Government looks to your affiliation to the battalion as one great source of recruiting for the line, and providing for the Queen and for her country the services of men thus brought together, not as in continental armies by forced conscription, but serving of their own free will as British Volunteers. I am sure you will always be ready to respond to the calls that are made upon you, and you will be ready to assist your comrades of the line in filling their ranks by recruits from this neighbourhood, and if ever your services shall be required in the defence of your country, your motto will be, 'Ready, aye ready, for the field'."

Lieutenant-Colonel Crewe Read said, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Battalion, he had to tender to his lordship their most heartfelt thanks for the honour he had done the Battalion. He was sure it was the determination of every man that those colours should never be disgraced, and he could vouch for it that if the time came when it was necessary for them to take the field, that day would stand out boldly in their minds, and form an inducement to them to do

their duty. The Regiment acknowledged with deep gratitude the benefits it had received both from his lordship and from his ancestors. It might be of interest to his lordship to know that the Militia of that county was larger than that of any other county in proportion to its population. It showed, he thought, that the hearts of Welshmen beat in the right place, and that if ever the Queen and country required their services they would never be backward. He regretted the duty had not fallen to a more able tongue than his to perform; but they one and all tendered his lordship their deep and heartfelt thanks for the honour he had done them.

His Lordship then remounted, and the Battalion having re-formed line, took open order. The Colours then marched in slow time to their place in line, being received with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. The Battalion having marched past, advanced in review order.

The Earl of Powis was then escorted to the Town Hall, where, with a number of other guests, he was entertained by the officers at luncheon.

The Battalion was inspected on the 17th and 18th May by Colonel C. E. Grogan, commanding 24th Regimental District.

Captain Langlands completed his term of service as Adjutant on the 20th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crewe Read published the following order.

"B.O., Welshpool, 20th July.

"In consequence of Captain Langlands having completed his term of service as Adjutant of the Battalion, the Commanding Officer wishes to record in Orders his high appreciation of the way in which Captain Langlands has performed his duties. Smart, zealous, and painstaking, he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare and keep up the *esprit de corps* which has always existed in the Battalion. In bidding him 'Farewell', the Commanding Officer feels sure that all ranks join with him in wishing Captain Langlands every success in his future life."

Major A. A. Morshead, 1st Batt. The South Wales Borderers, was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion the 20th July, in succession to Captain J. S. Langlands, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, whose period of service in the appointment had expired.

18th August.—The permanent staff of the Battalion was inspected by the General Officer commanding the Western District (Major-General Sayer, C.B.), who expressed his satisfaction with all he saw.

The following list of officers is, as nearly as possible, correct. The dates of the earlier ones are generally the dates on which the King's approval was given. In several cases these have been proved to be the same as the actual dates of commissions. In many cases it will be seen that it has been impossible to find out the dates of death or resignation of officers.

R. J. HARRISON, Major,
4th Batt. The South Wales Borderers.

CAERHOWEL, 1*st March* 1884.

## COMMANDING OFFICERS.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | Captain. | Major. | Lieut.-Colonel. | Colonel. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir John Powel Pryce, Bart. | 1763. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1763. | ..... | |
| George, Viscount Hereford. | 17 Aug. 1764. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 Aug. 1764. | ..... | Resigned commission, 1778. |
| George, Earl of Powis | 9 June 1778. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 June 1778. | Colonel in the Army, 2 July 1779. Resigned the command, and was appointed Colonel of the Shropshire Militia, 5 May 1798. |
| Thomas Browne ..... | 9 June 1778. | ..... | ..... | 9 June 1778. | 23 April 1794. | 5 May 1798. | Died 2 July 1811. |
| John Davies ..... | 6 March 1798. | ..... | 6 March 1798. | 22 Aug. 1803. | 22 July 1811. | ..... | Died 9 June 1842. |
| Edward, Earl of Powis, K.G. | 1846. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1846. | Died 17 January 1848. |
| Sir John Conroy, Bart., K.C.H. | 30 Aug. 1852. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 Aug. 1852. | ..... | Died 2 March 1854. Late Major Royal Artillery. |
| Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy. | 30 Aug. 1852. | ..... | ..... | 30 Aug. 1852. | 1 May 1854. | ..... | Resigned his commission, 31 May 1855. |
| John Edward Harryman Pryce. | 30 Aug. 1852. | ..... | 30 Aug. 1852. | 22 May 1854. | 25 June 1855. | ..... | Died 4 October 1866. Late Lieutenant 2nd Queen's Royals. Served in the campaign in the South Mahratta country, and the Concan in 1844-5, and was in the storming party at the capture of the fortress of Panulla, and commanded an outpost at the capture of Manshur and Muncantosh. |

COMMANDING OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | Captain. | Major. | Lieut.-Colonel. | Honorary Colonel. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Beadnell ..... | 10 Sept. 1852. | ..... | 10 Sept. 1852. | 30 June 1855. | 21 Nov. 1866. | 17 Dec. 1870. | Resigned his commission 12 May 1876. Late Lieutenant 37th Regiment Bengal Army. Served in campaign of 1840-41-42, and was present in the actions Killaazidher, Goaine, Ghuznee, occupation of Cabul, and all the affairs in which the Candahar Division under General Nott was engaged in its progress through the Khoord, Cabul, Fezeen, Jugdulluck, and Khyber Pass. |
| John Heyward Heyward. | 2 Sept. 1852. | 2 Sept. 1852. | 22 May 1854. | 21 Nov. 1866. | 3 June 1876. | 27 June 1876. | Resigned his commission 25 March 1879. Was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment 25 June 1879. |
| John Pryce Harrison | 7 Oct. 1852. | 7 Oct. 1852. | 11 July 1855. | 27 June 1876. | 19 April 1879. | 31 May 1879. | Resigned his commission 17 February 1882. |
| Offley John Crewe-Read. | 4 Dec. 1869. | 4 Dec. 1869. | 30 July 1873. | 20 May 1879. | 25 April 1882. | ..... | |

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (NOT COMMANDING OFFICER).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Browne ..... | 17 March 1791. | ..... | 17 March 1791. | 26 Feb. 1798. | 5 May 1798. | | |

## MAJORS.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | Captain. | Major. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Williams Parry .. | 25 Mar. 1778 | 25 Mar. 1778 | 25 Aug. 1780 | 23 April 1794 | Died 1798. |
| John Edwards ..... | 17 Mar. 1791 | 12 Mar. 1793 | 28 Mar. 1794 | 5 May 1798 | |
| Robert John Harrison... | 15 Dec. 1802 | ..... | 15 Dec. 1802 | 22 July 1811 | Died 16 March 1844. |
| Robert John Harrison... | 17 Dec. 1870 | 17 Dec. 1870 | 30 July 1873 | 2 May 1882 | |
| Albert Lloyd ..... | 29 Oct. 1873 | ..... | 29 Oct. 1873 | 31 May 1882 | Captain, half-pay. Late 100th Regiment. Re-signed Commission, 28 Dec. 1883, having returned to full-pay in South Yorkshire Regiment. |

## CAPTAINS.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pryce Jones ..... | 1760 ..... | ..... | 1760 ..... | In the Army List of 1779, these three Captains appear with date of 1760. But probably this is a mistake, as in 1766 Devereux Mytton was appointed Lieutenant. The three names are, therefore, given again, with the dates that have been ascertained, as far as possible, to be correct. |
| Thomas Lloyd ..... | 1760 ..... | ..... | 1760 ..... | |
| Devereux Mytton ..... | 1760 ..... | ..... | 1760 ..... | |
| Pryce Jones ..... | Doubtful ... | ..... | Doubtful ... | Resigned commission 31 Aug. 1780. |
| Thomas Lloyd ..... | Doubtful ... | ..... | Doubtful ... | |
| Devereux Mytton ..... | 17 Sept. 1766 | 17 Sept. 1766 | Before 1779 | Resigned commission 17 March 1791. |
| John Winder ..... | 8 April 1794 | ..... | 8 April 1794 | |
| Hon. George Devereux ..... | 13 Feb. 1795 | ..... | 13 Feb. 1795 | Died 5 Aug. 1797. |
| Pryce Jones ..... ..... | 29 June 1792 | 23 April 1794 | 10 Aug. 1797 | |
| John Bulkeley Williams..... | 27 Dec. 1798 | ..... | 27 Dec. 1798 | |

CAPTAINS.—CONTINUED.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Lloyd | 23 April 1803 | ..... | 23 April 1803 | |
| John Dicken | 9 Sept. 1803 | ..... | 9 Sept. 1803 | Resigned commission 20 Feb. 1810. |
| William Philip Daykin | 29 July 1805 | ..... | 29 July 1805 | Died 22 Feb. 1851. |
| John Bulkeley Williams | 20 Feb. 1810 | ..... | 20 Feb. 1810 | Resigned commission 7 April 1812. |
| George Jones | 17 Feb. 1812 | ..... | 17 Feb. 1812 | |
| Robert Owen Tudor | 7 April 1812 | .. ..... | 7 April 1812 | Resigned commission 1852. |
| John George Herbert Griffies Williams. | 2 March 1813 | ... ..... | 2 March 1813 | Resigned commission 25 June 1831. |
| Charles Gardiner Humphreys | 4 May 1810 | 9 June 1810 | 29 Aug. 1825 | Resigned commission 11 Feb. 1831. |
| John Glynne Mytton | 25 June 1831 | ..... | 25 June 1831 | Died 20th January 1844. |
| Matthew Evan Lewis | 23 June 1831 | ..... | 12 Sept. 1832 | |
| David Douglas Wemyss | 2 Sept. 1852 | ..... | 2 Sept. 1852 | Superseded, 18 Oct. 1855. |
| Maurice Jones | 6 Jan. 1853 | ..... | 6 Jan. 1853 | Resigned commission 31 Jan. 1856. |
| Henry Nicholls | 6 Jan. 1853 | 6 Jan. 1853 | 18 Oct. 1855 | Resigned commission 26 April 1873. |
| John Matthew Jones | 2 Sept. 1852 | 22 May 1854 | 31 Jan. 1856 | Resigned commission 11 Oct. 1858. |
| Richard Tanfield Vachell | 13 Jan. 1855 | 31 Jan. 1856 | 11 Oct. 1858 | Died 12 March 1868. |
| James Sebastian Gill | 16 April 1855 | 24 Mar. 1856 | 25 Feb. 1867 | Died 24 Aug. 1869. |
| Henry Christopher Thomas Beadnell | 5 March 1866 | 5 March 1866 | 4 Dec. 1869 | Resigned commission 7 May 1873. Late Lieutenant 63rd Regiment. |
| John Baldwin Hainault Rainier | 22 April 1867 | 22 April 1867 | 4 Dec. 1869 | Died 29 July 1871. Late Captain 14th Regiment. See also List of Subalterns. |
| James Lloyd Tamberlain | 14 May 1873 | 14 May 1873 | 27 June 1876 | Resigned commission 14 April 1882. |
| Arthur Agg Gardner | 7 April 1874 | 7 April 1874 | 23 June 1877 | Late Lieutenant 1st Tower Hamlets Militia. |
| Robt. Townsend Passingham | 2 March 1878 | ..... | 2 March 1878 | Late Lieutenant 91st Highlanders. |
| Charles Geo. Stewart James | 3 Oct. 1874 | 3 Oct. 1874 | 19 July 1879 | Resigned commission 7 June 1881. |
| William Charles Hunter | 25 April 1876 | 25 April 1876 | 30 June 1881 | |
| Thomas Shaw Safe | 24 April 1878 | 15 Aug. 1879 | 22 April 1882 | |
| John Moseley Gilbert Harrison | 7 Jan. 1880 | 5 April 1881 | 5 June 1882 | |
| Charles Edward Ramsbottom Isherwood. | 12 Oct. 1883 | ..... | 12 Oct. 1883 | |

## CAPTAIN LIEUTENANTS.

| | First Appointment. | Captain Lieutenant. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Empson ... | Probably 1778 | Before 1781 | |
| John Goodwin ... | 25 Mar. 1780 | 23 April 1794 | Superseded 30 Dec. 1806 |

## LIEUTENANTS.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maurice Lloyd... | Doubtful ... | Doubtful | Resigned com. 17 Sept. 1766 |
| Charles Jones ... | 30 June 1774 | 25 Mar. 1778 | |
| Roger Pryce ... .. | 25 Mar. 1778 | 25 Mar. 1778 | |
| Henry Maunde... | 8 July 1778 | 25 Dec. 1779 | Resigned com. 1 March 1793 |
| John Reynolds... | 8 July 1778 | 25 Aug. 1780 | |
| John Dakin ..... | 17 Mar. 1791 | 17 Mar. 1791 | |
| John Pritchard... | 1 March 1793 | 23 April 1794 | Resigned com. 5 July 1800 |
| Joseph Hatton... | 20 Feb. 1793 | 23 April 1794 | |
| James McDonald | 2 May 1794 | 2 May 1794 | Lieut. half-pay, late 84th Regt. |
| John Williams ... | 14 April 1795 | 14 April 1795 | Resigned com. 9 June 1798 |
| D. Evans ..... | 23 April 1794 | 7 Sept. 1796 | |
| Francis Browne | 25 Mar. 1795 | 9 June 1798 | |
| Henry Elliot..... | 28 July 1795 | 5 July 1798 | |
| — Werter ..... | Doubtful ... | 5 July 1798 | |
| Aug. F. Cooper... | 24 May 1798 | 19 April 1799 | |
| Thomas Farmer | 18 April 1803 | 22 Aug. 1803 | Resigned com. 25 Jan. 1805 |
| R. Watkin Jones | Doubtful ... | 22 Aug. 1803 | Appointed to Line 15 May 1809 |
| Charles Necrasoff | 18 Aug. 1801 | 22 Aug. 1803 | Resigned com. 1852 |
| John Jarvis ..... | 9 May 1803 | 25 Jan. 1805 | |
| Edward Edwards | 29 April 1805 | 29 April 1805 | |
| — Barlow ..... | 23 June 1804 | 30 Dec. 1806 | |
| Thomas Preston | 30 Jan. 1807 | 19 Jan. 1808 | Resigned com. 23 April 1810 |
| John Hogg ..... | 15 May 1807 | 19 Jan. 1808 | |
| Samuel Wheeley | 29 Jan. 1808 | 15 May 1809 | |
| William Swan ... | 7 May 1808 | 23 April 1810 | Appointed Surg. 17 Feb. 1812 |
| H. Maurice Jones | 1 July 1808 | 27 April 1813 | |
| Henry Hickman | 4 Aug. 1812 | 16 July 1813 | Appointed to Line 13 Dec. 1813 |
| Bernard Flattery | 16 Sept. 1812 | 13 Dec. 1813 | Appointed to Line 2 June 1814 |
| Charles Brown... | 27 April 1813 | 2 June 1814 | Paymaster, resigned com. 1852 |
| W. Overton Smith | 13 Dec. 1813 | 5 April 1831 | Resigned com. 1852 |
| Humphrey Jones Evans. | 14 Mar. 1831 | 5 April 1831 | Resigned com. 1852 |
| Herbert Owen Johnes. | 6 Jan. 1853 | 16 April 1855 | Appointed Ensign 56th Regt. 26 Feb. 1856. Present at taking Nergoon in the Mutiny. Transferred to 7th Hussars 13 Aug. 1858. Promot. Lieut. 15 June 1860. Capt. 1 Dec. 1863. Exch. to 18th Royal Irish 6 Feb. 1866. Retired 1 Aug. 1871 |

LIEUTENANTS.—CONTINUED.

| | First Appointment. | Lieutenant. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Haberley Sturkey. | 15 Sept. 1852 | 4 Aug. 1855 | Resigned com. March 1861 |
| Sam. Thos. Corrie | 23 Dec. 1854 | 3 Dec. 1855 | Appd. Ensign 2nd W.I. Regt. |
| Alexander Milford Sutherland. | 7 May 1858 | 7 May 1858 | Resigned com. 24 April 1868. Late Lieut. 1st Tower Hamlets Militia |
| Clement Arthur Thruston. | 22 Sept. 1858 | 22 Sept. 1858 | Resigned com. 1862 |
| James Duncan Thomson. | 8 April 1856 | 11 Oct. 1858 | Resigned com. 12 May 1865 |
| C. Hanbury Tracy | 8 April 1865 | 8 April 1865 | Resigned com. 13 May 1870 |
| Pryce Meyrick Pryce. | 4 May 1869 | 4 May 1869 | Appointed Sub-Lieut. 3rd Dragoon Guards 4 Dec. 1872 |
| Edward Stisted Mostyn Pryce. | 4 Dec. 1869 | 4 Dec. 1869 | Resigned com. 3 May 1872 |
| Frank Wollaston Trevor. | 17 Dec. 1870 | 17 Dec. 1870 | Resigned com. 26 April 1873 |
| Alfred G. Streatfield Beadnell. | 17 April 1871 | 17 April 1871 | Appointed Sub-Lieut. 2nd W. India Regt. 31 Oct. 1871 |
| David Crabbe ... | 14 April 1875 | 14 April 1875 | Resigned com. 29 Jan. 1878 |
| A. Dennis Molyneux Purvis. | 9 Oct. 1875 | 9 Oct. 1875 | Appointed 2nd Lieut. 107th Regt. 11 Oct. 1879. Transferred 62nd Regt. 1 Nov. 1879 |
| Frank Bibby..... | 13 Nov. 1875 | 13 Nov. 1875 | Resigned com. 19 April 1879 |
| Peter Audley David Arthur Lovell. | 21 Mar. 1877 | 21 Mar. 1877 | Transf. to Roy. South Lincoln Militia 4 Dec. 1878. Appoin. 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Gds. 22 Feb. 1879. Served in Egyptian campaign 1882. Present at action of Tel-el-Kebir |
| F. J. Phillip Lane Max. Hartmann | 28 July 1877 | 14 Aug. 1878 | Resigned com. 11 March 1881 |
| W. Graeme Fulton | 29 Jan. 1878 | 14 Aug. 1878 | Resigned com. 28 March 1882 |
| George Arthur Robertson | 2 March 1878 | 20 May 1879 | Appointed 2nd Lieut. 81st Regt. 6 Aug. 1879 |
| F. Arthur Derre. | 14 April 1879 | 12 Sept. 1879 | Appointed 2nd Lieut. 66th Regt. 23 April 1881 |
| W. Shubrick Godolphin Quicke. | 18 Oct. 1879 | 23 July 1880 | Resigned com. 25 April 1882 |
| R. J. Pakenham | 4 Feb. 1880 | 8 June 1881 | Resigned com. 15 June 1883 |
| A. Hamilton Pryce | 6 Oct. 1880 | 1 July 1881 | |
| Maur. More Lloyd | 9 April 1881 | 1 July 1881 | |
| Martin A. Silber | 9 May 1881 | 1 July 1881 | |
| Edw. Sydney St. Barbe Sladen. | 5 Nov. 1881 | 5 Nov. 1881 | Resigned com. 17 March 1882 |
| Edmund Stanley | 29 April 1882 | 29 April 1882 | |
| Stephen Croft ... | 29 April 1882 | 29 April 1882 | |
| Raymond Sudeley Webber. | 22 July 1882 | 22 July 1882 | |

## ENSIGNS, 2ND LIEUTENANTS, SUB-LIEUTENANTS, ETC.

*The designation of Junior Subalterns has varied several times in the history of the Regiment. The title each man was gazetted by is placed after his name.*

| | Date of Commission. | Rank. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Mostyn | 17 Sept. 1766 | Ensign | |
| Edward Barlow | 8 July 1778 | Ensign | Late 6th Regt. |
| William Nichols | 8 July 1778 | Ensign | |
| William Williams | 15 Feb. 1780 | Ensign | |
| John Smallmann | 3 March 1780 | Ensign | Resigned com. 11 April 1782 |
| Edw. Smallmann | 28 Nov. 1780 | Ensign | |
| Richard Davies... | 28 Nov. 1780 | Ensign | |
| John Empson ... | 11 April 1782 | Ensign | |
| John Letchmere | 22 June 1786 | Ensign | |
| Thos. Browne, jr. | 14 July 1787 | Ensign | |
| Robert John Harrison. | 22 April 1789 | Ensign | Died Dec. 1792. Late Ensign 52nd Regt. Present at battle of Bunker's Hill as a volunteer after resignation of com. |
| John Dickens ... | 13 July 1789 | Ensign | Resigned com. 17 March 1791 |
| Jukes Jukes ..... | 17 Mar. 1791 | Ensign | Resigned com. 4 April 1794 |
| George Bourne... | 25 Mar. 1795 | Ensign | |
| Thomas Impett | 25 Mar. 1795 | Ensign | |
| David Lloyd ..... | 25 Mar. 1795 | Ensign | Resigned com. 26 March 1798 |
| John Humphreys | 14 April 1795 | Ensign | Resigned com. 8 June 1795 |
| W. Barker Yale | 8 June 1795 | Ensign | Resigned com. 7 Aug. 1795 |
| Peter Drummond | 6 Oct. 1795 | Ensign | |
| — Forth ..... | 7 Sept. 1796 | Ensign | |
| Henry Edwards | 1 Dec. 1796 | Ensign | Died 7 Sept. 1797 |
| Charles Minter... | 2 Oct. 1797 | Ensign | |
| — Cook ..... | 3 Feb. 1798 | Ensign | |
| — Fountain ..... | 12 Dec. 1798 | Ensign | |
| — Cane ..... | 22 Aug. 1803 | Ensign | |
| R. Tinke Marston | 4 Jan. 1804 | Ensign | |
| Frederick Grove | 23 June 1804 | Ensign | |
| John Chapman... | 9 Feb. 1805 | Ensign | |
| Francis Power... | 29 April 1805 | Ensign | |
| S. T. Beauchamp | 6 Nov. 1805 | Ensign | |
| Pryce Harrison... | 25 Feb. 1806 | Ensign | Appointed Lieut. 24th Regt. H.E.I.C.S. |
| — Andrew ..... | 14 May 1806 | Ensign | |
| Thomas Hodson | 15 May 1807 | Ensign | |
| Richard Harrison | 20 April 1809 | Ensign | Appointed Lieut. 30th Regt. 11 Sept. 1811. Was present at the battle of Waterloo. Died 1820 |
| Mat. W. Gilder... | 15 May 1809 | Ensign | |
| James Wilson ... | 17 May 1811 | Ensign | Died 1812 |
| Edward Beck ... | 17 May 1811 | Ensign | |
| James Brennan... | 7 April 1812 | Ensign | |
| Richard Walford | 27 June 1812 | Ensign | |
| Henry Richard... | 23 Nov. 1813 | 2nd Lieut. | |
| Devereux Edward Hickman. | 20 Dec. 1813 | 2nd Lieut. | |

ENSIGNS, 2ND LIEUTENANTS, SUB-LIEUTENANTS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

| | Date of Commission. | Rank. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Urwick | 21 Mar. 1831 | 2nd Lieut. | |
| William Jones ... | 5 Jan. 1832 | 2nd Lieut. | |
| Chas. H. Garratt | 5 Jan. 1832 | 2nd Lieut. | Resigned com. 1852 |
| Richard Corbett | 1 Jan. 1834 | 2nd Lieut. | |
| James Turner ... | 22 Aug. 1836 | 2nd Lieut. | Resigned com. 1852. |
| John Wm. Lloyd | 31 Jan. 1856 | Ensign | Appointed Ensign 2nd W.I. Regt. Exch. to 12th Regt. |
| J. Baldwin Hainault Rainier. | 30 Oct. 1852 | Ensign | Appointed Ensign St. Helena Regt. 26 Dec. 1853. Promot. Capt. 1 May 1859. Exch. to 5th W.I. Regt. June 1862. Exch. to 14th Regt. 16 April 1865 (see List of Captains) |
| H. Gordon Forbes | 11 Nov. 1876 | Sub-Lieut. | Resigned com. 17 April 1877 |
| Hy. Jenner Scobell. | 19 May 1879 | 2nd Lieut. | Appointed 2nd Lieut. Royal Scots Greys 13 Aug. 1879. Late 2nd Lieut. Worc. Militia |
| C. St. C. Gordon | 23 April 1880 | 2nd Lieut. | Resigned com. 8 June 1880 |

## ADJUTANTS.

| | Date of Appointment. | |
|---|---|---|
| Samuel Hadley... | 25 Mar. 1763 | |
| Joseph Parsons... | 13 April 1773 | Lieut. 25 March 1778 |
| John Impett..... | 16 Nov. 1789 | Lieut. 16 Nov. 1789, Brevet Capt. 23 April 1794. Resig. com. as Adjut. 30 Apr. 1796 |
| Samuel Wood ... | 30 April 1796 | Lieut. 30 April 1796. Late Lieut. 86th Regt. Appd. Paymaster 11th Regt. 24 May 1798 |
| — Duggan ..... | 24 May 1798 | Ensign 24 May 1798 |
| William Gilder... | 1 July 1808 | Brevet Captain 1 July 1808. Died 1846 |
| Edward Dwen ... | 29 June 1846 | Capt. 29 June 1846. Late 43rd Regt. Resigned com. 31 March 1871 |
| Edward Francis Browne Brooke. | 1 April 1871 | Capt. 1 April 1871. Late Capt. 41st Regt. Resigned com. 15 Aug. 1873 |
| William Jolliffe Twyford. | 15 Sept. 1873 | Capt. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers 11 Aug. 1863. Served in Indian Mutiny. Vacated Adjutancy 30 Sept. 1878 |
| F. Bowyer Bowyer Lane. | 1 Oct. 1878 | Capt. 53rd Regt. 17 Nov. 1874. Resigned Adjutancy 31 May 1880 |
| John Shakespear Langlands. | 31 May 1880 | Capt. 43rd Regt. 1 Dec. 1875. Vacated Adjutancy 20 July 1883 |
| Archer Anderson Morshead. | 20 July 1883 | Major 1st Batt. South Wales Borderers 25th February 1882. Served in Kaffir wars 1877-78. Present at actions of Newmake 13 Jan. 1878, and Quentana 7 Feb. 1878. Served in Zulu war 1879. |

## QUARTERMASTERS.

| | Date of Appointment. | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Parsons... | 25 Mar. 1778 | Lieut. 25 March 1778 |
| Richard Barfoord | 29 Feb. 1804 | |
| John Dovaston... | 8 Jan. 1879 | With rank of Quartermaster in the Army. Late 53rd Regt. Served during the Indian Rebellion of 1857-58-59. Present at the action of Rounywah; relief of Lucknow, from 1 to 24 Nov. 1857; relief and battle of Cawnpore 6 Dec. 1857; actions of Shurgat 10 Dec. 1857, and Kalla Nudder 2 Jan. 1858; skirmish of Shumshabad 28 Jan. 1858; storming of Neangunge 25 Feb. 1858, and at the siege of Lucknow from 2 to 21 March, under command of Lord Clyde, G.C.B.; the affair of Couree 22 March; the action and passage of the Gogra 25 Nov.; skirmish at Bungeran 3 Dec., under command of Major-General Grant, K.C.B.; and at the action of Joolzepore 23 Dec. 1858, under Brigadier Rowcraft; the affair at Kumda Koli 5 Jan., and the attack and skirmish on the mud fort of Bungoza 27 April 1859 |

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

### SURGEONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Lloyd ... | 25 Mar. 1778 | Ensign 25 March 1778. Lieut. 9 Sept. 1779 |
| Joseph Hatton... | 20 Feb. 1793 | Ensign 20 Feb. 1793. Lieut. 23 April 1794 |
| William Mason... | 18 Aug. 1801 | Ensign 18 Aug. 1801. Resigned com. 17 Feb. 1801-2 |
| William Swan ... | 17 Feb. 1812 | Ensign 7 May 1808. Lieut. 23 April 1810 |
| William Slyman | 10 Sept. 1852 | Died 17 April 1869 |
| Edwd. Thompson | 18 April 1869 | Surgeon-Major 1 March 1873 |
| David Harrison. | | |

### SURGEONS' MATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Williams | 15 Feb. 1780 | Ensign 15 Feb. 1780 |
| David Evans..... | 9 April 1794 | Ensign 9 April 1794. Lieut. 7 Sept. 1796 |
| George Dade ... | 25 Jan. 1795 | Ensign 25 Jan. 1795. Resigned com. 15 July 1795 |
| Henry Elliot..... | 25 July 1795 | Ensign 16 July 1795. Lieut. 5 July 1798 |
| Edward Evans... | 22 Aug. 1803 | Ensign 22 Aug. 1803 |

## CHAPLAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George James Edmunds. | 8 July 1778 | |
| T. Verrier Alkin | About 1781 | |
| Maurice Lloyd ... | 31 May 1794 | |

[*All rights, in respect of this article, are reserved.*]

# MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

(*Continued from* p. 36.)

Crewe-Read, Capt. Offley Malcolm, R.N., was the second son of John Offley Crewe-Read, Esq., of Wern, Flintshire, Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Laverton, Southampton (Sheriff of Flintshire, 1839, and of Montgomeryshire, 1847), and Charlotte Prestwood, daughter of Admiral Sir W. T. Lake, K.C.B., etc. This family traces its lineage from Thomas de Crewe of Crewe, *temp.* Henry III, and from John Read of Roch Castle, Carmarthenshire, who settled in Montgomeryshire in 1670, and who derived his descent from Peter de Rupibus, *temp.* King John. Among its distinguished members in past times may be named Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Sir Randulph Crewe (of whom there is a fine portrait at Plas Dinam); Sir Thomas Crewe; both the latter Speakers of the House of Commons in the reign of James I; and James Read, Sheriff, 1696, and who also was Clerk of the Peace, and held other important Court offices. Several others of the Reads were also Sheriffs. Bagot Read (Sheriff, 1805) died in 1816, and left his estates in Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, and in the city of Chester to his sister, Mrs. Thornycroft, for life, and then to the Rev. Offley Crewe, his nephew, being a son of Dr. Randulph Crewe, by Anne Read, his wife, a sister of the said Bagot Read, and his heirs, on condition that they should assume the additional surname and arms of Read in conjunction with those of Crewe. This injunction was complied with on the death of the Rev. Offley Crewe, in January 1836, by his only son,

John Offley Crewe, who obtained the Royal licence March 5th, 1836, to assume the name and arms of Read. Offley Malcolm Crewe-Read was born at Almington Hall, near Market Drayton, September 13th, 1821, and was educated by private tutors and at the Royal Naval College. He entered the Navy in 1835, obtaining his lieutenant's commission in 1846, and saw a good deal of service on the North American, West Coast of Africa, and Mediterranean stations. During the war with Russia, in 1854-5, he was senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Hecla* in the expedition to Eckness and the attack on the Hango Forts, where he was severely wounded. He was also present at the bombardment of Bomarsund. He was specially mentioned in the Admiral's despatch for his gallantry at the Hango Forts, and received the Baltic Medal and pension for wounds. He was promoted to be Commander in September 1854. After this he was for five years Inspecting Commander of Coastguard in South Wales, and for three years Commander of the Steam Reserve in the Medway. He was in command of H.M.S. *Leander*, for the purpose of saluting the Princess of Wales on her arrival at the Nore from Denmark in 1863. He retired from the service with the rank of Captain in 1870. Having succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Bagot Crewe-Read, in December 1862, he, a few months afterwards, took up his residence permanently at Llandinam Hall. Captain Crewe-Read was a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Montgomeryshire, and a Justice of the Peace for Flintshire. He was an active magistrate in Montgomeryshire, and served on most of the Quarter Sessions Committees. He was Sheriff in 1870. He was also for several years chairman of the Newtown and Llanidloes Union; and on the adoption by the county of the Highway Acts, in April 1874, he was chosen first chairman of the Newtown and Llanidloes District Board. He was a steady friend to unsectarian education, and took a leading part in the establishment,

early in the year 1871, of a School Board for the parish of Llandinam, and for seven years was its chairman. He largely improved his estate, and contributed to his tenants' comfort by planting, draining, and building, and his good taste, with the able assistance of Mr. Nesfield, the eminent architect, enriched the upper valley of the Severn by an almost perfect example of modern domestic architecture, the new mansion of Plas Dinam. Captain Crewe-Read was an ardent politician, and the Liberal party in Montgomeryshire owed much to his energy and skill in organisation. He had a leading hand in the formation, and was the first president of, the Montgomeryshire Liberal Association, an organisation which paved the way for, and eventually, in 1880, brought about, a change in the representation of Montgomeryshire. He took a very active part in the borough election in May 1877, which resulted in the return of the Hon. Frederick S. A. Hanbury Tracy, in succession to his brother, the present Lord Sudeley. The following November, while presiding at a meeting of the Highway Board, at Newtown, he was seized by paralysis. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he was removed to Southsea, where thenceforward he led the life of an invalid, and where he died January 2nd, 1884, in his sixty-third year. He was buried at Llandinam on the 7th of the same month. In private life Capt. Crewe-Read enjoyed, for his genuine kindness and goodness, the warm esteem of those who knew him best, and who now cherish his memory with affectionate regret. He married, February 1848, Charlotte Lucy, daughter of Thomas Marmaduke George, Esq., and Anne his wife, by whom he had issue one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Offley John Crewe-Read. His arms were:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure*, a griffin segreant, *or;* 2nd and 3rd, *azure*, a lion rampant, *arg.* Crest: 1st, an eagle displayed, *sable;* 2nd, out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a lion's gamb, *arg.*, charged with a crescent. Motto, "Sola virtute salutem."

Evans, William, a poet in humble life, was born in

the parish of Berriew on Christmas Day, 1806. It seems he never resided out of his native parish, but spent there the whole of his life in hard and patient toil as a poor labourer. About 1858 he became deeply impressed with religious convictions, and found pleasure in embodying his thoughts in rhyme. A year or two afterwards he was taken ill, and suffered a long confinement, during which he composed a large number of hymns. A selection of these was published in 1861, under the editorship of Miss Humphreys of Berriew Rectory, who, in a modest preface, states that she, "becoming acquainted with this Christian man's talent and circumstances, felt that the former was a gift from God, in some measure to make up for his loss of health, and thought if the hymns were printed it would put into his hands a small sum towards the support of his family, as well as to give to his friends an interesting, and it might be not unprofitable, memento of one who had for many years lived amongst them, adorning his Christian profession by a life of patience in suffering, faith in his Saviour, and becoming behaviour to his employers and benefactors." William Evans died December 24th, 1862, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried at Berriew.

Rees, Rev. Lewis, of Llanbrynmair, an eminent Independent minister, and father of the still more eminent Dr. Abraham Rees (see *ante*, vol. xvi, p. 63), was a native of South Wales. He was the son of Rees Edward Lewis of Glyn Llwydrew, in the parish of Glyncorwg, Glamorganshire, where he was born March 2nd, 1710. His grandfather was a clergyman of the Church of England, and held the living of Penderyn, Breconshire; but his parents were Presbyterians, and he himself joined that denomination at an early age. He appears to have received a fairly good education for those days; and his piety and talents attracted the notice of several ministers, one of whom, the Rev. Edmund Jones of Pontypool (whose name is still well known and revered in connection with the early

history of Welsh Nonconformity), induced him to accompany him to Llanbrynmair, where a small Independent church was in great need of pastoral care. Here he accordingly settled about the year 1734, and about four years afterwards, namely, April 13th, 1738, he was ordained at Blaengwrach (his old home in South Wales) minister of the church at Llanbrynmair. When he first came to Llanbrynmair, the religious state of North Wales generally was most deplorable. There was but one Dissenting chapel in Montgomeryshire, that is, at Llanfyllin, but, through Mr. Rees's exertions, one was built at Llanbrynmair in 1739. Mr. Rees threw himself into his work with great zeal, not confining his labours to the neighbourhood of his home, but travelling much throughout all the counties of North Wales, often at great personal risk. It was at his invitation that the celebrated Howell Harries, one of the founders of Welsh Methodism, paid his first visit to North Wales the beginning of the year 1739, and Llanbrynmair was the second place in North Wales where he preached. In 1740, Mr. Rees married Esther, daughter of Mr. Abraham Penry of Penderyn, Breconshire. It is related that when he sought Mr. Penry's consent to the union, his future father-in-law asked him what fortune he had, to which he, taking up a Bible, replied, "This is my chief fortune." Mr. Penry was well satisfied with the reply, and readily gave his assent. There were six children of the marriage: Josiah, Abraham, Mary, Isaac, Jacob, and Ebenezer. During his residence at Llanbrynmair Mr. Rees established several new churches in various parts of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire; and visited, it is said, every Dissenting church in North Wales once or twice every year. He was on very friendly terms with the Methodist reformers, and gave much assistance to the Methodist movement. Being himself a duly licensed preacher, he escaped some of the persecutions to which the Methodist exhorters (who refused to acknowledge themselves Dissenters, and to apply for licences) were

exposed. In 1745 he, for family reasons, removed for a while to Maesyronen, Breconshire, near his wife's native place, but he still visited Llanbrynmair once a month; and in three years' time, namely in 1748, he returned there once more, and continued to live and to labour among his old friends for eleven years more. In 1759 he accepted a call from the Independent church at Mynyddbach, near Swansea, where he laboured with much success until the infirmities of old age compelled him to give up his charge. The death of his wife, May 5th, 1794, aged seventy-nine years, after a happy union of fifty-four years, affected him greatly. The following year he resigned his pastorate, and, after a short residence at Swansea, went to live with his married daughter and son-in-law, the Rev. John Davies, Llansamlet, where he spent peacefully his remaining days. Notwithstanding his great age, he continued to preach until a very short time before his death. That event took place March 21st, 1800, he having then just completed the ninetieth year of his age, and having preached the Gospel for the long period of seventy years. Mr. Rees was a sound, practical, and earnest preacher, very powerful in prayer; an excellent and laborious pastor; and his private life was pure and holy. These qualities, combined with a handsome and dignified presence, exercised a considerable influence on all who came within his reach. He also published the following works:—(1) *Rhai Rheolau a Chyfarwyddiadau a gynygiwyd er cynnyddu Cyfeillach Grefyddol ymhlith Crist'nogion, yn nghyd a Hymn ar Dymmer Lonydd* ("Some Rules and Directions offered towards promoting Religious Fellowship among Christians, with a Hymn on a Quiet Temper." Carmarthen, 1771). (2) *Y mawr bwys o fod ein tybiau mewn Crefydd yn gyson a'r Ysgrythyr, etc.* ("The great importance of our religious opinions being consonant with the Scriptures: a Sermon preached before an Assembly of Ministers at Ringwood, July 29th, 1788. By the Rev. David Bogue of Gosport. Translated from the

second edition in English, and published for the benefit of the Welsh. To which are added a few Hymns on evangelical subjects by E. ap James Davies." Carmarthen, 1793.) Mr. Rees was himself a somewhat strict Calvinist, and it is said that the Arian views of his eminent son, Dr. Abraham Rees, induced him, at the advanced age of eighty-three, to translate and publish this little book.—(His *Life*, by the Rev. John Roberts ; *Enwogion y Ffydd ; Gwyddoniadur ; Enwogion Cymru*, etc.)

Roberts, Richard (*Gruffydd Rhisiart*), was the youngest child of the late Rev. John Roberts of Llanbrynmair, where he was born November 5th, 1810. He was brought up a farmer, and had but few educational advantages beyond the teaching of his own father. Like many members of the same family, he showed a taste for literature and literary pursuits. He wrote a good deal both of prose and verse for the *Cronicl*, *Dysgedydd*, and other magazines, and in 1855 he published a Welsh novel under the title *Jeffrey Jarman, y Meddwyn diwygiedig*. ("Jeffrey Jarman, the Reformed Drunkard.") His articles were always timely and of a practical character. His style was lucid and racy, characterised by point, simplicity, and considerable humour. There was nothing he disliked more than affectation or high-sounding verbosity. He married, February 3rd, 1853, Ann Jones of Castellbach, Rhayader, Radnorshire, by whom he had issue one child, a daughter. In 1856 he and his family emigrated to America, and for fifteen years lived in East Tennessee, where he cultivated a large farm. During the great Civil War he suffered many trials, and was often exposed to much danger, but through all he maintained his usual calmness and cheerfulness. He was an excellent farmer, and very ingenious in devising mechanical contrivances when required. He was faithful to the Union throughout the war, though sometimes in danger from Confederate soldiers and sympathisers. In 1872 he returned to his native country, and took up his residence

with his two brothers, the Revs. Samuel and John Roberts, at Conway, where he continued to live up to the time of his death. In his latter years he often preached with the Congregationalists, the denomination to which he belonged. His sermons were very practical and original in their style, his constant aim being usefulness. He died July 25th, 1883, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Williames, Rice Pryce Buckley, of Pennant, in the parish of Berriew, was the eldest son of John Buckley Williames, Esq., of the same place (Sheriff, 1820), by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Rice Pryce, Esq., of Glyncogan. The Williames family traced its descent from Ednyfed Vychan, from the Pryces of Newtown Hall, and from the Buckleys of Dolfor. He was born in 1802, and educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Through the influence of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., he obtained a good appointment in the office of the Board of Control in London, which he held for many years, and which he eventually gave up with a superannuation allowance. A few years after he had gone to London, Mr. Williames had a chief hand in originating the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in January 1829, and for some time acted as its editor. He was a cornet in the old Montgomeryshire Volunteer Corps from September 1819 until it was disbanded in 1828. Upon the formation of a new corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in January 1831, he joined it, and March 15th was gazetted as Lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted to a Captaincy, and May 4th, 1847, to be Major. This he resigned in August 1859, when he was presented by his brother officers, on his retirement, with a handsome sword of honour. Major Williames was a magistrate for Montgomeryshire. He married, in 1854, Anna Frances Parslow, eldest daughter of Humphrey Rowlands Jones, Esq., of Garthmyl, by whom he had issue one child, a daughter, who predeceased him. He died March 23rd, 1871, and was buried at the parish church of Bettws.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS (*Eos Gwnfa*) was born at Tyffwrn, in the parish of Llanfihangel. He was a weaver by trade, whose life was spent in a long struggle with poverty to bring up a large family; but he wrote a good deal of meritorious poetry, chiefly of a sacred character. He published: 1. *Telyn Dafydd* ("David's Harp"), a metrical version of the Book of Psalms (1820); 2. *Ychydig o Ganiadau Buddiol ar amrywiol a gwahanol achosion* ("A few useful songs on various and different occasions"), 1824; 3. *Newyddion Gabriel, neu Lyfr Carolau* ("Gabriel's News, or a Book of Carols"), 1825. Some of his carols are esteemed as among the best in the Welsh language. His last published work came out when he had reached his seventy-seventh year, and he died at a very advanced age. (*Mont. Coll.*, ix, p. 161, etc.)

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM (*Gwilym ab Iorwerth*) was an excellent poet, although his life was spent—the greatest part of it—in very humble circumstances, and in a hard and continual struggle with poverty. He was born at a cottage called Esgirgadwyth fach, in the parish of Darowen, about the year 1800. His father was a labourer and mole catcher, and in his early youth he himself assisted him in that humble but useful occupation. He had but very little schooling, but Mr. Pugh of Esgair, Llanbrynmair, the Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Darowen, and Miss Richards, interested themselves in him, and kindly taught him Welsh and English grammar, a little arithmetic, and other useful matters. This was all the instruction he had, but he made the best use of it, and of the poor opportunities for self-improvement that fell to his lot. After some years spent in service at various farmhouses in his native neighbourhood, he went to Cardiganshire, where he married a young woman in a position in life similar to his own, and by whom he had seven children. He had by constant practice acquired a fairly good handwriting, obtaining his ink sometimes by mixing the juice of blackberries with some other ingredients.

During the latter years of his life he kept a school for some time at Melinbyrhedyn, Darowen. From that place he went to Carno to look after the turnpike road, under the late Mr. Penson, the surveyor. Afterwards he resided for some time at the Clatter turnpike gate near Pontdolgoch, and subsequently at Llanidloes. From thence he removed to Llawryglyn, where for some time he kept a day school. Lastly, he removed to Rank-y-mynydd, near Dylife Mine Works, in the parish of Darowen, where he died in the month of February 1859, aged fifty-eight years. He was buried in Dylife churchyard on the 12th of that month. He wrote some letters to the *Gwyliedydd* which attracted attention, on the right of the clergy to the tithes, and in defence of Archbishop Prys's version of the Psalms; also elegies on the Rev. T. Richards, Darowen, Miss Richards, and others, and many excellent Englynion.

My friend, Nicholas Bennett, Esq., has also a MS. collection of his poetry, which, by his kindness, I have been enabled to peruse. Among the longer pieces are three awdlau on *Y Diluw* ("The Deluge"); *Plaäu'r Aipht* ("The Plagues of Egypt"); and *Heddwch* (Peace) —really masterly compositions, displaying a refinement of taste, a choiceness of expression, and a cultivation of the poetic faculty very far indeed beyond what might be looked for in far higher walks of life than the humble one in which it pleased Providence to place the subject of this brief notice. On one occasion he but narrowly missed the Chair prize at an important Eisteddfod—his composition being adjudged the second place in the competition.

Williams, William (*Gwilym Cyfeiliog*), was born at Winllan, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, on the 4th of January 1801, and was the eldest of a family of ten children. His father, Richard Williams, was a flannel manufacturer and farmer; his mother, Mary Williams, was a sister of the Rev. John Roberts of Llanbrynmair, the well-known Independent minister. His brother, Richard, became a popular Calvinistic Methodist minis-

ter at Liverpool, and the author of several works. At an early age he was placed in school with his uncle, the Rev. John Roberts, and subsequently with Mr. William Owen, at Welshpool, an excellent poet and musician, from whom, it is probable, he imbibed that fondness and taste for poetry which distinguished him in after life. After leaving school he pursued his studies with great diligence, making the most of every minute of leisure time. After working all day with his father and the servants on the farm at Weeg, where he then lived, he would in the evening shut himself up for hours with his books. These, though few in number, he thoroughly mastered, and his very retentive memory enabled him to treasure up in his mind their contents. He committed to memory the four Gospels, a large number of the Psalms, and an immense amount of poetry. Of English poets he was, like John Bright, a great admirer of Young. He was an excellent grammarian, and his natural aptitude for arithmetic and mathematics was such that probably, with greater advantages, he would have attained some eminence in those branches. He throughly mastered the somewhat difficult and complicated rules of Welsh prosody; and when he was about twenty years of age, began to compose on the Welsh metres. He was a frequent poetical contributor to the *Goleuad Cymru*, *Seren Gomer*, *Y Drysorfa*, and other magazines of those days. One of his earliest productions was an *Awdl ar sefydliad Coleg Dewi Sant* ("An Ode on the establishment of St. David's College"), which gained the second prize at the Carmarthen Eisteddfod in September 1823—the chief prize being awarded to the Rev. Daniel Evans (*Daniel Ddu*). He also competed at the Welshpool Eisteddfod the following year, on an ode, subject: "*Goresgyniad Ynys Fon gan Suetonius Paulinus* ("The Subjugation of the Isle of Anglesey by Suetonius Paulinus"), but the prize was awarded to Mr. W. E. Jones (*Cawrdaf*). His ode was, however, judged to be of sufficient merit to entitle it to be printed with the prize compositions.

His poetical efforts attracted the notice, and secured for him the friendship, of the Revs. Walter Davies, J. Jenkins of Kerry, David Richards, Evan Evans (*Ieuan Glan Geirionydd*), J. Blackwell, and others of the principal Welsh literary characters of those days; and for some years he regularly attended and competed at Eisteddfodau. In the winter of 1825 he paid a visit to London—the only one in his lifetime—and there composed an *Awdl ar yr olygfa o ben Clochdy St. Paul* ("An Ode on the view from the top of St. Paul's"). He won the prize at the Llanfair Caereinion Eisteddfod, 1st March 1826, for *Englynion i'r Wybren Serenog* ("Stanzas to the Starry Heavens"). For some reason or other we do not find that he ever had much to do with Eisteddfodau after this time, and he appears to have become disgusted with some things connected with their management. But he still continued, as long as he lived, to encourage and help, both as adjudicator and by competing himself, competitive literary meetings in his native county. He was generally considered one of the best *Englynwyr*—or composers of stanzas on the peculiar alliterative Welsh metres—of his day. It cannot be said that he was equally successful with ordinary or "free" metres, though some of his compositions in this line are deservedly much admired. His hymn on *Yr Iawn* ("The Atonement") is well known and often sung. It has also been translated into Khassee, one of the languages of North-Eastern Bengal, where the natives often sing it with much unction. Many others of his hymns and temperance verses are very well known. After his death his poetical works were, in 1878, published in a collected form under the title *Caniadau Cyfeiliog*. Mr. Williams lived most of his life on a small freehold property of his own at Bont-dolgadfan, Llanbrynmair, where, for forty years and upwards, he carried on a small manufacturing business and a shop. He was thrice married: first, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Morris Evans, of Minffordd, Llanbrynmair, by whom he had one daughter, still surviving;

secondly, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, of Dolgwyddyl, Trefeglwys, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who still survive; and, thirdly, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Evan Evans, of Tynllwyn, Llanbrynmair, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters survive. The writer of this notice, being one of his surviving sons, feels that it is not for him to dwell upon his many excellent qualities in private life as a man and a Christian, in the various capacities of husband, father, friend, neighbour, and citizen. He died, after a few hours' illness, on Saturday, the 3rd June 1876, and was buried the following Thursday at the parish church of Llanbrynmair. The immense concourse of persons, from far and near, who followed him to the grave, testified to the great respect in which he was held by all who knew him.

Wilson, Richard, the great landscape painter, and one of the most illustrious of Montgomeryshire worthies, was born at Penegoes, in the year 1713. He was the third son of the Rev. John Wilson, rector of that parish, by Alice his wife. His father's family appear to have been connected with Trefeglwys parish for some generations previously. "Ricus Wilson de Bodayoch gen." appears on the grand jury list in the 14th Charles II (1662); and the Rev. Hugh Wilson, probably the father of the Rev. John Wilson, was vicar of Trefeglwys in 1677. His mother was a Flintshire lady, being of the family of Wynne of Leeswood. They had six sons and a daughter, all of whom died unmarried. The eldest son, John, became Collector of Excise, and was buried at Mold 28th January 1785, aged seventy-five. The second was a clergyman, who obtained good preferment in Ireland. The third, as previously stated, was the painter. The fourth was a tobacconist at Holywell, who afterwards emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he died. The youngest, Peter, when a little boy four years of age, was accidentally killed at Mold, whilst playing, and was buried there. The daughter became an attendant on Lady Sandown, a

Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline. The Rev. John Wilson, the painter's father, died August 31st, 1728, at Penegoes, and was buried at Trefeglwys September the 4th, in the same year. His mother was interred at Mold, July the 5th, 1765, aged eighty-one years.

Richard received a good classical education, and gave very early indication of the natural bias of his mind, for with a burnt stick he covered the walls of his father's house, and the stone fences of the field, with rude figures in outline. His sketches attracted the notice of his relative, Sir George Wynn, who persuaded his father to place him under proper instruction. Accordingly, young Wilson proceeded to London with Sir George in 1728 (probably after his father's death), and was apprenticed to a portrait painter named Wright, whom, however, he soon outstripped. Dr. Abraham Rees tells us that "after a lapse of six years he commenced professor under the patronage of Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich; he soon afterwards had the honour to paint the portraits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, both then under the tuition of the Bishop. He continued to practise portrait-painting some time in London, but with no great success; and at length went to Italy to cultivate his taste. Even there he continued to practise it, still unacquainted with the genuine bias of his genius, although occasionally exercising his talents, and employing his time in studies of landscape. At Venice, Wilson painted the portrait of Mr. Lock, of Norbury Park, one of the most creditable of his performances in that branch of his art; and it was there that accident opened his eyes to his own peculiar qualifications, and led him into that path, by pursuing which he obtained a name among the worthiest in art." He was at this time about thirty-five years old. The "accident" referred to was the following circumstance. Having waited one morning, till he grew weary, for the coming of Zucarelli the artist, he painted, to beguile the time, a scene upon which the window of his friend

looked, with so much grace and effect that Zucarelli was astonished, and inquired if he had studied landscape. Wilson replied that he had not. "Then I advise you," said the other, "to try; for you are sure of great success." The counsel of one friend was confirmed by the opinion of another—Vernet, a French painter of high reputation. One day, while sitting in Wilson's studio, he was so struck with the peculiar beauty of a newly finished landscape, that he desired to become its proprietor, and offered in exchange one of his best pictures. The offer was gratefully accepted, and Vernet placed his friend's picture in his exhibition-room; and, when his own productions happened to be praised or purchased by English travellers, the generous Frenchman used to say, "Don't talk of my landscapes alone, when your own countryman, Wilson, paints so beautifully." Thus Wilson was induced to relinquish portrait painting, and devote himself thenceforth to landscape painting. His reputation grew so fast that he soon obtained several pupils; and his works were so highly esteemed that Mengs, out of regard for his genius, painted his portrait, for which Wilson in return painted a landscape. After remaining abroad about six years, he, in 1755, returned to England, and took up his residence in London. His fame had preceded his arrival, and his elegantly furnished apartments in the Piazza, Covent Garden,[1] were the resort of the leading men of the day. He dressed, also, in a style corresponding with the expensiveness of his furniture, his favourite suit being green, braided with gold lace, in addition to which he wore a portentous wig, with a club tail and a three-cocked hat. His tall, muscular frame, thus embellished, gave him a commanding appearance. He several times changed his residence. He lived at one

[1] According to Cunningham, these were the apartments "wherein Lely, Kneller, and Thornhill had lived and laboured". Smith (*Life of Nollekens*, ii, p. 215) describes them as the front apartments of what were formerly "Robins's Auction Rooms", but used in 1850 as breakfast rooms by the proprietor of the Tavistock Hotel.

time in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square; then in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; in Marylebone; the corner of Foley Place, Great Portland Street; No. 24, Norton Street, Portland Row, in 1777-8; in 1779 he lived at No. 85, Great Titchfield Street, and the following year "at a mean house" in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, in which he occupied the first and second floors almost without furniture. This was his last abode in London. To the first Exhibition of 1760 Wilson sent his celebrated picture of "Niobe"; and in 1765 he exhibited, with other pictures, a "View of Rome", which was much admired. At the institution of the Royal Academy, Wilson was chosen one of the founders. During his residence in London he painted a large number of very fine pictures—Wright, his biographer, furnishes a list of 119, of which nineteen were destroyed in the great fire at Belvoir Castle, October 26, 1816. He, however, met with but little success in their sale, and many of them were offered to brokers and dealers for as many pounds as they would now bring hundreds. He was doomed, in fact, to encounter the galling indifference of a tasteless public and the wretched intrigues of jealous rivals; and even the great Sir Joshua himself entertained feelings anything but friendly towards him, which he took no trouble to conceal. As has been well observed, "The name of this extraordinary man is a reproach to the age in which he lived; the most accomplished landscape painter this country ever produced, uniting the composition of Claude with the execution of Poussin; avoiding the minuteness of the one and rivalling the spirit of the other. With powers which ought to have raised him to the highest fame, and recommended him to the most prosperous fortune, Wilson was suffered to live embarrassed, and to die poor. Conscious of his claims, however, he bore the neglect he experienced with firmness and dignity; and though he had the mortification to see very inferior talents preferred in the estimation of the public, yet he was never seduced

to depart from his own style of painting, or to adopt the more fashionable and imposing qualities of art, which his superior judgment taught him to condemn, and which the example of his works ought to have exposed and suppressed." Possibly, a certain abruptness of manner and want of conciliatoriness may have had something to do with his want of success. Cunningham says of him that he "loved truth and detested flattery; he would endure a joke, but not contradiction. He was deficient in courtesy of speech, in those candied civilities which go for little with men of sense, but which have their effect among the shallow and the vain. His conversation abounded with information and humour; and his manners, which were at first repulsive, gradually smoothed down as he grew animated. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship, agree in pronouncing him a man of strong sense, intelligence, and refinement. . . . . As the fortune of Wilson declined, his temper became touched; he grew peevish, and in conversation his language assumed a tone of sharpness and acidity which ill-accorded with his warm and benevolent heart. . . . . He was abstemious at his meals, rarely touching wine or ardent spirits; his favourite beverage was a pot of porter and a toast; and he would accept them when he refused all other things." Many anecdotes are related of the straits to which he was driven by poverty. His fine picture of "Ceyx and Alcyone" was painted, it is said, for (others say *from*) a pot of porter and the remains of a Stilton cheese. Poverty caused him, on the death of Hayman, to solicit the office of librarian of the Royal Academy, that Academy of which he was so bright an ornament. This post, the whole emoluments of which amounted only to about fifty pounds a year, he obtained, and retained until his retirement into Wales. Small as the income was, it helped to keep him from positive starvation. He seems to have had a clear and confident presentiment that posterity would do him justice, and often told Sir William Beechey, his intimate friend, that he

would live to see great prices given for his pictures, when those of Barrett, which were then in high esteem, would not fetch one farthing—a prophecy which has been amply verified. He had long quitted his elegant lodgings, and disposed of his furniture, to the last chair, to buy necessary food, of which he was often in want. At this time distress often compelled him to sell his drawings at half a crown apiece, and his residence was known only to a few. His last abode in London, as already stated, was in Tottenham Street, where an easel, a brush, a chair, and a table, a hard bed with a few clothes, a scanty meal, and the favourite pot of porter, were all that he could call his own—a lasting disgrace to an age which lavished its tens of thousands on mountebanks, dancers, and Italian opera singers. A correspondence between Wilson and a relative, Mrs. Catherine Jones of Colomendy, Llanverres, near Mold, resulted in an arrangement that the infirm artist should go down to her residence to recruit his health, and he turned his back on London for ever. A few shillings purchased all the implements and relics of his art and property. This was probably in 1781, though the exact time is not recorded by his biographers. Mountain air and the attention of kind friends could do little towards curing the broken heart of Wilson ; his strength was gone, yet he crawled about, viewing with silent gratification and enjoyment the beauties of his native country. He rapidly sank, his steps became more and more feeble, and his emaciated frame convinced his friends that the end was not far distant. One evening, having partaken of a little food, he had with extreme difficulty tottered as far as a wood, where at his request a rustic seat had been placed. It was in the month of May 1782, and he had gone out to observe the beautiful tints of the evening sky—that sky in the delineation of which he had never been excelled—when it pleased Providence suddenly to stretch him helpless on the ground, and to withdraw from him the power of contemplation. How long he

remained in so pitiable a state cannot be known, but a dog which had followed him returned alone. This caused his friends to be alarmed, and to proceed in search of him, when he was found as described. He rallied a little, but in a few days expired, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was buried in Mold churchyard, at the back of the church, close to the path, where a tomb has been erected over his grave, with the following inscription :—

"The Remains of Richd. Wilson, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Artists, Interr'd May 15th, 1782 ; Aged 69.

"O foreu'i yrfa eirian,—rho'i oleu
Ei athrylith allan,
Darluniai dilynai 'n lân
I'r linell ar ol anian.

"Yn llaw ei oes bu yn llesol,—dyg iddi
Deg addysg gelfyddol ;
A'i gywir waith geir o'i ôl,
A synna'r oes bresennol."

(Wright's *Life of Richard Wilson, R.A.; Cam. Quar. Mag.*, iii, p. 161 ; Williams' *Em. Welshmen; Mont. Coll.*, vi, p. 305 ; and vii, p. 223, etc.)

Worthington, Rev. William, D.D., an eminent divine and author of numerous works, was the son of Thomas Worthington of Park, in the parish of Llanwnog, where he was born in the year 1703. His baptismal entry in the parish register is dated April 4th, 1704. Canon Williams, in his *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, Dr. Hook, and other biographers, have erroneously stated Merionethshire to have been the county of his birth. He was educated at the Oswestry Grammar School, and on the 9th May 1722 entered Jesus College, Oxford, describing himself in the college and university books as "the son of Thomas Worthington of Aberhavesp, in Montgomeryshire". His industry, talents, and scholastic attainments soon brought him into notice. After leaving college, he became, for a short time, an usher or tutor at the Oswestry Grammar School. In 1727 he took the

degree of M.A. at Cambridge, and was afterwards incorporated at Jesus College, Oxford, July 3rd, 1758, and proceeded B.D. and D.D. July 10th the same year. His high abilities as a scholar attracted the notice of Bishop Hare of St. Asaph, who, in 1729, gave him the vicarage of Llanyblodwel. In 1737 he obtained the sinecure rectory of Darowen, and in 1745 the vicarage of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant. A canonry of St. Asaph was also conferred upon him in 1731. He exchanged Darowen for the sinecure rectory of Hope in 1751, and that again for the rectory of Llanfor, near Bala, in 1774. He was made a prebendary of St. Asaph in 1773; and when Bishop Drummond, to whom he had been chaplain for several years, was translated to the see of York, he presented Dr. Worthington to a prebendal stall in that cathedral. His learning and high position caused him to be selected as Boyle Lecturer for three years, namely, 1766, 1767, and 1768. He was eminently charitable, and led a pure and blameless life in a profligate and corrupt age. He promoted energetically many public improvements in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, where he chiefly resided for about thirty-three years. Dr. Worthington was a prolific theological writer, the following being a list of his works:—

1. "*An Essay on the Scheme and Conduct, Procedure and Extent of Man's Redemption;* designed for the honour and illustration of Christianity. To which is annexed a Dissertation on the design and argumentation of the Book of Job" (1743). Of this a second edition was afterwards published.

2. "*The Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall proved and vindicated.*"

3. "*Instructions concerning Confirmation.*"

4. "*A Disquisition concerning the Lord's Supper.*"

5. "*The Use, Value, and Improvements of Various Readings,* shewn and illustrated in a sermon preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, on Sunday, October 18, 1761."

6. "*A Sermon preached in the parish church of Christchurch, London, on Thursday, April* 21, 1768; being the time of the yearly meeting of the children educated in the charity schools in and about the cities of London and Westminster" (1768).

7. "*The Evidences of Christianity,* deduced from facts and

the testimony of Sense, throughout all ages of the Church to the present time. In a series of Discourses preached for the lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq., in the parish church of St. James, Westminster, in the years 1766, 1767, 1768; wherein is shewn that, upon the whole, this is not a decaying but a growing evidence" (1769, 2 vols.).

8. "*The Scripture Theory of the Earth*, throughout all its revolutions, and all the periods of its existence, from the creation to the final renovation of all things; being a sequel to the Essay on Redemption, and an illustration of the principles on which it is written" (1773).

9. "*Irenicum;* or the importance of unity in the Church of Christ considered and applied towards the healing of our unhappy differences and divisions" (1775).

10. "*An Impartial Enquiry into the case of the Gospel Demoniacs;* with an appendix consisting of an Essay on Scripture Demonology" (1777).

This was a vigorous attack on the opinion set forth by Mr. Hugh Farmer, a dissenting divine, in his *Essay on the Demoniacs* (1775), and produced a spirited reply in 1778, to which Dr. Worthington prepared a rejoinder, published, by the express directions of his will, after his death, under the title of "*A Farther Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs*, occasioned by Mr. Farmer's on the subject" (1779). It appears also that Dr. Worthington was one of three (Dr. Henry Owen and the Rev. John Evans being the other two) appointed as a committee to collate and settle the orthography of the Welsh edition of the Holy Scriptures, published by the Christian Knowledge Society in 1769. Dr. Worthington received, perhaps, a larger share of preferment than any other Welsh clergyman of his day; but his eloquence, his extensive intellectual attainments, and his exemplary Christian life, eminently fitted him for a still higher sphere. It is probable that political considerations prevented his being raised to the episcopal bench—a position which his great gifts, as well as his intimate knowledge of the Welsh language, peculiarly fitted him to occupy, to the great advantage of the Church. He was simple and abstemious in his habits, but very hospitable; and his social

qualities caused his society to be much sought. He was visited at Llanrhaiadr by Dr. Johnson, Sir R. C. Hoare, Pennant, and other eminent literary men, who highly appreciated his society. He interested himself much in a scheme for connecting the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon by means of an embankment across the estuary of Traethmawr, and obtained promises of subscriptions to the amount of £29,000 towards it, but owing to the opposition and selfish conduct of some of the landowners, it had to be abandoned. Dr. Worthington was never married. An orphan niece, Isabella Kendrick, whom he carefully educated, resided with him for many years, but, owing to some unhappy differences, she left him, and subsequently, during a visit to London, became a Wesleyan Methodist, and married Dr. Alexander Mather, the friend of Wesley. She was a woman of superior abilities, and Dr. Worthington left her a handsome legacy. He also bequeathed legacies to the Christian Knowledge Society (of which he was a zealous friend) and to other Church societies and charities. He died, greatly lamented, at Llanrhaiadr, of a fever, on the 6th of October 1778, aged 74, and was buried there on the 10th of the same month. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen; Mont. Coll.*, v, 348; and an unpublished *Life of Dr. Worthington*, by Miss Ellen Powell.)

Wynn, The Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams, M.P.—By the kindness of the Rev. George Sandford, M.A., I am permitted to insert here an able and interesting memoir of this eminent statesman, written by him :—

"The Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn deserves a prominent place among the worthies of Montgomeryshire, with which county his long political career was closely associated. He might be designated as the statesman of the influential family of the Wynns, and was an offshoot of the great political stock of the Grenvilles, whose eminent qualities he inherited, and whose fortunes he shared. He succeeded in adding a

fresh flower to the blooming wreath of his kinsfolk, and was conspicuous for his patronage of literary talent, capacity in debate, aptitude for the details of business, and devoted attachment to the honour and institutions of his country. He held at different times, and under repeated Administrations, some of the highest offices of the State, and was deemed by his friends a suitable candidate for the Chair of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and competent to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of Viceroy of India." (See *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*, vol. ii, p. 252.)

Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn was second son of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, fourth baronet, of Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, M.P., and Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, sister of the Marquess of Buckingham, and aunt of the first Duke of Buckingham, of the present creation. He was born on the 9th of October 1775, and married, on the 9th of April 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters. He was sent in early life to Westminster School, where he cultivated the friendship of Robert Southey, which was improved by subsequent intimacy at Oxford, and continued through the joint lives of the statesman and the poet. Southey frequently owned his deep debt of gratitude to his friend, and was enabled to take up his residence in London and to commence the study of the law through the kindness of Mr. Wynn,[1] from whom he received for some years an annuity of £160. This was an act of rare friendship, twice honourable,—

"To him that gives and him that takes it;"

bestowed with pleasure, received without any painful feelings, and often reverted to as the staff and stay of those years.

Mr. Southey showed his sense of the obligation by

[1] *Southey's Life*, vol. i, 298.

aptly dedicating to Mr. Wynn, in 1805, his poem on "Madoc", as a token of sixteen years of uninterrupted friendship. It was intended to be the pillar of his reputation, and the greatest of all his works, and a national epic for the Principality, prized and studied through future ages :—

> "Come, listen to my lay, and ye shall hear
> How Madoc from the shores of Britain spread
> The adventurous sail, explored the ocean paths,
> And quelled barbarian power, and overthrew
> The bloody altars of idolatry,
> And planted in its fanes triumphantly
> The Cross of Christ."

Southey once wrote[1]: "Perhaps all my writings are owing to my acquaintance with Wynn. He saw the first, and I knew the value of his praise too much to despise it." Thus Wales is indebted in a great measure to Mr. C. W. W. Wynn for the noble poem "Madoc", illustrative of its manners, customs, and history in the twelfth century, and exhibiting to our notice its chief warriors and poets in the stirring pages of its glorious independence.

The affection of Mr. Charles W. W. Wynn for the friend of his youth was exhibited by unabated interest in his voluminous works ; and we find the entry in a letter to the Marquess of Buckingham, dated March 17th, 1818 : "I want to ask a copy of the *Stowe Collection* for Southey, who is going to review the *Rerum Hiberniæ Scriptores* for the *Quarterly*."[2]

Mr. Wynn was returned to Parliament in the first instance for Old Sarum ; but on the death of Mr. Francis Lloyd, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, in 1799, through the widespread influence and popularity of his relatives and himself, he easily obtained a seat in Parliament for the county of Montgomery, and thus established a connection, which was a source of pride to himself and of benefit to an attached constituency for

[1] *Southey's Life*, vol. i, p. 188.
[2] *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*, vol. ii, 238.

the long term of fifty-one years. He stood amid the ranks of the Opposition, with Earl Grey and Lord Grenville, on the subject of the forcible annexation of Norway to Sweden, and contended that British policy never sustained a deeper shock, nor British character a deeper stain, than in the conduct which had recently been pursued in regard to Norway.

At a subsequent period he took a prominent place among the third party, or Grenvillites, a sort of flying squadron between the Ministerialists and Liberals, and capable of turning the scale on some eventful occasions in favour of the side which they were inclined to espouse.[1] "The object which we had in view," Mr. Wynn wrote to his cousin, the Marquess of Buckingham, February 2, 1818, "of forming a third party, can only be the work of time, and the effect of steering a steady course without connection or coquetting with either party." "If we only wait, we shall, I am convinced, find many of the Opposition who are indisposed to Brougham, Romilly, Burdett, and Lambton, and inclined to join us." Of this section, Mr. C. W. Wynn and Mr. W. H. Fremantle took an advanced position, and in due time attracted towards them the attention of the Government; and Dr. Phillimore, M.P. for Mawes, wrote, February 22, 1819:[2] "Indeed, Charles Wynn seems now the person most looked up to by the House, and has not, I think, voted without having his opinion backed by at least twenty votes."

In 1817, a contest arose about the appointment of a Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir J. Nichols proposed, and Mr. Littleton seconded, Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, the Judge Advocate-General, for the coveted distinction. Mr. Dickinson proposed Mr. Charles Williams Wynn, on whose peculiar fitness for the office he expatiated. Sir Matthew White Ridley seconded the motion. Mr. Wilberforce spoke in favour of Mr. Wynn. Both candidates addressed the House;

[1] *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*, vol. ii, 215.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, 317.

but Mr. Manners Sutton, being supported by the whole strength of the Government, obtained a considerable majority, the votes being, for Sutton 312, for Wynn 152.

When the Currency question was mooted in 1819, Mr. C. W. Wynn informed his cousin, the Marquess of Buckingham, of the declining influence of the Ministers. "It is difficult to describe to you the daily increasing weakness of the Government, which is such as, if I had not seen all I have seen during some years past, would make me think it quite impossible that they should go on for a month. They evidently have no hold on the House."

Their weakness was not only observable by experience, but also in the division list the power of the Opposition was visible. The essential service, however, rendered to the Administration at this alarming juncture of revolutionary outbreaks by the support of the Grenville party was acknowledged by them.[1] "It will be a satisfaction for you to hear", wrote Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary, to Lord de Dunstanville, "that Lord Wellesley, Lord Grenville, and their friends in the two Houses of Parliament entertain, and will express opinions in unison with those of the Government, or rather of all persons of honest and intelligent minds, uninfluenced by party, throughout the kingdom."

In 1821, at an early era of the reign of George IV, it was deemed indispensable by the Government to look out for fresh supporters, and the Grenville party, who had hitherto acted for the Whigs, presented the fairest prospect of an alliance.[2] Proposals were made accordingly, and accepted. Lord Grenville, the head of the party, was disabled by infirmities from taking an active part in public life; but the Marquess of Buckingham was made a Duke; Mr. C. W. Wynn, President of the Board of Control; and his brother, Mr. H. Wynn, Envoy to the Swiss Cantons. The

[1] *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*, vol. ii, 378.
[2] Walpole's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 41.

Grenville party were favourable to the Roman Catholic claims. In the following year, Mr. Canning, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, imagined that the Speaker might be persuaded to go as Governor-General to India, and that Mr. Charles W. Wynn[1] might accept the Speakership, and that the India Board, with all its emoluments and patronage, might be open to Huskisson. The negotiation failed through the ambition of the Duke of Buckingham, who conceived that one of his immediate friends should be in the Cabinet, and insisted, in the event of Mr. Wynn's appointment to the Speakership, on his own admission to it; but the Ministry refrained from complying with his demands.

In 1827, Mr. C. W. Wynn was one of the chief functionaries who represented the Cabinet at the funeral of the Duke of York, although previously, as a member of the Government, he had openly avowed his anxiety for despatch, lest his Royal Highness's accession to the throne should render Roman Catholic emancipation impossible.

At the appointment of Mr. Canning to the Premiership, April 10th, 1827, Mr. C. W. Wynn faithfully adhered to his former colleague, notwithstanding many defections from among his recent associates, and retained his office at the India Board. It was at this time that he was a second time offered, and again refused, the Governor-Generalship of India. He moved for a new writ for the borough of Newport, in consequence of the Right Honourable George Canning having accepted the office of the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.[3]

At the formation of the Cabinet of the Duke of Wellington in 1828, some difference, unfortunately, arose between Mr. C. W. Wynn and his noble relative, the Duke of Buckingham. The Duke, who was insatiable in his demands for high office, thought that Wynn stood in his way. An estrangement ensued between the two,

[1] Walpole's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 57.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 257.
[3] Walpole's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 468.

of which the Duke of Wellington was perfectly aware, and Mr. C. W. Wynn was not included in the new Administration.

When, in 1829, Mr. O'Connell claimed his seat for Clare County,[1] Mr. Charles W. Wynn, supporting Mr. Brougham, contended that O'Connell was entitled to be heard either at the table or at the bar; but the arguments of the great Irish orator were fruitless, and the House, adhering to its previous decision, ordered the Speaker to make out a new writ for Clare.

On the 16th November 1830, it was evident to all the world that the downfall of the Wellington Ministry was at hand; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in common form that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the Civil List, Sir Henry Parnell moved an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the estimates and accounts printed by command of his Majesty regarding the Civil List. The debate was a short one, but it was distinguished by a significant circumstance[2]: three old Conservatives, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Holm Sumner, spoke in favour of Sir Henry Parnell's motion, and against the Government; and on a division there appeared 233 for the amendment, and 204 against it, giving a majority of twenty-nine against Ministers, who consequently resigned.

When Earl Grey accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury in 1830, the[3] Grenvillites were propitiated by the appointment of Mr. Charles W. Wynn to the Secretaryship at War, without a seat in the Cabinet; but subsequently he stated, that unless the propositions of Lord John Russell, in respect of Disfranchisement, underwent a modification greater than he had reason to expect, he could not give them his support, and he retired from office March 5th, 1831.

When the Reform Bill went into Committee, and the

[1] Walpole's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 522.
[2] Alison's *History of Europe* (continuation), vol. iii, p. 403.
[3] Alison's *History of Europe*, vol. iv, 3.

case of each individual borough which it was proposed to disfranchise came under consideration,[1] Mr. C. W. Wynn moved a general resolution, that the consideration of the Schedules should be postponed, avowedly for the purpose of taking advantage of the new census, the report of which might be expected in a few weeks. The House, however, by a majority of 118, determined to proceed, making the census of 1821 the rule. After two nights' debate, the Bill was read a second time by 302 votes to 301; and Mr. C. W. Wynn voted in favour of the Government. But when, shortly afterwards, Mr. Gascoigne, the member for Liverpool, proposed a preliminary resolution, that the number of representatives in England and Wales should not be diminished,[2] Mr. Charles W. Wynn ventured on opposing Government, and the Ministry was defeated by 299 votes to 291.

In 1835, Sir Robert Peel undertook the arduous task of forming an Administration, and offered the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to his old friend and colleague, Mr. C. W. Wynn,[3] with a seat in the Cabinet, and the veteran statesman once more undertook the seals of office in that short-lived Government. But he was now desirous to retire from the foreground of politics. His voice was less frequently heard in the debate, or the Privy Council Chamber; and his vigour of mind was less conspicuous in the engrossing avocations of Parliamentary business. The sunny glades of Llangedwin afforded him greater pleasure than the stormy strife of St. Stephen's, and the quiet routine of domestic life imparted to him unruffled happiness. Literature and art still retained their charms for him. He had become a Doctor of Civil Law, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Privy Councillor.

He resigned, in 1844, the command of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which regiment he had

[1] Alison's *History of Europe*, vol. iv, p. 37.
[2] Walpole's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 642
[3] Alison's *History of Europe*, vol. v, p. 407.

raised in 1803, and commanded for forty-one years. His portrait, in the uniform of his regiment, was painted by Sir M. A. Shee, Bart., P.R.A., for the late Mr. Griffithes Parry of Welshpool, and by him bequeathed to the family gallery at Wynnstay. The venerable statesman greatly enjoyed, in the bosom of his family, the furlough which he had won by a long life of arduous toil, and prized the delightful haven whither he loved to retire from the storms of political animosity. He could reflect with pride on the sentiment of our great dramatist:

"I have done the State some service, and they know it."
*Othello*, Act v, sc. 2.

The right honourable gentleman died in 1850, full of years and honours, universally regretted and lamented, and was buried at St. George's Chapel, Bayswater, London. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, of Coedymaen, for eighteen years M.P. for Montgomeryshire, a D.L. for that county, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Wynn, Charlotte Williams, was the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and of Mary, his wife, the daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. She was born in January 1807 at Llangedwin, near Oswestry, where she mostly spent her childhood. Her father's high position in political life, and his intimate friendship with Heber, Southey, Hallam, Mackintosh and others, brought her, at an early age, into contact with some of the most eminent men of the day, and bred within her a taste for literary pursuits, and an interest in political affairs, seldom to be found in ladies of her age. In 1836, her father was ordered to Wiesbaden for the benefit of his health, and she accompanied her parents thither. At this time she formed lasting friendships with several distinguished foreigners, among others, with Baron Varnhagen von Ense, Baron Bunsen, M. Rio, as well as with Mr. Carlyle, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and others of her own countrymen, with whom

she corresponded for many years. Her letters display a cultured and well-stored mind, a broad and catholic spirit, as well as very great shrewdness and keenness of observation, and are very pleasant reading. Her theological views and sentiments appear to have been most in accord with those of her friend Mr. Maurice. She travelled a good deal on the Continent. During the later years of her life her health failed her, and she had to spend part of every year abroad. She died at Arcachon, April 26th, 1869, and was buried there. In 1877, extracts from her diary and correspondence were published, under the title *Memorials of Charlotte Williams Wynn*, edited by her sister Mrs. Lindesay. A second edition of this work was called for in 1878.—(*Memorials of C. W. Wynn.*)

Wynn, Captain Robert, of Maesmochnant, Llanrhaiadr, was an officer who saw much service abroad under the Duke of Marlborough, in the time of Queen Anne. He was descended from Owain Gwynedd, in the same line as the Wynns of Gwydir. Huw Morus, the poet, addressed to him stanzas of gratitude for visiting him on his sick-bed. (See *Eos Ceiriog*, vol. ii, p. 404.) He died without issue 1st May 1717.—(*Arch. Camb.*, 4th series, xi, p. 213.)

Rhys o Garno, Sir, an eminent poet and priest who flourished between 1440 and 1470. He is supposed to have been a native of Carno, but resided most of his life in the neighbourhood of Corwen. He is also sometimes called Syr Rhys of Drewen, and Syr Rhys ab Hywel Dyrnor. Some of his poetry is still extant.

Rhys, David, Thomas, and Mary, of Penygeulan, Llanbrynmair, were brothers and a sister, and were all gifted as poets, or at least rhymsters and minstrels. *David* was born about the year 1742, and was a carpenter by trade. He composed many very popular carols and songs, some of which are still remembered. He was also a good musician, and led the church choir. He died in March 1824, aged 82 years. *Thomas* was born in 1750-51, and was a joiner, but was of a more wandering turn than his brother David. He was very

witty, and his songs were pungent and telling. He died in March 1828, aged 77 years. A daughter of his died at Corris, in December 1883, aged 94 years. *Mary* was also a poet, but excelled as a singer. She was rather eccentric, delighting in fishing, basket making, ploughing, and other masculine employments, rather than housework. She generally wore a red coat over her other habiliments. She died in December 1842, at the extreme age of 98 years. These three were about the last survivors in Montgomeryshire of the old school of wandering minstrels and carol singers.

Sturkey, Henry George, M.D., was the third son of Dr. Roger Hudson Devereux Sturkey, of Fachwen, Tregynon, an eminent medical practitioner, and was born on the 23rd February 1824. He was educated chiefly at home by his mother, and at the village school. Being of an unbending and determined will, he left home when he was about twenty years of age for London, where by perseverance and hard work he gained entrance into the medical profession. He afterwards settled in practice at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, where he was successful in his profession and acquired some property. He was also the author of several works; among others, *The Heir of Maberley*, a novel in two vols. (London : Saunders and Otley, 1867.) He died at Wisbeach, April 6th, 1875, aged 51 years. His remains were brought to Tregynon, and interred in the churchyard there on the 13th of the same month.—(*Ex. inf.* Mr. R. Tilsley, etc.)

Teon, of Guilsfield, the son of Gwineu da'i Freuddwyd, was a saint of the college of Illtyd, who flourished in the middle of the fifth century. He was the ancestor of Llewelyn o'r Trallwng, and was first a bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards an archbishop of London, whence he was driven by the pagan Saxons, and obliged to retire to Armorica. From him the Stiperstones, on the borders of Shropshire, are to this day called by the Welsh, *Carneddi Teon.*—(*Jos. Morris's MSS.*, etc.)

# DYFFRYN CEIRIOG FOLK-LORE.

By JOHN CEIRIOG HUGHES.

I.

Mr. Ceiriog Hughes has sent us the following interesting folk-lore respecting a secluded vale in the neighbourhood of Llangollen, which was visited by Doctor Phené awhile ago, apparently with the object of discovering traces of serpent worship in Wales. The Welsh bard gives a different meaning to the words, and accounts for the names of places in a manner different from the Doctor. The subject treated of by Mr. Hughes is akin to that which the Rev. Elias Owen has favoured us with, and as a continuation of these papers, as well as for its intrinsic value, we publish the following account of this beautiful vale. We will only add that it is the birthplace of Mr. Hughes, and that we hope he will continue this series of papers upon the folk-lore of that mountain vale.

The learned antiquary, Dr. Phené, F.S.A., in the March number of the *Journal of the British Archæological Society*, gives an interesting account of his visit last year to a valley in the heart of the Berwyn range of mountains from which I hail. He also gives an account of his conversation with my dear mother in the old house of my childhood. It was her home for many long years, but she is gone to-day to the longer home. With the exception, perhaps, of the funeral of a grand old patriarch of Methodism, Richard Morris, there never was in that neighbourhood a more numerous nor memorable procession than that which followed the old lady's remains to their resting-place last January.

I have great sympathy with sportsmen fond of serpent hunting. In my time, I have turned over several

tumuli and Druidic stones in search of the reptile, and also have had a slight touch of the Anglo-Israel fever, and other epidemics. At present, and for years, I have been going in like a mad truffle-terrier for roots, not of subterraneous earth-nuts, but of words in names of places. The farm Sarphle (native tenement of my grandfather) has had my attention, and, like the Doctor, I have paid visits to the house, the farmyard, and especially to the orchard, about which I shall ever retain a painful recollection. It was my last visit, and I faithfully fulfilled my solemn promise never to go near Sarphle during the remaining term of my natural life. The serpent of that orchard, and the apple of that forbidden sour tree, remind me forcibly of one of my original sins, when I and my school-mates wore petticoats. The Doctor refers to the "quaint and ancient manor-houses of the district", and mentions truthfully that the old house of Sarphle "hardly repaid investigation". I was for many years unsatisfied in my own mind as to the meaning of Sarphle. Accidentally, however, I passed an evening in the company of another truffle-dog at a very ancient farmstead near Towyn, known as *Caethle*. "This", my friend said, "was the place where slaves or bondsmen attached to the near manor-house inhabited in feudal times, as the late slaves in America, even to this day, lived in buildings apart from their master's residence." On another ramble up the Severn I came to a place called *Velin'dre*. I thought it curious the accent should be where it was, and that the inhabitants did not say Vêlin-y-dré for the town mill. My companion was Quellyn, a brilliant man, and no mean scholar. He spoke three or four languages fluently, and had then just completed his translation of *The Demon* from Russian into Welsh. He was amused I did not know before that *Velindre* was the *Villain's Home*, connected with the manorial mansion *Y Vaenor* Hall, or *Y Vaenol*, now the residences of Captain Kitto and Mrs. Hayward respectively. In the last century a corn mill was erected at Melindre.

Showing how correct and trustworthy *Llafar gwlad* is, the mill is known as *Melin* Melindre. *Maens*, or stones, marked out the boundaries of the Norman lords, and hence *manor*, the *or* and all, is one of the numerous Welsh words forming our English language. The next time I stumbled across my old problem, where the apples were sour, and the serpent was so horrid to remember, and where the grey mare lately made a nest for travellers, the words SERF and SERPHLE dawned upon my benighted mind. The monstrous old Sarph, frightened by either true or artificial light, like Pope's celebrated "wounded snake", immediately disappeared into the bush, "dragging its slow length along." That, I believe, is the meaning of Sarphle. Here we have in names of places to this day well defined, the inhabited houses of the old bondsmen. The Norman lord then held the English and Welsh labourer in a state of bondage, similar to the serf of Russia a few years ago. Our old slave is known in history under various names —bondsman, serf, villain, vassal, and *caeth* or *slav.* I have shown the caeth in Caethle, villain in Velindre, serf in Sarphle; and y Vassaleg, or Basaleg, in South Wales, where Ivor Hael and Davydd ap Gwilym made merry evenings with harp and metheglin four hundred and fifty years ago, may be suggested as including in full the home of a certain *Vassalage*, or a tenantry who held land subject to feudal dependence. Of the cave (*Ogof y Coed Cochion*) I have also fond memories. About twenty-five or thirty men can stand inside it. That will suggest to the reader the approximate size. It is undoubtedly an artificial cave on the ledge of a steep castellated rock, and neither man nor wild beast could well approach and commit depredations if the caveman and his family kept their eyes open. It is a comfortable dry room in the rock right opposite the farm Sarphle, and has a crevice about four or five yards long, opened out to the surface, to answer the purpose of a chimney. I once dug a hole in the floor of the cave in "search of treasure", or for pieces of brass left

by the mythological smith who made the Brazen Head, the *Pen Pres*, as we call it. It was to this Ynca-fashioned high home in the frowning rock the farm-boys of the period crept from cliff to cliff on all-fours on Easter Sundays to boil eggs. To eat eggs on that day was a custom as sacred as those performed on Pancake Tuesdays and Hot-Cross Bun days. Has that egg-eating festival anything to do with the holy egg of serpent-worship, and the *Glain nadredd* of Druidic lore? I do not know, but I speak in earnest, and assure Dr. Phené that the custom existed then. It was a genuine traditional usage, and no wicked freak of servant boys given to steal eggs and eat them. The legend of the Brazen Head[1] is fairly and correctly given

[1] We quote Dr. Phené's narrative, given in the form of a dialogue between himself and his guide, Mr. William Jones, an inhabitant of Llangollen, and the Doctor's version of the legend:—

"We now approach Penybryn, the home of Mrs. Phebe Hughes, mother to the poet John Ceiriog. The house was placed near where the ridge terminated. It was just getting dark, and Mrs. Hughes was already preparing to retire, when Mr. Morris explained, in Welsh, my request that the tradition of the cave might be given me. The conversation was conducted in Welsh, and the narrative, which was evidently curtailed from the desire of Mrs. Hughes to retire, was as follows:—

"'In former times a man, who was a smith, lived in the cave which overhangs the river Ceiriog. This man was commanded, by some unseen powers, to make a head of brass. It was to be of great size, and to be made after a style described to him. The smith was not to sleep during the whole time he was making the brazen head, nor until it had revealed to him *all the knowledge man could know.* The matter became known, and as soon as it was found that the head would require weeks to make, persons were directed to keep the smith awake, by pricking him with needles and pins. This continued until the smith's work was accomplished. This being so, the head began to speak, and, addressing its maker, stated:—"I will tell you first three things, and then I will explain them, and give the knowledge to you. I know—1. What has been. 2. What is. 3. What will be." The assembled people were so astounded by the sound of a voice from the head, that their guard over the smith was forgotten. This no sooner ceased than the wearied metallurgist fell asleep, and the head ceased for ever the statement it had begun.'

"The whole story agrees so completely with the Scandinavian myths, that it must either be assumed that such was its origin, or

by the Doctor. As he says, the word *smith* does not convey the old classic meaning of *gov*, for the *gov* among the Britons had to prepare his own metal out of the raw material. In the *Y Taliesin* quarterly, published by Clarke (Ruthin), for May 1860, page 79, I gave my version of this legend, believing then, as I do now, that though it was a rank cock-and-bull tale, it was valuable, and useful to throw a glimmering light into the dark cave of pre-historic times, connecting our forefathers, by a link of superstition common to all, with the early inhabitants of the Euphrates valley and Hindostan. I was not aware of any Scandinavian superstition similar to it, and could not at that time have read any English literature whatever. I was for a long time in doubt and under the impression it was only a *bogie* tale of the nursery, like those of ghosts and *Bwgan Bôs*, to make me a good boy, which I believe I never was. This is a free translation from *Taliesin*, 1860 :—"In the upper valley of the Ceiriog, I have often heard a wonderful legend respecting a mysterious Head of Brass (*Pen Pres*), made by an artist under peculiar circumstances.

that the Keltic and other people coming from the East brought similar traditions with them. The magical hammer of Thor and the sacred serpent of Scandinavia, are the prominent features throughout, and the story in part resembles the myth of Weyland Smith's cave, the stones of which are arranged in the form of *Thor's Hammer*.

. . . . .

"For my further satisfaction, a rock-cut chamber beneath the house of Penybryn was shown me as the place where the mystic smith made the head. That this chamber was originally a sacred place, where ceremonies were carried out, I have no doubt. The house seems to have been built to conceal or protect it.

. . . . . .

"The old parish church had lately been pulled down and a new one built, and in the old church were found a number of early English gold coins in a condition as perfect as when they came from the mint. One of these, a rose-noble, I was able to secure. In the churchyard also is seen a tumulus to Saint Garmon, just as in Brittany are seen menhirs in the churchyards, showing the site was once sacred under the ancient religion of Britain."—*Journal of the British Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xl, pp. 93 and 94.

At present, I can only give the pith of it. The artist took in his head the idea of making another head out of a solid lump of brass. The Brass Head, when completed, was to be endowed with the gift of the gab, similar to that bestowed upon brazen-faced gentlemen of modern times. It was to give full particulars, (1) Of all things that were; (2) Of all things now in existence; and (3) Of all coming events and things of the future. But in order to obtain this precious information out of the brass image's mouth, there were in its manufacture certain conditions to be strictly observed. The *gov* had to use nothing but his chisel, and that incessantly, night and day, for the term of seven years, and he was not to have a wink of sleep during the whole of that period. He worked industriously according to the very severe regulations mentioned, but there was a slight doubt in his opinion, in the conscience of his conscience, about stealing a couple of winks one winter night. He was not quite sure whether he really slept then, or dreamt when wide awake he had been sleeping. Who were the powers who made the stipulations, or who the individual was who undertook to adhere to them, I cannot say; but so the tale goes, and if my unhallowed hand were to tamper with sacred versions of ghosts and goblin traditions, I would be one of the first to die from vexation, and succumb to the agonies of a guilty conscience. The seven years expired. An immense crowd gathered together to hear the mighty utterances of the oracle, the Brass Sphinx. The great artificer came forward, looking very boosy and fatigued, expressing a wicked wish to be in the heaven of the seven sleepers for the remainder of his life. The Head was elevated on a pole, like the brass serpent in the wilderness, but the people looked more at the artist than at the image, for he wore the true orthodox costume of great geniuses His talents exhibited themselves through his elbows as well as through his knees, and he was undoubtedly a total abstainer from soap and all kind of water during the period he worked. His

hair grew down his shoulders and his beard reached his knees, covering occasionally the bit of white skin which smiled pleasantly from the cap of the knee. As for his nails, any cat might well have been jealous, for they were proper scratchers, quite as long as the fingers on which they had been growing. In the posture of a Druid praying he stood up, with arms folded across his breast, and, with trembling voice, asked the Brass Head the first question—*What were*, or *Beth fu*. You might have heard a pin dropping, so silent stood the assembly. Instead of answering, the Head cracked with a loud report, and its sound awoke—*holl ferched y graig*—all the Daughters of the Rock, *id est*, the echoes in subterranean chambers. The second question, *What is*, or *Beth sydd*, was given. Another terrible din followed, which woke the Dead Thunders of the last seven years, and in their resurrection rent the skies and brought down a deluge. In response to the third question, the *Pen Pres* cracked again with shrill noise, and fell like slacked quick-lime to the ground! Here endeth the legend of *Pen Pres*."

I am not aware of any traces of serpent-worship in those parts of North Wales which I happened to have visited, and am given to understand that *Maenyddiaeth* (*Freemasonry*), or the religion of the *Maen Chwyf* in North Wales, co-existed with the *Sarph Dorchog* ceremonies in the South. As a nomadic people, the early inhabitants came in batches from time to time from various parts of the Continent, bringing with them various forms of creeds, dialects, and customs; and often I have been amused at the similarity between Welsh and Sanskrit words and the names of places here and in parts of Turkey in Asia and India. "The rock-cut cellar" at the house of Pen-y-Bryn (anciently called Braich Hengist) could not be entered except down a narrow staircase. In making another staircase about forty years ago, we found a hardened adamantine wall two yards wide, encasing the cellar or chamber " where the mystic smith

made the head." Different from most cellars which interest us nowadays, this one is noted not for its vintage, but for its ever-flowing crystal spring of water.

There is another cave about four miles higher up the valley, known as *Ogof Ceryg Oedog* (the cave of the ancient stones). Last May, my son, myself, and small party of friends crawled, feet first, into its interior. We found it in the form of a horizontal *v* >, growing narrower and narrower for twenty-eight yards, until we could get no further. With the exception of an insane person some eighty years ago, our party were the first to intrude upon the solitude of this natural chamber. We had no time to search for the "ancient stones" of flint implements which induced us to visit the place, but we ascertained quite satisfactorily the cave was not dug by human hands, but was the result of a landslip at some remote geological period. More of this some other day, after another visit to the cave.

---

NOTE.—It is not generally known we are indebted to Mr. Ceiriog Hughes for a National Anthem for the Principality, second only to "God save the Queen". Many years ago, before either the coming of age or the marriage of his Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales, Mr. Ceiriog Hughes induced his friend and fellow-countryman, Mr. Brinley Richards, to compose three different melodies to the original words, "Ar Dwysog", etc., which Mr. Ceiriog Hughes had specially written in anticipation of the two national rejoicings then pending.

Out of the three new tunes sent him by Mr. Brinley Richards, he selected "Number Two", now the well-known strain.

It would be interesting to know if the other two tunes that were not so fortunate in their marriage to poetry, could be obtained and published. (SEC. OF P. L. C.)

# INEDITED WELSH POETRY,

## BY POWYSLAND AND OTHER WELSH POETS.

I.

THE volume, of which we give the following list of contents, is now at Celynog, Newtown, and contains a collection of Welsh Odes, Elegies, etc., made about 1600 to 1620, in all about 104 compositions by forty-six different authors; some, however, being a little imperfect. It seems to have belonged at different times to John Jones, Glanygors (the poet), Lewis Morris (*Llewelyn Ddu o Fon*), and the Rev. John Blackwell (*Alun*), whose nephew, the Rev. John W. Kirkham, of Llanbrynmair, presented it to me many years ago. Some leaves are missing at both ends of the book, and others are very rotten from the effects of damp.

R. W

An Ode to Religion, by Sion Brwynog (now missing).
Englynion (missing).
The Dream of Sion Tudur (part missing).
Englynion.
Englynion to the Daughter of the parson of Llanelidan, by Sion ap William Gruffydd.
Others to the same, by Edward ab Raff.
Englynion.
An Ode to ask Rhys Grythor for Sion Tudur, by William Cynwal.
An Ode to answer William Cynwal, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode to God on Psalm xxiv, 3, etc., by Sion Tudur.
An Ode on the giving of Tithes, by Dr. John Kent.
An Ode on the reconciliation of Wmffre ap Howel ap Iankyn, by Tudur Aled.
Cywydd Merch, by Dafydd ab Gwilym.
An Ode to God, by Dafydd ab Edmund.
Elegy upon Lleucu Llwyd, by Llewelyn Goch Amheurig Hen.

Cywydd Merch, by Dafydd Nanmor.
Elegy upon Gruffydd Hiraethog, by William Lleyn.
Cywydd Merch, by Bedo Brwynllys.
An Ode in praise of William Thomas of Caerhun, by Sion Tudur.
Cywydd Merch, by Robin Ddu.
An Ode, praising Dafydd Llwyd for the gift of a horse, by Guto'r Glyn.
Elegy upon John Gruffydd, Esquire, Caerwys, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode to the Snake which stung William Lleyn's horse, given to him by John Ap Hugh, by William Lleyn.
Cywydd Merch, by William Cynwal.
Another by the same.
Another by the same.
Here is an Ode to Deiniol Bangor, made when the Bishop's palace was built in the year of Christ's age, 1524, by Sir David Trefor.
A Reconciliation Ode made by Sir David Trefor, seeking reconciliation with Archdeacon Buckley.
An Ode of Love-message between Ieuan ap Hywel and Llawdden, by Ieuan ap Hywel Swrdwal.
An answer to the same, by Llawdden Llwyd.
A Lampoon between Ieuan Dew Brydydd and Master Parry, by Ieuan Dew Brydydd.
Here is an answer to it, by Master Parry.
Here is an answer to Master Parry, by Evan Dew Brydydd.
An Ode which Dr. John Kent made to the World.
An Ode in praise of John Wyn ap Cadwaladr, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode to the Tablers (qu. Gamesters?) from St. Asaph, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode to Bards who give arms and descents where none ought to be, by John Tudur.
Elegy upon Dafydd ap Edmund, by Gutyn Owain.
An Ode made by Thomas Prys when he was ill, praying God to restore him to health quickly.
An Ode to John Gruffydd, Esquire. "Gruffydd Llwyd ap Ieuan ai kânt i master John Gruffydd, esquier ar oedd yn tario yn Llwynglyn yn plwy Karwys."
An Ode to the Miser, by John Tudyr.
The Reconciliation Ode of Archdeacon Buckley, by Sir David Trefor.
An Ode to Flint and its Men, by Lewis Glyn Cothi.
An Ode to (St.) Mary, by Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn Fychan.
Here is the Pedigree of Joachim, the husband of Anna, the father and mother of the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ Jesus, who is in heaven above.

An Ode in praise of his Grace King James, by Edward ab Raff
Englynion (miscellaneous; thirteen in all).
An Ode to answer Sion Tudur for an Ode that he had before made to Sion Phylip, by John Ffhylip.
Here is the answer to Sion Ffhylip that was made by Sion Tudur.
Elegy upon Sion Eos, by Dafydd ap Edmwnd.
An Ode which Sir Dafydd Trefor made to Dr. William Glyn when he was hurt in London.
An Ode to solicit Goats of the men of Hiraethog for Robert Wyn Gethin, by William Cynwal.
Elegy upon Sir Ieuan Llwyd of Iâl, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode to understand this World, by Sion Tudur.
An Ode, tracing the Pedigree of Dr. William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, by William Cynwal.
Elegy upon Sion Erch, which Edward Llwyd of Llanynys caused to be made, by Raff ab Robert.
An Ode in praise of Sion Edward of Waun (Chirk), 1596, by Edward ab Raff.
A Lampoon that took place between Ieuan Dew Brydydd and Master Parry, by Ieuan Dew Brydydd.
An Ode to God, by William Cynwal.
An Ode to Theology, by Llewelyn ab Edward.
Another Ode, by Lewis ab Edward.
Englyn.
A Dialogue between a Disciple and his Teacher.
The Life of the blessed Saint Margaret.
The Life of St. Katring.
Englyn.—Medicine for the Colic.
Englyn.—To the Dear Year.
An Ode to solicit Oxen, to the heir of Eyton, by Dafydd ap Edmund.
An Ode to the Blind, by Ieuan Llwyd Brydydd.
Cywydd Merch, by Robin Ddu.
Another by Ifan Deulwyn.
An Ode to Owen Tudur, by Ieuan Gethin.
An Ode to God, by Iolo Goch.
An Ode to Howel ap John ap Harry of Ysceifiog, made by William Lleyn.
An Ode to a Maid who had not kept her Promise, by Tudur Aled.
Cywydd Merch ag oedd yn wraig gwr priod, etc., by Tudur Aled.
Cywydd Merch, by Gruffydd ap Ieuan.
Cywydd Merch, by Dafydd ab Gwilym.
Cywydd Merch, Dafydd ab Gwilym ai kant i Forfydd.

Cywydd Merch, by Dafydd ab Gwilym.
Awdl i Wenfrewi, by John ap Howel ap Llewelyn.
Englynion i Wenfrewi, by William Lleyn, Sion Phylip, and H. Madog.
Englyn.—"Na ddyro dy dda yn ddiles," etc.
An Ode to Dafydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn, by Llewelyn ab Gutyn.
An Ode in reply to it, by Dafydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn.
A Rejoinder (partly torn off), by Llewelyn ab Gutyn.
An Ode to answer Llewelyn ab Gutyn, by Dafydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd.
Elegy upon Tudur Llwyd of Iâl, by Tudur Aled.
An Ode to a Black Man, by Guto'r Glyn.
An Ode to a Hard Man, by Guto'r Glyn.
An Ode to the Beard, by Iolo Goch (qu. Rhys Goch?).
Elegy upon a Husband and Wife in Anglesey who died at the same time, by Rhys Pennardd.
An Ode to the Trough, by Huw Arwystli.
An Ode to the Salmon as a Love-messenger, by Lewys Mon.
Cywydd Merch, by Lewys Mon.
Elegy upon Rhys Nanmor, by Lewys Mon.
Cywydd Merch, by Sion Tudur.
Cywydd Merch ifank, by Llewelyn ab Dafydd Vychan.
Cywydd Merch, by Gruffydd ab Ieuan.
An Ode to a Jealous Man, by Rhys ap Howell ap Dafydd ap Einion.
Elegy upon Sion Rossier of Powys, by Robin Ddu.
An Ode to Sir Lewis ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd, who was vicar of Corwen, by Sion Guns.
Trioedd Taliesin.
An Ode to the Confessional, by Gwilym ap Sefnyn.
A Funny Ode, made by Dafydd Llwyd Ysgolhaig, to seek a bride in Gwynedd.
Another Ode by the same (part missing).

# ROMAN MILESTONES FOUND IN WALES.

In this volume we have more than one article bearing upon the Roman roads running through the district of which Montgomeryshire is the centre, and it is expedient not to confine our attention to our own immediate neighbourhood, but to pursue the subject into the other counties of Wales.

This paper is a reproduction, with slight modifications, of two articles which recently appeared in *Archæologia Æliana* (the publication of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with which Society we have lately effected an exchange of Transactions, through the medium of a gentleman, a member of both Societies —Mr. J. Cadwallader Bates, of Wylam-on-Tyne), by a great, and perhaps one of the first, authorities on Roman Antiquities, the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A.

Dr. Collingwood Bruce has kindly given us permission to use both his articles, which we do with very slight modification.

"Of the many interesting monuments which are to be found in that city of ruins, Rome, one of the most suggestive is a white marble cylinder, which stands on the Piazza of the Capitoline Hill. It has on it the names of the Emperors Vespasian and Nerva and the numeral I. It of old informed the traveller on the Via Appia that he was one mile from the Eternal City. Another milestone stands on this Piazza marked with the numeral VII.

"The Romans knew that if they were to govern the world they must have the means of readily communicating with every part of it. So important was this matter considered, that the formation of their roads

was committed to some of their highest officers. So well were the roads constructed that portions of them over which the legions of the great Julius, Pompey, and Antony marched, still exist in a good condition. In the provinces the same system was adopted as in the Italian peninsula. On looking at a map of Roman Britain, we cannot but be struck at the complete network of roads which overspread the island, and doubtless many tracks existed of yore which have escaped the cognizance of modern observers. By way of showing how well ready access to the great centres of population in our own country was provided for, I may mention that seven roads are known to have branched off from LONDINUM (London), though it was not then the capital of the island; URICONIUM (Wroxeter) was the centre of five lines of Roman road; and six roads started from MANCUNIUM (Manchester). And then, as it regards the region of the Wall in our neighbourhood (Northumberland), roads existed by which the legionary force in York might at once reach South Shields, Newcastle, Corbridge, Caervoran or Carlisle, in case the auxiliary troops which garrisoned the Great Barrier were exhibiting a mutinous disposition, or were likely to be overpowered by the enemy. The Celts, or other early occupants of Britain, would have track-ways which marked their passage from one place to another; but we have no reason to suppose that they were otherwise formed than by the traffic which passed over them.

"The Roman roads were designed so as to give the best gradients and at the same time command the points from which an enemy could best be observed. They were, besides, carefully paved. Large kerbstones were placed at the edges, and the other materials were so arranged as to give the surface a curved form, thus at once bestowing upon the way the benefit of the principle of the arch, and providing for the speedy removal of the water which fell upon it. That the pavement of the Roman road was one of its chief characteristics is evident from the fact that in the times

succeeding the Roman occupation these ways were usually denominated *streets;* thus we have Watling Street, Ermin Street, Ichnield Street, etc., the word street properly signifying a paved way. The same thing is shown by the name given to the Roman road leading in our neighbourhood from Cilurnum to Magna —the Stanegate. That the structure of the Roman roads was regarded as something extraordinary by the mediæval inhabitants of the country, is further shown by the fact that they were supposed to be the work of magicians, such as the renowned Michael Scott; and one of them, that proceeding from the vicinity of Corbridge to Berwick, is without periphrasis called the Devil's Causeway. Resting places for travellers were placed upon the route of the roads at reasonable distances. At some of these camps travellers could obtain a change of horses; at others they were only expected to rest awhile.

"The roads seem to have been provided with milestones to inform the traveller of his progress on his journey. In the vicinity of VINDOLANA, the modern Chesterholm, there were standing three successive milestones in Horsley's day; only one stands now, but another, a mile to the west of it, lies prostrate and broken. A Roman milestone is usually of a cylindrical form, standing above the ground six or seven feet, and having a diameter of nearly two feet. They are usually inscribed with the name of the Emperor in whose reign they were erected, and the number of miles (thousand paces) that the spot is from the next station. The Emperor was Lord of the Road, and any offence committed on it was an offence against majesty. The same idea has descended to modern times, for we commonly talk of the King's or Queen's highway, and a highway robbery is even now an aggravated offence.

"There is a little uncertainty about the length of the Roman mile. In Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, it is stated to have been 1,618 English yards in length, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile.

Mr. MacLauchlan, who surveyed the Roman Wall for the Duke of Northumberland, came to a similar conclusion in this way: he found that the usual distance between the mile-castles on the Roman Wall was 73½ chains, or 1,618 yards, and he hence concluded that this was the length of a Roman mile. By another calculation the Roman mile is made to be little more than 1,614 yards. The late Mr. Thomas Sopwith found that the distance between the milestone at Chesterholm and the site of the one to the west of it was 1,698 yards, which is more than the greatest length already mentioned; but when he made the measurement, the westerly stone was not standing, and he may have been misinformed as to its original position.

"The milestones on the Roman roads in Britain must have been very numerous; but very few have come down to our day. This is not to be wondered at. Until the days of Macadam, the roads in England were kept in a most disorderly state. To fill up some chasm in the way, a mass of stone, such as a Roman milliary consisted of, would prove most valuable, and hence it would often be broken up to mend the road. It is only, therefore, in remote districts that any could be expected to survive the lapse of fourteen centuries.

"It is interesting, in foreign books of travel, to observe notices of these milestones. Thus, Dr. Robinson, in his Biblical Researches, vol. iii, p. 415, states that he passed two Roman milestones between Tyre and Sidon, and observed traces of a Roman road between Sidon and Beyrout. The Romans left the same traces of their handiwork everywhere. In a paper upon the Roman milliaries found in Britain, by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, published in the *Journal* of the Royal Archæological Institute, it is stated that up to that date (1877) fifty-six had been discovered in Britain, but that two of these were doubtful. Of these, the earliest belong to the reign of Hadrian, of which there were then two.

"At our last meeting our senior Vice-President, Mr. Clayton, described to us the discovery, near Cawfield's

Crag on the Roman Wall, of two other milliaries, one of them of the time of Hadrian, the other of Severus Alexander."

Before proceeding with Dr. Collingwood Bruce's paper we will transpose a passage, which we think it convenient to introduce here under the head of

## I.—Roman Milestone found in Llanddeiniolen.

"Before going further, it may be well to notice that two other milestones have been found in this district of North Wales. The first is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Part II. of vol. 65 (year 1795), page 559, to have been lately found in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of an old building called Llys, at the distance of about six English miles from Segontium. The inscription being rude and much defaced, has been variously read. The following versions of the reading have been given :—

| | |
|---|---|
| HL | . . . |
| IMP | IMP |
| Q . TRO | Q TRO |
| CIECIO | ꟻECIO |
| ISA S | ISAC |
| ER | IEF |

"Professor Hubner (*Corpus Insc. Lat.*, vii, page 210) gives the following probable expansion of it thus : 'Domino nostro (?) imperatore Quinto Trojano Decio pio felice Augusto . . . .' Trojanus he considers to be a barbarous spelling of Trajanus.

## II.—Roman Milestone found at Tycoch, Carnarvonshire.

"The second was discovered at Tycoch, some two miles from Bangor, and nine Roman miles from Segontium, old Carnarvon, about the year 1806. The inscription is given as follows :—

N . VM . NC .
IMP . CAESAR . M
AVREL . ANTONINVS
PIVS TI IX . AVG . ARAB .
. IX

This reading seems to be slightly incorrect. Professor Hubner gives up the first line altogether, remarking, however, that it may be the remains of a former inscription. The rest of it may be read in English :—'The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, pious, happy, Augustus, (surnamed) Arabicus, Adiabenicus, the high priest, . . .'"

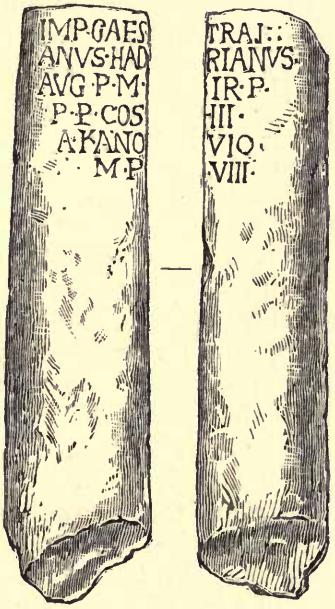
### III.—Roman Milestone found at Rhiwiau.

"I have now to call your attention to the discovery of another milestone in the vicinity of Aber in North Wales; the inscription on it is perfect, and it also belongs to the time of Hadrian. A brief notice of the discovery appeared in the *Academy* of the date of March 3rd, from the pen of Mr. W. Thompson Watkin,[1] but my attention has since been called to the stone by the Rev. E. W. Evans, senior curate of St. Nicholas', of this place (Newcastle-on-Tyne), and my information respecting it has since been greatly increased by communications derived from the father of that gentleman, the Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Mr. Beedham, of Ashfield House, Kimbolton.

"The stone was found near Aber, which is not far from Bangor, in North Wales. The name of the parish in which it was found is Llanfairfechan, that of the farm Rhiwiau-uchaf, and the name of the field out of which it was dug is Caegwâg, which in English means "empty field". The inscribed or upper part of it was lying about four feet beneath the surface of the ground, while only a small portion of its lower end, rough and unhewn, was exposed. It was brought to light in consequence of a search for stone being made wherewith to build a new field-wall in the vicinity. The earth

[1] See also *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xiv, (4th Series) p. 170. It is indexed only as "Inscribed Stone".

being removed, its artificial form was observed. The parish clerk of Aber got to hear of this 'roller', and Major Platt, who is the owner of the farm, and resides close by at Gorddinog, sent his team and secured it from base uses. All honour to the parish clerk, and thanks to the Esquire of the district, for making sure of the treasure. The milliary, which is represented in the woodcut shown below[1] is six feet seven inches high,




and about nineteen inches in diameter. The inscription on it is as follows :—

IMP . CAES . TRAI
ANVS . HADRIANVS
AVG . P . M . TR . P . V
P . P . COS . III .
A KANOVIO
M . P . VIII .

which may be thus expanded :—'Imperator Cæsar Tra-

[1] The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne have kindly lent us this wood-block and that on page 291.

janus Hadrianus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia potestate quintum, Pater patriæ, Consul tertium. A Kanovio millia passuum octo;' and rendered into English thus :—'The Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, high priest, possessed of the tribunitian power, the father of his country, consul for the third time. From Kanovium eight thousand paces.' The stone belongs to A.D. 121.

"The Eleventh Itinerary of Antonine describes a road from SEGONTIUM, Carnarvon, to DEVA, Chester. No doubt all three milestones have stood upon this road. DEVA was the garrison town that was occupied for centuries by the Twentieth Legion, styled the Valerian and Victorious. Chester is a Roman city yet. Its streets are in conformity with the arrangements of a Roman stationary camp. If the troops of the second or third century were suddenly coming to life, they might at once resort to their own proper quarters—perhaps to the annoyance of the present inhabitants. So important a station as DEVA necessarily had roads leading directly to the north, the south, and east of the island. And further, it really was the station which travellers would make their last resting-place before proceeding to Anglesey and Ireland. Passing along the *iter*, westward, we come to CONOVIUM, or as it is on the milestone, KANOVIUM, the modern Caerhun. CONOVIUM has no doubt derived its name from the river near which it stands, and which is called by the Welsh the Conwy. Rhûn, King of North Wales, occupied the Roman CONOVIUM, A.D. 560, and hence its present name Caerhun, which means the fortress or castle of Rhun. CONOVIUM is distant about five miles from the modern town of Conway, and lies on the west side of the river Conway. The parish church stands within it, and is probably built of stones taken from the Roman buildings. Camden tells us that from the spoils of Caerhun Edward I built the new town at the mouth of the river, called thence Aber-Conway (the mouth of the Conway). Numerous Roman relics have been found at

Caerhun, among them a villa consisting of five apartments provided with hypocausts. Pottery of all kinds have been dug up, and an amulet of curious workmanship adorned with figures in blue enamel. In Gibson's *Camden* (ed. 1695) it is stated that several tiles inscribed with the letters LEG. X have been found. The Twentieth Legion was for centuries located at Chester, hence Horsley thinks that these tiles have been mis-read for LEG. XX. Dr. Hübner thinks that the proper reading must have been LEG. II. The second legion was located at Carleon, in South Wales. The only inscription in Britain mentioning the LEGIO X. FRETENSIS is one found at Maryport, in Cumberland. The subject seems to want further investigation. One of the most curious objects discovered here has been a brazen shield of a circular form, having on its face concentric rings, and in the centre an elevated boss terminating in a sharp point. The only metal used in its construction is iron. Through the kindness of the Venerable Archdeacon Evans I have been supplied with a careful drawing of it, by Mr. Barber of Bangor. The shield is about a foot in diameter. It was stuffed in the inside with hair, covered with leather. It resembles one found on the field of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur fell, and which is now in the Museum of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. Whether it be of Roman or Mediæval origin may fairly be considered an open question. The Roman road leading from CONOVIUM to the coast is one of great interest. Mr. Beedham has kindly furnished me with the following description of its course towards Aber, he having repeatedly traversed it :—'Leaving the station of CONOVIUM, we come into the road from Conway to Llanrwst, and take the lane immediately opposite to us, this lane being in fact the Roman road. In about three-quarters of a mile we have upon our left the streamlet called Afon Ro, which finds its way into the Conway a little to the south of the Roman station. We then cross Afon Ro and have it on our right for a short distance; we cross it again

and have it on our left, our direction now being somewhat north-east until we come to the cross-roads. There can be no doubt that in the time of the Romans the Conway was crossed, in whatever way, at the same spot as at present, namely, at Talycafn, where the ferry now is. The river and the road were alike protected on the Carnarvonshire side by an outwork, marked Castell upon the Ordnance Map, and this name may be regarded as evidence of its Roman origin. The mound yet remains. From this point the station of CONOVIUM is distant about a mile to the south in a direct line, and it was probably reached by a road whose course may be fairly indicated by the present footpath. The road from Talycafn and the road from CONOVIUM unite at the spot at which we had arrived when this digression began, and which is about two miles from each of those places. From the point of junction we bear westward through the hamlet of Ro, which is at the foot of the mountain range, and from which there is what may be called a steep ascent to Bwlchyddeufaen. About a mile from the cross roads is a farmhouse called Buarth, not far from which is a very fine cromlech, which is or was used as a place of shelter for sheep. Some distance beyond Buarth the road skirts Talycafn, a mountain which reaches a height of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. We then come to the narrow pass of the Two Stones, or, as it is called in Welsh, Bwlchyddeufaen. Of the two stones, one is still standing, and the other, though thrown down, remains upon the spot where it used to stand. The two stones are on the highest ground, and at a short distance beyond them the road is very well defined; indeed, although we are now in the open mountains, no difficulty can arise in tracing its course. Here and there the pedestrian will stay to examine its construction, where it consists of an embankment formed of stones now grown over with grass. In parts it is sunk below the surface, giving the idea that in this case, as in many others, the Romans adopted the course of a British track. The pass pointed out

the natural entrance into the mountains, and the most suitable course westward is apparent at a glance. After crossing the streamlet marked Glas-y-Sais upon the Ordnance Map, the road skirts Foel ganol, and is very well marked out and formed, and so it reaches the brow of Foel dduarth. Here are many very interesting remains belonging to the pre-Roman period, and several of those sunken roads which I am unwilling to describe as ditches. We then leave the open unenclosed mountains and pass through an iron gate, after which the road is walled on each side for some distance. Shortly after passing through the gate, the stone paving of the road remains, and is plainly visible for a short distance. So the road continues over Pont Newydd, the river which rises in Lake Anafon by its side for a time, through the little village of Aber, past the church, and across the great Holyhead road to what is now the beach. I use this expression because there can be little doubt, if indeed there be any, that in the time of the Romans the Lavan Sands, as they now are, were dry land. Close by the side of the river, in the village of Aber, is a mount which is marked upon the Ordnance Map as a tumulus, but which is very similar to the Castell at Talycafn, and may not improbably have been a corresponding defensive work. From the end of the road to Gallows Point, Beaumaris, the distance is under four miles, with the advantage of crossing the straits of Menai in their narrowest part. A Roman road is said to run from Beaumaris to Holyhead, and it would be difficult to suppose that the Romans did not find their way from Aber into Anglesey. The irruption of the sea did not take place until A.D. 560, or for upwards of a century after the departure of the Romans.'

"From Aber access was easily obtained to the island of Anglesey. Archdeacon Evans informs me that he remembers in his youth seeing boats on fair and market days crossing the ferry, anciently known as Porthywygyr, at ebb tide, with men and cattle from Aber to Beaumaris, over the Lavan Sands. In foggy weather the

bell of Aber Church was rung to guide travellers. The Romans, no doubt, wrought the minerals in the Isle of Anglesey. Quite a goodly number of copper cakes of Roman manufacture have been found in the island, and at Holyhead is a considerable Roman work called Caer Gybi. From this place the passage to Ireland is easy; and though the Romans had no settlement in Ireland, Tacitus tells us that in his day merchants traded with it. He says, 'Ireland is less than Britain, but exceeds in magnitude all the islands of the Mediterranean. The soil, the climate, the manners and genius of the inhabitants differ little from those of Britain. By the means of merchants resorting thither for the sake of commerce, the harbour and approaches to the coast are well known.' (*Agricola*, xxiv.)

"The iter of Antoninus to which we have referred is continued from Aber to Carnarvon, the SEGONTIUM of the Romans. The site of this ancient city is about a mile from the present town. It exhibits vestiges of Roman masonry. Fragments of Roman inscriptions, together with numerous coins, Samian ware, and other Roman remains have also been found in it.

"In concluding my brief paper, I must remark that in writing it I have laboured under the disadvantage of not personally knowing the district, but as will be observed, I have been greatly aided by those who know it thoroughly and who take a lively interest in the subject."

Thomas North, F.S.A., communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, on the 8th March 1883,[1] the following account of the discovery of this milestone, which is interesting in supplying many details:—

"A discovery of some historical interest, if not of importance, has just been made in the parish of Llanfairfechan. A party of labourers being employed on Wednesday, the 21st February last (1883), in clearing a field of large stones, came across the bin or 'nose' of

[1] *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, vol. ix, p. 263. Not issued until June 1884.

one jutting out of the ground. After picking and digging round it in the usual way, they exposed it to view, when it was found to bear an incised inscription.

"I will first describe the stone, and then point out the locality in which it was found. The stone is apparently a piece of mill-stone grit, which kind of stone is not, so far as I know, found in this neighbourhood. It is cylindrical in form, slightly tapering towards the top. The extreme length is 6 feet 9 inches; the diameter at the base is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; at the top, which is not quite circular, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches one way and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches the other way. The incised inscription, which is formed of Roman capital letters, varying from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and which only occupies 16 inches of the surface from the top downwards, is :—

IMP . CAES . TRAI
ANVS . HADRIANUS
AVG . P . M . TR . P . V .
P . P COS . III .
A KANOVIO
M . P . VIII

which, I presume, may be extended thus :—Imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiâ potestate quintum, Pater Patriæ, Consul tertium. A Kanovio millia passuum octo.

"With the aid of the map of the Ordnance Survey almost the exact spot where this *milliarium* was found can be pointed out.

"High above the turnpike road from Llanfairfechan to Bangor runs, at the back of Gorddinog, an ancient road from this parish to Aber, and which road, there is every reason to believe, formerly extended to Bangor, and so on, perhaps to Carnarvon, close to which town the Roman station Segontium is generally supposed to have stood. Leaving Llanfairfechan, then, by this road, and proceeding along it until the back of Gorddinog is reached, a lane turns sharply out of it on the left hand, and proceeds inland until a farmhouse called Rhiwiau

Isaf, or the Lower Rhiwiau, is reached. In a field on this farm, near to the lane, the Roman milestone now under notice was found. Proceeding on this lane, the traveller soon finds himself on the ancient road—well defined on the map—leading through the pass Bwlch-y-ddenfaen, and which will eventually bring him to the curious quadrangle close to Caerhun, which is marked on the map as Conovium [*sic*]. The road through Bwlch-y-ddenfaen is traditionally supposed to have been a Roman one, but no evidence of such, until the discovery of this milestone, was forthcoming; indeed, so far as I know, although it has been conjectured that Caerhun was the Roman station Canovium, there was until now no direct proof of such being the case. The discovery of this stone, however, stating that its distance is eight Roman miles from Canovium, furnishes, I think, the clear proof desired, for the distance from the site where it was found to Caerhun is computed to be about seven English miles. Should this stone be accepted as fully determining the site of Canovium, it may be worthy of remark that a similar *milliarium*, bearing the name of Hadrian, and found on the fossway near to Leicester in 1771, enabled antiquaries to identify Leicester with the Ratæ of Antoninus, which until the discovery of that milestone was, at least, an open question.

"The stone has now been removed to Gorddinog, in the grounds of which house, I understand, it is to be set upright and preserved."

Since the foregoing has been in type, we have seen Mr. W. Thompson Watkin's article on "Roman Inscriptions discovered in Britain in 1883", in the *Archæological Journal*,[1] where, after giving the inscription, he remarks:—

"This is the earliest inscription, bearing a date, as yet found in either North or South Wales, and was erected after the third Consulate of Hadrian, A.D. 119, between that year and the death of the Emperor in A.D. 138, for he was only Consul three times. From the

[1] Vol. xli, p. 173, issued 23rd July, 1884.

nominative case being used, we may fairly assume that it was set up in A.D. 120, when the Emperor was in Britain. The field in which it was found is high up on the mountain side, and it is uncertain whether the Roman road from Conovium (Caerhun) to Segontium (Carnarvon) passed *close* to the site, though it could not be far off. The name of the former station occurs on the stone as Kanovium, whilst the anonymous chorographer, Ravennas, styles it Canubium, and the Antonine *Itinerary*, Conovium. The eight miles marked agree well with the distance of the site of the discovery from Caerhun, which is about seven English, or eight Roman, miles. The owner of the ground, Major Platt of Gorddinog, has presented the stone to the British Museum.[1]

"This inscription was first given to the public by the present writer in the *Academy* of March 3, 1883.[2] The letters composing it vary from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It is the fourth milestone of the reign of Hadrian found in Britain."

## IV.—Roman Milestone found near Llanfairfechan.

Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce writes as follows:—

"The number of Roman milestones that have sur-

[1] We enter our earnest protest against this interesting relic and its companion, mentioned hereafter, being taken out of the locality in which they were found, and being "consigned to the catacombs" of the British Museum. The interest attaching to them will be greatly lessened, if not entirely lost, unless they are kept in the district where they were originally set up, and remained for some sixteen or seventeen centuries.

We venture to suggest that they should be deposited in the Museum of the new University College of North Wales, Bangor, and that the authorities of that College should make an urgent appeal to the Government with that object, which appeal, with the sanction of Major Platt, we conceive could not fail to be successful.

Secs. of P. L. Club.

[2] See *supra*, p. 288, where it appears that Mr. North communicated the "Find" to the Society of Antiquaries on the 8th of March 1883. That venerable but sleepy Society publishes the fact to its Fellows not until fifteen months afterwards (June 1884).

vived to our day in this country, notwithstanding the extent of the Roman roads, has not been great. Fortunately, however, the number has recently been considerably added to. In the spring of this year our revered Vice-President, Mr. Clayton, contributed a paper to our Transactions describing the discovery of two upon his own estate in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall, at Cawfields. One of these bore the name of Hadrian, the other Severus Alexander. Shortly after the reading of Mr. Clayton's paper, I was enabled to communicate to our Society an account of another milliary, also to Hadrian, which had been recently found at Rhiwiau Uchaf, in the parish of Llanfairfechan, North Wales. Since making that communication I have been informed by Mr. Barber, of Penrallt, Bangor,[1] of the discovery of another milestone in the immediate vicinity of the former, which bears the names of Septimius Severus and his two sons. The inscription on it is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPP CAES | The Emperors Cæsar |
| L . SEP . SEVERVS | Lucius Septimius Severus, |
| PP. ET . M . AVR | Father of his Country, |
| ANTONINVS | and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus |
| AVGG ET P . | Augusti and Publius [Sep. Geta]. |
| . . . | . . . . . |
| . . . | . . . . . |

"Mr. Barber, in writing to me, says : 'The inscription is copied from a cylindrical grit-stone, corresponding with the former milliary, but cut in two immediately under

[1] See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xiv (4th Series), p. 331, where the discovery is alluded to.

the lettering. It has just been discovered in the same field as the former, *and not many yurds* from its burying place. This new discovery was buried also, and deep enough to escape the plough.' This stone has evidently originally borne the names of Septimius Severus and his two sons. His eldest son bore the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, but he was commonly called Caracalla. His younger son was named Publius Septimius Geta. This milestone has been put up after Caracalla had been associated with his father in the empire, but before Geta was. It will be observed that after the names of Severus and Caracalla we have the letters A V G G, signifying that they both held the office of Augustus. If Geta had then been Augustus, his name would have preceded these letters, and the reading would probably have been A V G G G; but as it follows them, and there are only two G's, we may conclude that he only held the position of Cæsar at the time this milestone was erected. These circumstances give us the comparative date of the milliary. Caracalla was declared Augustus A.D. 198; Geta received the title of Augustus A.D. 209. The date of the stone, therefore, must be prior to the year A.D. 209. Now, as Severus and his two sons came to Britain in the year A.D. 208, we may readily suppose that this stone was erected shortly after their arrival. This milestone has evidently been broken in the middle. It has a diameter of 1 foot 4 inches, but its height is only (irrespective of a fragment of its base) 1 foot 11 inches. The other milliary, which I formerly described, though it had the same diameter as this, was 6 feet 7 inches high. It will be observed, too, that we have only a single letter, P, of the name of Geta—Publius Septimius Geta. It is well known that Caracalla hated his brother Geta, and that very shortly after their return to Rome, on the death of their father, Caracalla had his brother put to death. But this did not satisfy him. A decree was issued ordaining that Geta's name should be struck out of all the memorials of the empire. It was struck out of the entablature which surmounts

the arch of Severus at Rome, and in several of the inscriptions in our Society's possession, the same erasure is evident. In obliterating the name upon the milestone now under our consideration, it is not impossible that too much violence was used, and that the cylinder was broken in two. The milestone has been sent to the British Museum, and is now under the care of our esteemed associate, Mr. Augustus W. Franks. I cannot help remarking, in conclusion, how strongly these stones point to the importance which the rulers of the Roman Empire attached to this portion of Britain. It would seem as if the mighty Emperors, Hadrian and Severus, could not advance to the subjugation of the northern parts of Britain until they had seen that all was safe in Wales."[1]

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, as to this stone, remarks:[2]

"In July [1883] the upper part of a second milliarium, dedicated to Severus Caracalla and Geta, was found about ten yards from the former one [No. IV]. The extant portion of the inscription was:—

[1] It is remarkable that the milestones, No. III and No. IV, were found *within ten yards* of each other. This fact would tend to the inference that one had been set up in the place of the other, but the dates attributed to the stones—the broken one being A.D. 208, and the perfect one, A.D. 121—rather militate against this inference, as it would be more natural to suppose that the perfect one had been substituted for the broken one, which the dates do not admit of.

We give the following remarks of Archdeacon Evans: "These milestones (No. III and No. IV) stood *on either side* the Roman way, about half-a-mile away from the hitherto supposed track, and affording a clear indication that the Roman road went down the gentle declivity towards Gorddinog, and thence across the sands towards Beaumaris, Holyhead being its terminus. Possibly there may have been a branch down the gorge of the other river, with minor divergencies by way of Llandegai, as indicated by the Tycôch Stone (No. II), and a path by Yr Achub (the Rescue) towards Carneddi, and by Coetmor across Rhydlas, as hinted by H. Derfel, towards Dinas Dinorwig."

[2] *Archæological Journal*, vol. xli, p. 174.

IMPP . CAES(S)
L . SEP . SEVERVS
PP . ET . M . AVR
ANTONINVS
AVGG . ET . P .

"In the original there is a stop after the first P. in IMPP, which is a palpable error. This milliary, like the other, is of gritstone, and of the same diameter (16 inches), but only 1 foot 11 inches in height. The extant portion of the inscription reads: '*Imp(eratores) Cæs(ares) L(ucius) Sep(timius) Severus P(ater) P(atriæ) et M(arcus) Aur(elius) Antoninus Aug(usti) et P(ublius)*', whilst its continuation has no doubt been '*Sep(timius) Severus Geta Nob(lissimus) Cæs(ar) A Kanovio M(illia) P(assuum) viii.*' The stone has probably been broken in the attempt to erase the name and titles of Geta from the inscription, after the assassination of that emperor in A.D. 212. As only two Augusti are named AVGG, the stone must have been erected between A.D. 198, when Severus created Caracalla joint Augustus, and A.D. 209, when Geta received the same title, probably in A.D. 208, when these emperors came over to Britain, which seems again confirmed by the nominative case being used. It is most probable that both Hadrian and Severus personally visited this neighbourhood. Like its companion, this stone has been deposited in the British Museum."[1]

In addition to the foregoing four milestones, we find an account of several others mentioned in different publications, which we shall proceed to enumerate, although our note will be little more than a bare list.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth[2] writes in 1877 that we might naturally expect to find Roman milliaries more plentiful in Wales than in the south, west, east, or midland parts of Britain, because the Roman roads in that country pass over mountainous tracks, where

[1] See *ante, supra* p. 291, note 2.
[2] *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv, p. 400 (1877).

stone is abundant, and the lines of Roman road have been in many places untouched. Those, however, recorded by Professor Hübner number only seven, and another given by Mr. W. Thomson Watkin in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxi, p. 353, may be added to these, making eight in all (but increased to eleven by the two, No. III and No. IV before described, and No. XI after mentioned: The eight are all, he adds, of the third century except one, which is of the fourth.

## V.—The "Tacitus" Milliary Stone at Dynevor, Carmarthenshire.

Mr. W. Thomson Watkin thus describes this milliary:—

"In his account of the milliaries, or Roman milestones, existing in Britain, Dr. Hübner has omitted three examples, each of much interest [but only one of them is situated in Wales]. In the *Viæ Cambriæ* he should have inserted a milestone found near Dynevor, Carmarthenshire, inscribed:—

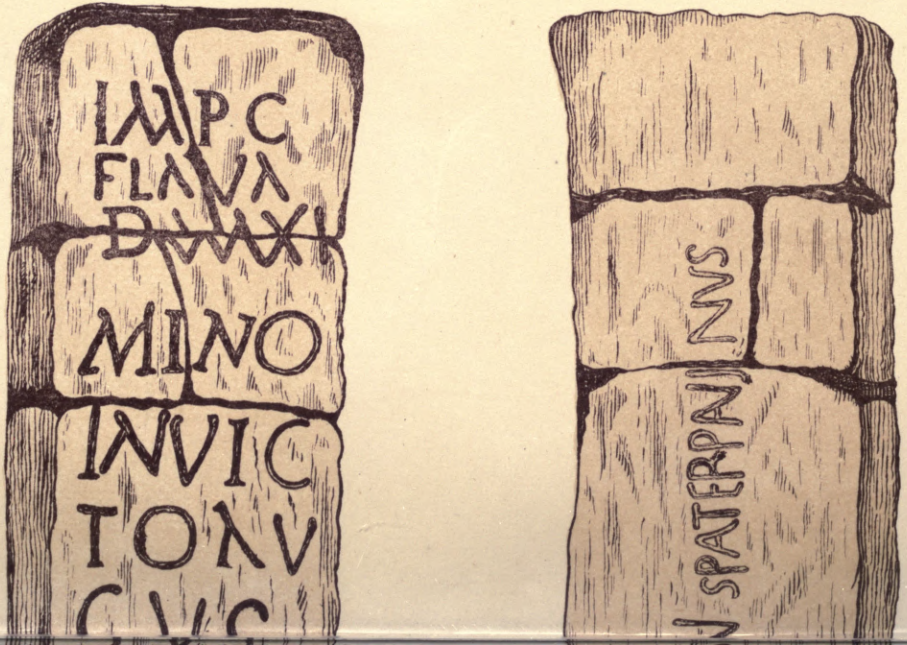
IMP . C
M . CL
TACITO
P . F . IN
VICTO
AVG .

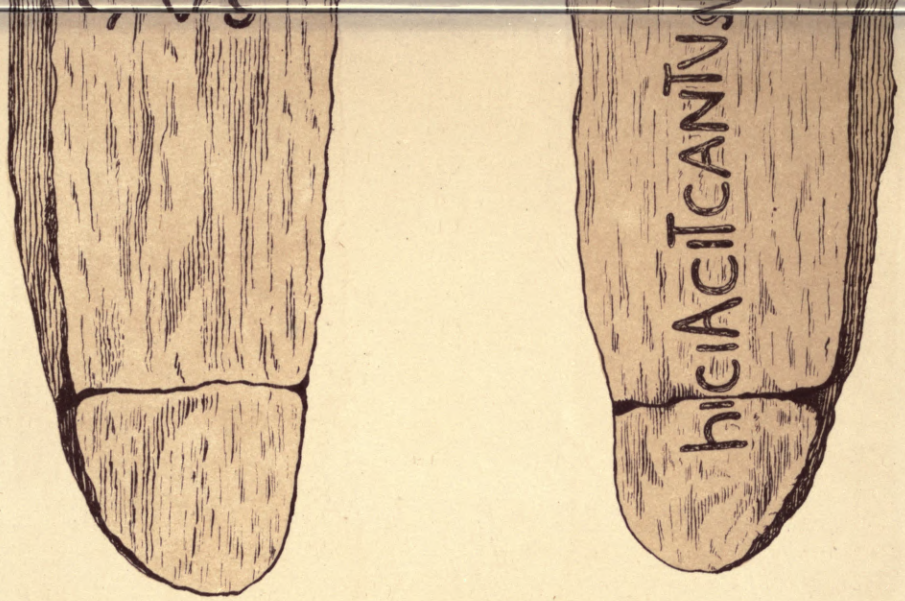
"This inscription evidently reads:—'*Imperatori Cæsari Marco Claudio Tacito Pio Felici Invicto Augusto.*'

"It was first described by Edward Lhywd, the antiquary, in a letter to the Rev. John Lloyd, dated Llandilo, December 20th, 1697 (where it is called "a piece of an altar dedicated to ye Emperor Tacitus"), which is published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv, third series, 1858, p. 346. This is the only known instance of an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus having been found in Britain. The stone formed, at

V. THE TACITUS MILLIARY STONE.

AT DYNEVOR, CARMARTHENSHIRE.


IMP C
FLAVA
MINO
INVIC
TOAV
SPATERPAT
NVS




VI. THE MAXIMINO MILLIARY STONE.

FOUND AT PORT TALBOT.



TO BE MOUNTED BETWEEN P.P. 296 & 297.

the time it was discovered, the corner of a small farm-house near Dynevor, but is now apparently lost."

It is also described in *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 98, and is figured on plate li, fig. 6.

Rev. Prebendary Scarth gives merely a list of the five milliaries next following.

## VI.—The "Maximino" Milliary Stone found at Port Talbot.

This stone is figured in Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, plate xxvi, fig. 1. It originally stood upon the road from Nidum (Neath) to the southern Bovium or Bomium (either Beverton or Ewenny). Thirty years ago it was found by Professor Westwood in the Harbour Master's office at Port Talbot, broken into five or six pieces. It was about 5 feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot wide, tapering at the lower end, and was doubtless inserted upright in the ground. On its face it bears the Roman inscription, written in large capital letters across the stone :—

IMPC
FLAVA
?DMAXI
MINO
INVIC
TO AV
GVS

Colonel Francis thus speaks of this stone, which "was found, in 1839 at Port Talbot, between Neath and the Roman station of Bovium. The older inscription, if we may depend on the fidelity of the engraving, is dedicated, not, as some have pretended, to *Maximian*, but to *Maximin*, who bears upon his coins the title of *Invictus* (as upon the stone), which is not found on those of *Maximian*. The inscription as it now stands may be read thus : 'Imp . C . Fla . Val . Maximino Invicto Augus[to].' But on looking closer we are led to believe that the first part belongs to a still older

inscription, as the C . Fla . Val . (Caius Flavius Valerius) were names which never belonged to Maximin, whose name was Galerius Valerius. (The names of the two Maximians were *Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus* and *Galerius Valerius Maximianus.*) The appellation of C. Flavius Valerius belongs to the second Severus, and it is probable that to him this stone was originally inscribed, but that subsequently his name had been erased to give place to that of Maximin by some person who carelessly or ignorantly overlooked the prenomens."

The name of the Emperor Maximinus here recorded (with the title INVICTUS) also occurs in an inscription found in Cumberland, given by Horsley (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 192, No. 40), and *conf.* Hübner, *Inscr. Lat.*, vii, 1158.

On the other side of the stone, and evidently of a somewhat more recent date than the Roman inscription, is the following, written in debased Roman capitals (except the H):—

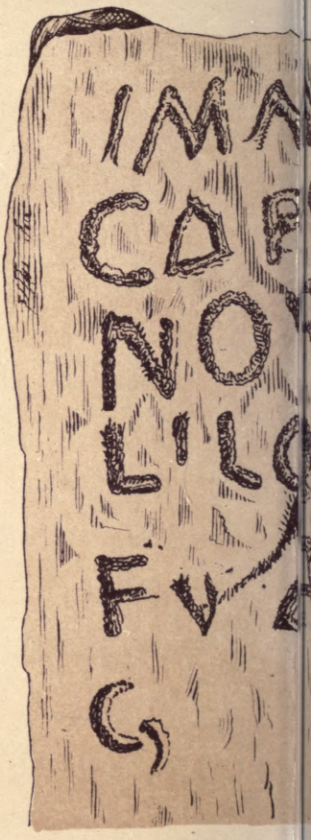
HIC IACIT CANTVSVS PATER PAVL(?) NVS

which, translated, may be "Here lies Cantasus, whose father was Paulinus".[1]

## VII.—The "Gordianus" Milliary Stone found near Aberavon.

The three figures, 2, 3, and 4, on plate xxvii of *Lapidarium Walliæ*, represent the three inscriptions upon a Roman milliary stone which Professor Westwood found lying in a carpenter's shop near Aberavon, which had then quite recently been discovered on the line of the Via Julia Maritima, on the western side of the New Cut at Aberavon, by which the river is discharged into Swansea Bay. It is about 5 feet in length; its sides have not been brought to a face before cutting the letters, which have been inscribed by a round-

[1] Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pp. 38 and 39.




VII. THE GORDIANUS M

FOUND NEAR

MILLIARY STONE.

BERAVON.

TO BE MOUNTED BETWEEN P.P. 296 & 299.

headed chisel. The front, back, and one side of the stone bear inscriptions, much effaced. Portions of an interment were found below the stone, so that, like the votive stone of the Emperor Maximinus discovered near the same spot in 1839-40, it had probably served for a gravestone in the ancient Christian adjacent burying-ground, known under the Welsh name of Plattau yr hen Eglwys, and owes to this its preservation.

In the Rev. H. H. Knight's "Third Memoir on Newton Nottage" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1853, p. 231), it is recorded that "the stone inscribed to the third Gordian on one side and end, and to Dioclesian on the other, was brought from Aberavon after a voyage into Swansea Bay as ballast in a pilot boat. It was set up on the lawn before the [Rector's] house for safe preservation; the exact spot was chosen because it once formed the angle of the level platform on Jacklow's Hill, extending to the southward of the present highway, and some bones were found there in embanking." In a footnote it is added that "the letters of this inscription are rudely cut with a round chisel. A is engraved like an inverted V." About twelve o'clock on a sunny day is the best time for reading it as it is now placed; it may then be easily deciphered as follows :—

IMPC
MAGOR
DIANVS
AVG

There are traces of two other inscriptions on this stone. Gordianus III, as he is called, was Emperor for six years. His affairs were directed by the wise counsels of Misitheus, whose daughter, Tranquillina, he married. He was treacherously put to death A.D. 244, by Philip the Arabian, who succeeded him, and buried him on the banks of the Euphrates, near Dura. (*Zos.*, lib. iii, c. 14; *Eutropius*, lib. ix, c. ii.)

In the temporary museum formed at the Cambrian Archæological Association Meeting at Caermarthen in 1875 Colonel G. G. Francis exhibited drawings of the inscriptions on this stone, which were read as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DAEC | IMM | IMPPC |
| MAGOR | CAE | DIO |
| DIANVS | NO | CLETI |
| | L | ANO |
| AVG | F A | MARC |
| | G | VRE |
| | | OA |

The figures in plate xxvii (*Lap. Walliæ*) were drawn from rubbings taken by Professor Westwood in 1846. They are very indistinct in some parts of the inscriptions, the first agreeing with Colonel Grant's reading, rather than with that of Mr. Knight.

The letters in these three inscriptions differ considerably in size and thickness of the strokes, which were drawn by the camera from the rubbings—the largest letter in the Gordianus inscription being four inches high, and those in the Diocletian inscription being only two inches. The three also differ considerably in the rudeness of the letters, which are all Roman capitals, some exhibiting a tendency to the rustic type.

The casts of this stone, exhibited at the Abergavenny Meeting of the Archæological Association of Wales in 1876, were taken by Colonel Grant Francis immediately after its discovery at Port Talbot, and prior to its purchase by the Rev. Henry H. Knight (*Arch. Camb.*, 1853, p. 231), and belong to the Swansea Museum. Another set were given by him to the Society of Antiquaries, and they, on their removal from Somerset House, were, with others of like kind, transferred to the British Museum in 1874-5.[1]

[1] *Lap. Walliæ*, p. 41.

VIII. THE PIAVONIUS VICTORINUS MILLIARY STONE.

FOUND AT PYLE, NEAR NEATH.

## VIII.—The "Piavonius Victorinus" Milliary Stone found at Pyle, near Neath.

In Colonel G. Grant Francis's work on *Neath and its Abbey,* we found a notice of another Roman milliary stone, found in the Via Julia Maritima, between Nidum (Neath) and Bovium (Beverton), near Pyle, which, having been rescued from destruction by that gentleman, has been deposited amongst the antiquities in the Royal Institution at Swansea. It bears the inscription, as given by Colonel Francis:—

IMP
MCPIΛ
VONIO
VICTOR
INOΛVG°

The name of Victorinus recording one of the thirty tyrants, slain A.U.C. 1019. A number of coins of Victorinus were found at Gwindy, near Llansamlet, in June 1835. (Dillwyn's *Swansea*, p. 56. *Numism. Il.*, i, 132.)

The figure in plate xxvii (*Lap. Walliæ*) is copied from a rubbing by Colonel Francis, reproduced in *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii, p. 275. It was probably erected by the Legion which happened to be at Boverton at the time of the usurpation of Victorinus in Gaul (A.D. 265, in the time of Gallienus), whose inscriptions (like those of his contemporary, Tetricus, of which all that are known are published in the Winchester volume of the British Archæological Association) are of the greatest rarity and interest.

The present stone must not be confounded with the stone near Scethrog, which also bears the name of Victorinus.[1]

[1] *Lap. Walliæ*, p. 40.

## IX.—The "Cassianus" Milliary Stone found at Trecastle Hill, Brecknockshire.

This stone stood, before the year 1767, on the top of Trecastle Hill, having been dug up near a spot called the Heath Cock (Black Cock, Jones), whilst making the turnpike road across the hill. It is figured in Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii, p. 473, pl. 14, fig. 1 (and copied in *Lap. Walliæ*), and is given by Strange in the *Archæologia*, vol. iv, p. 7, and in Jones's *Brecknockshire*, pl. 12, fig. 4, p. 667. The inscription will read:—

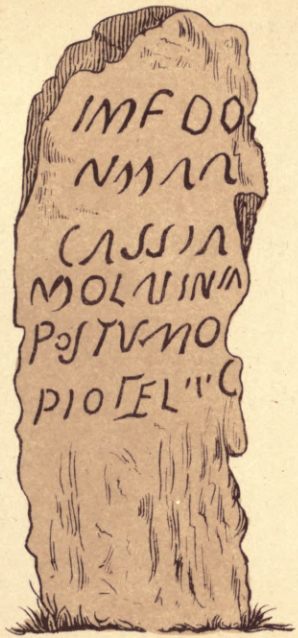
IMPERATORI NOSTRO MARCO CASSIANO LATINO POSTUMO FELICI AUG.

In these works it is stated to have been removed to Llandeilo-fawr "at the expense of Mr. Latham, a supervisor of excise, where it was seen by Sir R. Hoare, but was then so mutilated and defaced that only the words, 'Imp.' and 'Cassiano' were then legible." At the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Llandeilo, in 1855, the stone was not found, nor had Professor Westwood been able to obtain any precise information respecting its present situation, although Mr. Wm. Rees (*Arch. Camb.*, 1854, p. 131) states his belief that it was built into the wall of Dynevor Park, in which situation one of his correspondents states it was standing in 1824. It is No. 1161 in Hübner's *Inscr. Brit. Lat.*, being confused with his No. 1162, which latter is stated to have been found on the top of Trecastle Hill.[1]

## X.—The Capel Coelbryn Milliary Stone.

This stone was found by the side of the Roman road, between Capel Coelbryn and Mynidd Hirr, or the Long Mountain (which road Mr. Strange (*Archæologia*, vol. iv, p. 7) supposed led from Nidum (Neath) into Brecknockshire. It was a milliary stone, and was so

[1] *Lap. Walliæ*, p. 75.



IX. THE CASSIANUS MILLIARY STONE.
FOUND AT TRECASTLE HILL, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

X. THE CAPEL COELBRYN MILLIARY STONE.

much defaced that only MARC was read by Mr. Strange, and which was read in Gough's *Camden*, pl. 14, fig. 2 (copied into *Lapid. Walliæ*), as IMPC. This stone was not found by Mr. Jones (*Brecknockshire*, vol. ii, pl. 12, fig. 5), nor has Professor Westwood been able to obtain any information respecting it.[1]

## XI.—Roman Milestone alleged to be at Margam, Glamorganshire.

In Murray's *Handbook for South Wales*, p. 29, it is said that near Margam, Glamorganshire, a Roman milestone exists, or existed, bearing the inscription :—

SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS VEROMANVS DVO . TITO . DIVI VESPASIANI . F . VESPASIANO AVGVSTO .

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin remarks[2] that—

"If a milestone with an inscription, anything approaching to this, ever existed near Margam, it would be the earliest in date found in Britain, for it would appear to be dedicated to the Emperor Titus, *circa* A.D. 81. But to make any sense of the inscription (which, as will be seen, is given very erroneously) it is necessary to eliminate VEROMANVS, which I take to be simply an accidental repetition of the letters following Q in POPULVSQ(VE), made by the copyist, and the word DVO should be altered to DIVO. The inscription would then run, translated, 'The Roman Senate and People, to the deified Titus Vespasianus Augustus, son of the deified Vespasianus.' But I think it highly improbable that an inscription to Titus, worded as above, would be found in Britain."

### An Inscribed Stone at Caermarthen.

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin mentions[3] another stone found at Caermarthen, with the following inscription upon it :—

[1] *Lap. Walliæ*, p. 75.
[2] *Archæological Journal*, vol. xli, p. 187.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi, p. 334.

BONO
RP.
NATO

Which inscription has been found on two other stones, one of which was found at Wroxeter, and is now in the Shrewsbury Museum, and is termed a milliary by Professor Hübner; but whether this Caermarthen stone is a milliary or not has not been ascertained.

# MERCATOR'S AND SPEED'S MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

---

Gerard Mercator, the celebrated geographer, whose real name was Kauffman, of which *Mercator* is the Latin equivalent, and who gave his name to the method of geographical projection now usually employed in the construction of nautical maps, was born in 1512, and died in 1594. He published, among other things, over 150 maps, accompanied by letterpress descriptions in Latin. One of these, published, I believe, at Cologne, is now before me, comprising Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, North Wales, and the Isle of Man. The following is his description of Montgomeryshire :—

"*Montgomerishire* ad meridiē Ceretica et Radnoria, ad ortem Salopia, ad boream Denbigia, et ad occasum Merionithia circumscripta licet montibus plurimum emineat, convallibus tamen grata fœcunditate, cum arvis, tum pascuis utique fœlix est, laudatissimorumque equorum fœcunda olim genitrix; *qui*, ut habet Giraldus, *nobilem picturæ formam protrahente natura tam membrosa sua majestate, quam incomparabili velocitate valde commendabiles fuerunt.* Primarium hujus regionis oppidum *Montgomery*, surgenti saxo, cui amœna planicies subjacet a Balduino limitis Wallici præfecto constructum. Est et *Lanuethlin*, oppidum mercatorium. Hic est *Sabrina* secundum a Tamesi Britanniæ flumen, *Severne* Angli indigitant. Hic statim a fonte ita crebris incurvus flexibus agitur, ut sæpe reverti credatur, procurrit tamen, seu potius lentus pervagatur hunc agrum, Salopiensem, Vigorniensem, et Glocestrensem, vitalemque humorem glebæ ubique suppeditans in Sabrinianum Fretum se tandem placidè exonerat. Hic etiam *Plinlimon* mons in eximiam exurgens altitudinem, qui *Sabrinam flumen*, de quo modo diximus effundit." (Montgomeryshire is bounded on the south

by Cardigan and Radnor, on the east by Salop, on the north by Denbigh, and on the west Merioneth. Although it is chiefly noted for its mountains, yet it has valleys of agreeable fertility, with cultivated lands interspersed with pastures; and formerly it was the fruitful dam of most highly renowned horses; *which*, as Giraldus has it, *have been greatly praised as well for the beauty of shape and length of limb which nature has bestowed upon them, as also for incomparable fleetness. Montgomery*, the chief town of this region, rising upon a rock, beneath which lies a pleasant plain, was built by Baldwin, governor of the Welsh border. *Lanuethlin* is also a market town. Here is *Sabrina*, which the English call *Severne*, the second river of Britain after the Thames. This, even from its source, runs steadily along, crooked with frequent bendings, so that oftentimes you might imagine it to be turning back, yet it runs forth, or rather slowly wanders through this county, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, supplying life-giving moisture to the land everywhere; at last it empties itself calmly into the Sabrinian estuary. Here also *Plinlimon* mountain, rising to a notable height, pours out the river Severn, of which we have just spoken.)

The map is on a very small scale, and few places besides the towns are shown upon it. Among these are *Talgarth*, by which is evidently meant *Talerddig*, and *Caersuse ca.* (castle).

Between 1608 and 1611, John Speed, the antiquary and historian, published a series of Maps of English and Welsh counties, with plans of towns and cities, and descriptions of the counties appended thereto. The Map of Montgomeryshire (dated 1610) has in the margin the following note:—"*Described by Christopher Saxton, Augmented and published by* Iohn Speed, *and are to be solde in Popes head alley, against the Exchang of London, by Iohn Sudbury and George Humbell. Cum Privilegio*, 1610." It has also a plan of the town and castle of Montgomery, and an engraving of the arms of "Phillip Herbert Earle of Montgomery, created An. 1605." The map is tolerably accurate on the whole, but Llanymynech is spelt *Llanummothuaye*, a "Castell" is placed at Caersws, the Rhiw is made to flow out of a lake (apparently Llyn Mawr, Llanwnog), and the Long Moun-

tain is called *Carlion Hill.* The following description of the county, appended to the map, is both curious and interesting :—

"MOUNTGOMERYSHIRE, in the *British* speech called *Siretrefaldwin,* and that of the principall Towne Mountgomery, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Denbigh-shire,* vpon the East with *Shropshire,* on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan-shires,* and on the West with *Merioneth-shire.*

"2. In forme it somewhat resembleth a Peare or Pine-apple, as it were growing out of the West, and rising thence with many high Hilles and plentifull Springs, which water and make fruitfull the Soyle every where; whose searching rilles with a longing desire haste ever forward to find an increase, and to augment their growth into a bigger body, whereof the *Seuerne* is the chiefe, and the second Riuer in the Land: whose head rising from the spired mountaine *Plymllimon,* runneth not farre without the receits of other riuerets into her streame, and with many windings doth sport her selfe thorow all the East part of this Shire.

"3. That this Riuer tooke her name from *Abren,* the beautifull base daughter of *Locrinus,* begotten out of wedlocke vpon *Estrildis* the daughter of *Humber* the Scythian King, that invaded this Land, and both of them drowned in this Riuer by *Guendolena* King *Locrinus* suruiuing widow: let *Ieffrey* relate, and Poets enlarge, wherof one among them in good account, thus writeth:

"'In flumen præcipitatur Abren,
Nomen Abren fluuij de Virgine, nomen eidem
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina datur.

"'Into this streame faire *Abren* head-long cast,
Gaue name of *Abren* to those waters wast,
Corruptly call'd *Sabrina* now at last.

"4. This Riuer maketh the East part of this Shire for fruitfulnesse to be compared with most of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in *Wales*: the west side is more hilly and lesse inhabited, yet surely those mountaines breed innumerable of cattle, especially of horses, whose portraiture for making and incomparable swiftnesse, *Giraldus Cambrensis,* Archdeacon of *Breknocke,* doth greatly commend.

"5. The ancient Inhabitants that were seated in *Guineth* and *Powisland,* whereof this Shire was a part, were to the *Romans* knowne by the name of ORDOVICES, a puissant and couragious Nation, whose hearts and hilles held them the longest free from

the yoke of subiection, either of the *Romans* or *English*; for vnto the dayes of *Domitian*, they kept plea with the *Romans*, and were not brought to the will of the *English* before the raigne of King *Edward* the first. Those ORDOVICES inhabited the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Caernaruan*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*, which are of vs called now *North-Wales*, a people generous and of affable conditions, goodly for feature, faire of complexion, couragious of minde, courteous to strangers, and that which is most commendable, most true and loyall to the *English Crowne*.

"Townes for Trades and commerce in this county are sixe: the chiefest thereof and Shire-Towne is *Mountgomery*, very wholesome for ayre, and pleasant for situation, vpon an easie ascent of an hill, and vpon another farre higher mounted, stands a faire and well-repaired Castle, from the East Rocke whereof, the Towne hath beene walled, as by some part yet standing, and the tract and trench of the rest euen vnto the North-side of the said Castle, may evidently be seene: whose Graduation for Latitude is placed in the degree 53, and for Longitude 17, the lines cutting each other in the site of this Towne.[1]

"This Towne hath lately receiued the honour and Title of an Earledome, whereof *Philip Herbert*[2] the second sonne of *Henry* Earle of *Pembroke*, was created the first, in *Anno* 1605. And the Shire divided into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated sixe Market-Townes, and fortie seauen Parish-Churches; the names whereof are inserted in the Table annexed.

"AN ALPHABETICALL TABLE OF ALL THE TOWNES, RIUERS, AND MEMORABLE PLACES MENTIONED IN *Mountgomery-shire*.

HVNDREDS in *Mountgomery-shire*.

1. Mechani. [Mechain.]
2. Kare Eynion.
3. Ystrad Marchel.
4. Kidriorn. [Cedewain.]
5. Kery.
6. Ykrostly. [Arwystli.]
7. Kyfy. Log. [Cyfeiliog.]

A.

Aberhafais, *Kidriorn*.

Agaiere, *Ystrad*.

[This seems to be the *Gaer*, between Montgomery and Forden Stations.]

Angle flu.

[The river Angell, which flows into the Dovey above Cemmes.]

---

[1] According to the present mode of computation, the latitude of Montgomery is 52° 33′ 30″, its longitude 3° 9′ west of Greenwich.

[2] He, in April 1630, succeeded his elder brother William as fourth Earl of Pembroke.

B.

Bacho flu.
Barre, Llyn, *Ykrost.*
Bechan flu.
Begelyn, Llyn., *Kyfy.*
Beryw, *Kidriorn.*
Berechlaid, *Ykrost.*
[Berthlwyd, Llanidloes.]
Bettus, *Kidriorn.*
Biga flu.
Brethen hill, *Ystrad.*
Brughan flu.
[The river Brochan, which joins the Dulas, a tributary of the Severn, about a mile and a half above Llanidloes.]
Buttington, *Ystrad.*

C.

Caersuse Castle, *Ykrost.*
[Caersws is in the Township of Esgob and Castle, but there is no trace of a castle near it now.]
Carlion Hill, *Ystrad.*
[This is probably Caer Digoll, or the Beacon Ring, on the top of the Long Mountain.]
Carno flu.
Churchstoke, *Ystrad.*
Cregynog Hall, *Kidriorn.*
Castle Engerrimon, *Kare.*

D.

Doleuoren Castle, *Kidriorn.*
Dornoll flu.
[The Dernol is a tributary of the Wye, and forms for upwards of two miles the boundary between Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.]
Dorowen, *Kyfy.*
Dulas flu.
Dulas flu. } 3
Dulas flu.
[There are four Montgomeryshire streams bearing this name,—one enters the Severn near Llanidloes; another enters the same river near Newtown, and the other two fall into the Dovey, one from the right bank and one from the left bank, a short distance to the east of Machynlleth.]
Dungum flu.

F.

Chappell } *Ystrad.*
Fordyn }

G.

Garthbeibio, *Kare.*
Llyn } *Kyfy.*
Glastyn }
[Glaslyn.]
Guedall flu.
[The Gwidol, which flows into the Dovey opposite Llanwrin.]
Gogh Castle, *Ystrad.*
[*Castell Coch*=Powis Castle.]

H.

Haus flu.
[The Havesp, a tributary of the Severn, about three miles above Newtown.]
Heldray, *Ystrad.*
[Heldre or Ucheldre, near Buttington.]
Hirnant, *Mech.*
Hyssington, *Ystrad.*

K.

Karno, *Ykrost.*
Kegidfa, *Ystrad.*
[Cegidfa = Guilsfield.]
Kemes, *Kyfy.*
Kerig flu.
[The Caerig flows into the Dovey near Mathafarn.]
Kery, *Kery.*

L.

Llanbrim Maire, *Kyfy.*
Llanddosilio, *Mech.*
Llanddynam, *Ykrost.*
Llandissil, *Kidriorn.*
Llandrenio, *Ystrad.*
Llanfair, *Kare.*
LLANFILLYN, *Mech.*
Llanfynhonwen, *Ystrad.*
[Chirbury.]
Llangadfan, *Kare.*
Llangirrich, *Ykrost.*
Llangunoch, *Mech.*
Llangynyw, *Kare.*
Llanllochaiarne, *Kidriorn.*
Llanllygan, *Kidriorn.*
Llansauntfred yn Mecham, *Mech.*
Llanuthin, *Mech.*
Llanuaier ynghar eynion, *Kare.*
Llanuyhangell ynghery, *Kare.*
[Kerry.]
Llanwryn, *Kyfy.*
Llanwunog, *Ykrost.*
Llanwyddelan, *Kidriorn.*
LLANYDLOES, *Ykrost.*
Llany Rewic, *Kidriorn.*
Llanyruil, *Kare.*
Lleding flu.
[The small stream, Lledan, which flows through Welshpool into the Severn.]

Leighton, *Ystrad.*
Lleuenant flu.
Lloyd flu.
[A branch of the Clywedog, a tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Llanidloes. The Llwydo is mentioned in Gwenwynwyn's charter.]
Lloydyerd, *Mech.*

M.

MACHENLLETH, *Kyfy.*
Maismaure, *Ystrad.*
Manafon, *Kidriorn.*
Mathauern, *Kyfy.*
Mathrauall Hall, *Kare.*
Meifod, *Mech.*
Middleton Hall, *Kery.*
Moghtree, *Kery.*
MONTGOMERY, *Ystrad.*
Moyluadion Hill, *Kyfy.*
Mulle flu.
Penant, Mylangell } *Mech.*

N.

NEWTOWNE, *Kidriorn.*

P.

Penegos, *Kyfy.*
WELSH POOLE } *Ystrad.*
Penprice, *Ykrost.*
[Park Penprice, Llanwnog.]
Penstrowed, *Ykrost.*
Plymllymon Hill, *Kyfy.*

R.

Riader flu. [Rhaiadr.]
Rue flu. [Rhiew.]

S.

Seuerns head, *Kyfy.*
Seuerne flu.

T.

Tagarell Chappell, *Ykrost.*
[Talerddig Chapel, Llanbrynmair. There is no trace of this now.]
Tanot flu.
Taramon flu. [Tarannon.]
Towyn myn flu. [Twymyn, Llanbrynmair, a tributary of the Dovey.]
Trefegloes, *Ykrost.*
Chappell, Treflistin. } *Ystrad.*
[Trelystan.]
Tregynon, *Kidriorn.*
Turgh flu.

V.

Vurnuey flu.

W.

Wurway flu.
[The Vyrnwy.]
Wye flu.

Y.

Llanuihangell Ynghronfa. [Yn Ngwynfa.] } *Mech.*"

# ON A LIBRARY OF CHAINED BOOKS AT CHIRBURY.[1]

By WILLIAM WILDING, Montgomery.

---

There is a library, of which we propose to give a short account, now in the school-house of the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, consisting of books which bear dates on their title-pages, ranging from 1530 to about 1684, with a few words as to the man who is believed to be the founder of it. The books are 207 in number, and not only do they bear evident marks of having been "chained" (*i.e.*, fastened by means of an iron chain attached to the upper and outer corner of the binding of each book), but some of such chains are found with them.

We propose, first, to mention a few of the more curious and interesting of the books, and to call attention to the names and notes in manuscript which some of them contain, and which may possibly give a clue to their former owners; then to state what is known of the existence of a chained library within a short distance of Chirbury; and this more especially with a view to consider whether these books, or any of them, formed part of such library; then to describe the chains; and lastly, to say a few words as to the man (once vicar of the parish) who is believed to have founded the Chirbury Library.

1. First, as to the books. They are for the most part theological, but some are of a secular character. The following are before the meeting:

[1] Reprinted by permission from the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xl.

1. A black-letter folio copy of Chaucer, "printed by Adam Islip at the charges of Thomas Wight. Anno 1598." It has two prefaces: one addressed to the readers, and the other, by Francis Beaumont, "to his friend T. S.", with a poetical dialogue between the author and the reader. It is dedicated to Sir Robert Cecil. Then follow the poet's life, "The Canterbury Tales", "The Romaunt of the Rose", the prose translation of "Boëthius de Consolatione", "The Bookes of Troilus", "Certaine Ballades"; and it ends with (what is to very many the most useful part of the book) "the hard words of Chaucer explained." It bears evidence not only of the chains which secured it, but a name, "Ed. Herbert", in manuscript (possibly the autograph of its former owner), and numerous manuscript marginal notes, evidently those of a reader who appreciated his author.

2. The next worth notice is a folio copy of Bishop Jewel's "Defense of his Apology". The title-page runs thus: "A Defense of the Apologie of the Churche of England, by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisburie. Imprinted at London, in the Fleete Street, at the sign of the Elephante, by Henry VVykes, anno 1570, 16 Junii, cum gratiâ", etc. The title-page bears the name, in manuscript, but nearly erased, "George Herbert".

3. Another curious book is a volume of Lent sermons by a Spanish monk. It is without date, but dedicated thus: "To the two noble Knights, John Strangeways and Lewis Dive, in acknowledgment of his own true love and respect, Don Diego Prede dedicateth these his Indeavoures."

4. A book that bears not only names, but numerous manuscript notes, is an edition of Pliny's Natural History, of 1532. The names are "Thos. Corbett. Libris. Ed. Lewis". It is of this Edward Lewis of whom we shall have occasion to speak as the founder of the Library.

5. We then have a copy of Usher's Annals, "Annales Veteris Testamenti a primâ mundi origine deducti"

(1650), with the name and a date in manuscript, "Henry Herbert, 1657, April ye 28"; and again, "Ex libris Hen. Herbert."

6. Among the theological, or quasi-theological, books, is one containing a series of sermons preached—some before the Lords and some before the Commons—by Dr. Samuel Torshell and others.

There are several other volumes of sermons, preached before one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The only other book we would mention is a copy of Plutarch's *Lives*, in parallel Latin and Greek columns. A catalogue of all the books is before the meeting.

II. We will now speak of the chained library which is known to have existed at Montgomery Castle (from which Chirbury is three miles distant), and of a record of its having been placed there by a member of the family of Herbert; and of that family, he who is best known, both by his character and writings, George Herbert, the poet and divine. In doing so, however, we may have occasion to question the entire accuracy of his biographer, Isaac Walton, when he speaks of the library in Montgomery Castle as having been "burnt by the late Rebels and so lost to posterity".

In almost the last paragraph of Walton's *Life of Herbert*, after mentioning the marriage of Herbert's widow to Sir Robert Cooke of Highnam; he concludes: "This Lady Cooke had preserved many of Mr. Herbert's private writings, but they and Highnam House were burnt together by the late Rebels, and so lost to posterity; and by them was also burnt or destroyed a choice library which Mr. Herbert had fastened with chains in a fit room in Montgomery Castle, being by him dedicated to the succeeding Herberts, who should become the owners of it."

It may not appear generous to doubt the entire accuracy of a statement such as this, made by one whose admiration of the character and works of George Herbert would, it may be thought, lead him to more than ordinary care when speaking of an incident such

as this, although it involves mention of those towards whom he entertained very different feelings. But to say the least, it is a singular fact that a collection of books, which had once been secured by chains, still exists within a short distance of the ruins of the building in which there is a distinct record that such a library was placed by George Herbert; and that one of them, *Jewel's Defense*, is the work of his own bishop (Bemerton, as we know, being but a short distance from and in the diocese of Salisbury). The date on this title-page is 1570 (Herbert was born in 1593, and died in 1632); but it is probable that the half-erased MS. name on the title-page is not his, but that of his uncle, George Herbert, of New Coll., Oxford.

We have previously mentioned that the Chaucer bears in MS. the name of its former owner, "Liber Ed. Herbert"; but it is questionable whether this "Edward Herbert" is Lord Herbert of Chirbury, the poet's eldest brother; and it is suggested that it is more probable that the signature is that of his cousin, Sir Edward Herbert, sometime attorney-general, and afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,[1] to whom the book may have belonged.

Some of the books bear the name, in MS., of Henry Herbert. The only one of the name about that time was a younger brother of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and of George Herbert—of whom Lord Herbert thus speaks in his autobiography:—"Henry, after he had been brought up in learning, was sent by his friends to France, where he attained the language of that country in much perfection; after which he came to court, and was made Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber and Master of the Revels."

The doubt as to the MS. names of George and Edward Herbert being those of the poet and of his elder brother respectively, does not lessen the probability that the books which we have attempted to describe were some of those which Walton says George

[1] Clarendon, iii, 688.

Herbert placed in Montgomery Castle, although we doubt whether they were, as he says, "destroyed by the late Rebels".

III. We will now say a word as to the chains by which the books were secured. Each chain seems to have consisted of a series of about sixteen iron links, each about two inches long, one end of the chain being attached by an oval link to the book, and the other by a round link to a horizontal bar of iron, which was placed across the cabinet (if so it may be called) in which the books were placed. About the middle of each chain is a swivel, obviously to enable the reader to turn and otherwise handle the book.

There may be other and similar chained libraries; but we will only mention one, and that in the same diocese as Chirbury, viz., in the cathedral of Hereford, the chains being similar to those at Chirbury.

IV. We conclude with a short notice of the Rev. Edward Lewis, vicar of Chirbury, and by whom this library was placed there. He was inducted into the vicarage in 1629, the year in which the earliest existing register of the parish commences, and was buried there on the 31st October 1677, thus holding the living for forty-eight years, during one of the most trying periods of the Church's history. He seems to have been a man of exemplary charity and piety, but his pronounced Puritan opinions exposed him to persecution from his Royalist neighbours. In those days Captain Pelham Corbet held Caurse and Lee Castles in the name of the king, and hearing that Mr. Edward Lewis, vicar of the parish of Chirbury, a very godly man, did preach twice a day, he sent a party of horse out of his garrison and commanded them to Chirbury, who chose a time when the people were at church on the Lord's Day, October 11th, and placed some of the horse for guards about the churchyard, for fear of Montgomery Castle and garrison, about two miles off; and the people rid into the church, to the great fright and amazement of the people, men, women and children, and with their

pistols charged and cocked went up into the pulpit, and pulled down Mr. Lewis, pulling and tugging him in a most unworthy manner. They also went to Mr. John Newton of Heightley, a justice of the peace, his pew, pulled out him and his eldest son, and some other godly people, which they carried away prisoners to Corbet, their governor; and so left the people without their pastor, because they would not be content with one sermon a day; *now* to be without any at all.[1] [This from Nathaniel Wallington's, of St. Leonards, Eastcheap, "Notices of Events in the Reign of Charles I", quoted in the *Sheriffs of Shropshire.*]

How long Mr. Lewis was detained prisoner by Captain Corbet we do not know, but his sufferings did not quench his charity, for we find that by deed bearing date the 14th of April, 27 Charles II (1675), he founded a free school for the children of Chirbury and Forden, and conveyed certain lands to trustees for its support. The schoolhouse he built on the churchyard, which was very extensive, being the burial ground attached to the old monastery, the monks of which had retained the rights of burial from the adjoining parishes of Forden, Montgomery, and Churchstoke.

Probably no one much cared about trespass on the churchyard, or interfered to prevent the rights of the parishioners being invaded; at any rate the schoolhouse was built, and a right of way to it in course of being established, before anyone awoke to the fact that a serious trespass had been committed. The Rev. John Harding preferred a suit, at the instance of the Mayor and School of Shrewsbury, for waste committed on the churchyard, against the Rev. John Farmer, the schoolmaster. This suit was met by a curious compromise, at the mediation of Henry, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, a memorandum of which is preserved at Powis Castle.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiv, p. 313; and vol. ix, p. 116.

Puritan as he was, the fast days of the Church seem to have been duly observed under the rule of Mr. Lewis, and indulgence duly granted for good and sufficient cause, as will appear from an interesting extract with which we conclude our notice of his life.

"4 Julii 1641. Leave granted to Mr. Peter Middleton to eate flesh, forasmuch as it doth manifestly appear that the gentleman is visited with a dangerous sickness and of long continuance.. ...due nourishment without eating of flesh, which by authority is.....Vicar of Chirbury doe by virtue of a statute made 5 Elizabeth grant unto the said Peter Middleton to eate flesh during the time of.....the condicion of the aforesaid statute mentioned. In witness whereof..... presente.

"Edwd. Lewis, Vicar."

# CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY AT CHIRBURY SCHOOL.

TAKEN FEB. 10, 1859.

Augustine's Works, v. 1 (1569), 4 (1569), 6 (1569), 10 (1569)
Anuotations on New Test., 1 v. (imperfect)
Assersol on Philemon, 1 v.
——— on Numbers, 1 v.
Aresius' Problems, 1 v., 1583
——— on Four Gospels, 1 v., 1580
——— on the Epistles, 1 v., 1596
Adams on 1st and 2nd Peter, 1 v., 1633
——— on 2nd Peter, 1 v., 1633
——— Works, 1 v., 1630
Andrew Hyperius on St. Paul's Epistles, 1 v. T. W.
Andrews' Pattern, 1 v.
——— Sermons, 1 v., 1629
Acts of Synod of Dort, 1 v.
Ainsworth's Annotations on Genesis, 1 v., 1616
——— on New Test.
Arminius' Works, 1629
Arrowsmith's Sermons, 1643
Annotations on Old Test. (imperfect)
Beza's Works, 1 v., 1576
——— 1 v., 1582
Beza on New Test., 1 v., 1582
Bellarmine, 3rd v.
——— Disputations, 1 v., 1608
Barlom on 2nd Timothy, 1st and 2nd Chapters, 1 v., 1632
Bayne on Ephesians, 1 v., 1645
Byfield on 1st Peter, 1 v., 1623
Burroughs on Hosea, 1 v.
——— on Moses' Choice, 1 v., 1641
Bernard on the Psalms, 1 v. (Bernard Guateri)
Burgess' Sermons, 1 v., 1641
——— on 17th Psalm (missing)
Babington on Numbers and Deuteronomy, 1 v., 1615
Boys' (Dean) Works, 1 v., no date. In MS. 1631
Burgess' Sermons, 1 v. (title-page torn, date gone)
Bernard's Works, 1 v., 1566
Browning's Sermons (published by Martyn)
Calvin's Institutes, 1 v., 1568
——— duplicate of ditto, 1 v., 1658, "Ex Libris Jacobi Peace, Wentworth"
Calvin on the Twelve Minor Prophets, 1 v., 1567
——— on Psalms, 1 v., 1564
——— on Romans, 1 v. T. W.
——— on Pentateuch, 1 v., 1563
——— on Jeremiah, 1 v., 1563
Chrysostom, v. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1558
Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, 1 v., 1638
Cœsius on Mineralogy, 1 v., 1636
Cowper's (Bp.) Works, 1 v. (late Bishop of Galloway), 1629
Chaucer, 1 v., 1598
Cameron's Myrothecium, 1 v.
Caudrey's Sermons, 1 v., 1643
Censure of Confession of Remonstrance, by Leyden Professors, 1 v., 1626
Chumradus Pellicanus, Index Bibliorum, 1 v., 1537
Chrysostom's Indices
Downam's Christian Warfare, 1 v., T. W.
——— Antichrist, 1 v., 1620. "Liber Ed. Lewis."
Dictionarium Historium et Poeticum, 1 v., 1581
Dedacus (Stella) on Luke, 1 v., 1612
Daynal's History of England, 1 v. (title-page wanting)
Davanant on Colossians, 1 v., 1627
Estins on the Epistles, 1 v., 1640
Ezekiel, by W. G., 1 v.
Erasmus on the New Test., 1 v., no date
——— Paraphrase, 1 v. T. W.
Elton on Romans, 1 v., 1622
——— on 7th Colossians, 1 v., 1620
Emmanuel on Bible, 1 v., 1601
Fitzherbert, Office of Justice (title wanting)
Fox on the Revelation, 1 v., 1587
Fuller's Rheims Testament of Reputation, 1 v., 1601
Featley and Day's Funeral Sermons, 1 v., 1640
Farendon's Sermons, 1 v., 1647
Field's Church, 1 v., 1606
Greesham on various subjects (missing)
Gough's Concordance, 1 v.
——— on Hebrews, 1 v. T. W.
——— 1 v., 1655

Gerard's Harmonica Evangelica, 1 v., 1628. "Liber Ed. Lewis"
Greenhill's Ezekiel of Exposition, vi, vii, viii, ix
Gurnal's Christian Armour, 1 v., 1653
Guicardine, 1 v.
Gataere's Sermons, 1 v., 1637
Gassendie's Works, 1 v.
——— Ethics on Plutarch, 1 v.
Gandin's and others' Sermons, 1 v., preached before the House of Commons
Gills' Sacred Philosophy, 1 v., 1635
Greenham's Counsel, 1 v.
Huron's Sermons, 1 v.
Hilderson on 51st Psalm, 1 v., 1635
Hall's (Bp.) Works, 1 v., 1628
Harris' Way to Happiness, 1 v., 1632
Hederic's Lexicon, 1 v., 1739, in MS. "In Libris Samuelis Hendri."
Hardy on 1st Epistle of John, 1 v., 1656
Heylen's Theology, 1 v., 1654
Holdershaw's Lectures on St. John 4th, 1629
Jeronym Inquisitor on Pentateuch, 1 v., 1589
John de Peneda on Job, 1 v., no date. T. W.
——— duplicate of ditto, 1 v., 1605
Jermen on Proverbs, 1 v. T. W.
Junius and Tremellius on Old Test., 1 v., 1596
Jewell's (Bp.) Defence of Apology, 1 v., 1570
Lallol and Fisher, 1 v., Relation of Conference (title-page wanting)
Lightfoot's Sermons, 1 v., 1645
Lake's (Bp.) Sermons, 1 v., 1629
Leviasi (Jesuit) on Acts, 1 v., no date
Lent Sermons by a Spanish Monk, 1 v.
Maxmin's Concordantia Vulgate, 1 v. T. W.
Merandulus Works, 1 v., no date
Maldonati Commentarium, 1 v. T. W.
Martyr (Peter) on Judges, 1 v.
——— Romans, 1 v., 1568
Mivior's Lives of Roman Emperors, 1 v., 1623. In MS. William Morgan Ed. Higgins
Martyr on 1st Corinthians, 1 v., 1551, 4to.
Martyn's Sermons, 1 v.
Meller on Isaiah, 1 v.
——— on Psalms, 1 v.
Musculus on Genesis, 1 v., 1554
——— on St. Matthew, 1 v., 1556
——— on the Psalms, 1 v., no date
——— on St. John, 1 v., 1580
——— on Romans (no date on title-page). In MS., 1562, February 26th
Mayer on New Test., 1 v., 1631. In MS., on fp., 1657. "Ex Libris Hen. Herbert"
Marshall's Sermons, 1 v.
Manton on St. James, 1 v.
Martoratus' Exposition, 1 v., 1561
——— 1 v., no date
Nicholson on the Creed, 1 v., 1661
Otes on St. Jude, 1 v.
Polyanthia Nova, 1 v. (imperfect). T.W.
Plutarch's Morals
——— Lives. Greek and Latin parallel pages, 1624
Perkins' Works, v. 2, 1617
——— (T. W. ?) 1612
——— on Tradition. T. W.
Parens on Genesis
——— on Matthew
——— on Revelation
——— on Hosea
Purchas' Pilgrims, v. 1, 1625
——— v. 2, 1625
Purchas' Pilgrims, v. 3, 1625
Presson's Saint's Qualification, 1633
——— New Covenant, 1634
Phillips on first four chapters of St. Matthew, 1607
Pemble's Vindiciæ, 1629
Pliny's Natural History, 1582. In MS., Tho. Corbett, 1624
Primanday's French Academy, no date. T. W.
Parecbola. Oxford Statutes, Oct. 1740
Rogers' Naaman
——— Sermons, 1644
Royard's Homilies
Revetus on Genesis
——— on Hosea
Reynolds' Three Treatises
Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum
Smith on the Creed
——— on Leviticus. T. W.
Sympson on 2nd Peter, 1632
Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ, 1663
Stock and Torshallon Malachi
Septuagint (imperfect)
Saunderson's Sermons, 1656
Szegedonis Loci Communes
Saint's Cordial. Sermons by many authors, 1629
Stephens' (Henry) Concordance, 1600
Summary of Axioms Ecclesiastical. T. W.
Shute's Sermons on 16th Genesis, 1649.
Spanheim Dubia Evangelica
Seamon's Sermons, 1647
Torshall's and others' Sermons
Tiviss' Vindiciæ, Amsterdam, 1632
Taylor's (Bp.) Jeremy Ductor Dubitantium, 1660

Usher's Annals, 1650. In MS., No. 1657, "Ex Libris Hen. Herbert"; also on previous page, "Hen. Herbert, 1657, April ye 20"
Wilson on Romans
Walton on Isaiah, 1533
——— on Galatians, 1576
——— on St. Luke, 1588
——— on Romans, 1590
Willey's Synopsis of Popery, 1614
Willett on Romans, 1620
——— on 1st Samuel, 1624. In MS., "Edw. Froysell"
——— on Genesis, 1632. In MS., "Nil rectum qd. non a deo directum," Johs. Ailmer (below), 1633; Hen. Herbert, 1677
——— on Genesis, 1605
——— on Exodus, 1608
——— on Leviticus, 1631. In MS. on fp., 1657, "Ex Libris Hen. Herbert"
Willett on Daniel
Williams' True Church, 1629
——— (Bp.) Antichrist Revealed, 1661
Walker's Homilies, 1670
Weemse on Ceremonial Law
——— Exercitationes, 1632
Walter on Acts, 1569
——— on the twelve Minor Prophets 1566
Whitacre on the Sacraments, 1624
Ward on Matthew, 1640
Wolfe on Esdras, 1684
Whitaker's Sermons, 1646, 4to.
Young's Latin Dictionary, 1774
Zanchius' Tracts, 1603
——— on Ephesians, 1600
——— Attributes, 1598
——— Creation, 1602
——— on the Trinity, 1573
——— Miscellanies

# A PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

By EDWARD PENTYRCH GITTINS.[1]

## V.—Folk Lore.

*Twll y wiber.*—On the steep and craggy side of Moel Pentyrch, at a little distance from the summit, there is a cavernous hole called the hole of the *Gwiber*. It may be reached by climbing with care, and which, when come to, will be found to be a resting-place that well repays the labour, for it commands some very fine views across the country. "Here", the old people say, "lodged a beast, a scourge and terror to man and animals,—a long-tailed sort of two-footed dragon serpent, with scaly wings, that lived on human and animal *blood*. Its destruction was compassed by erecting a stout post, painted red, and full of sharp iron spikes, upon a conspicuous spot where the dragon could see it, and where the morning sun would bring out its brilliant red colour. This was done in a field near Cefngoll, and put up overnight. Red was a colour which highly excited these creatures. When the morning sun's rays shone upon the post, the beast flew at it with great speed, and beating itself violently against it, was mortally wounded by the spikes. After this a Gwiber never troubled the neighbourhood." This legend is a duplicate of the Gwiber story of Llanrhaiadr yn mochnant. These legends, I believe, are numerous in Wales, but not all the same. Perhaps they were invented as fables by the monkish fraternity, who itinerated through the country, as allegories, to illustrate religious principles.

[1] Continued from *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 378.

Ghosts.—There were four ghosts which appeared to trouble some particular spots; those were, *Yspryd y Brynglas, Yspryd y Derwteg, Yspryd Coedygraig,* and *Yspryd Melinygrug.*

*Yspryd y Brynglas.*—This ghost made its appearance in the wood and hedge-row on the road-side near the house, in the form of a small, shining, flickering light, and always in the way the Squire of Brynglas, a Mr. Price Devereux, came home from town or village. It always uttered in a dismal tone the warning and prophetic words, "*Dial daw, Dial daw*' (Vengeance follows, vengeance follows). It was a customer that gave much anxiety and fright, especially to the people of the house. It was believed that its mission and the burden of its speech had reference directly to the owner, who lived on the carousal side of life, and who never came home from the village without being jolly drunk; and as it was the belief that if any person could speak to a spirit, it would ever after cease to trouble, for it was currently reported that every spirit had some mission to tell to the sons of earth. Now, it is said that the Squire mustered courage to do this piece of business, first fortifying himself to the task with the other sort of spirits, and so went up to the terrible thing and asked for explanation; but, having his heart in his throat, could only say inquiringly, "*Pa bryd?*" (When ?) to which the spirit replied, "*Yn amser y gorwyrion y daw*" (In the days of the great grand-children it will come). The voice after this was heard no more. It is maintained that the prediction uttered by the spirit came to pass. The last of that family name who was owner of Brynglas was said to be *one* of the great-grandsons, and who "went through the estate", as the phrase goes.

*Yspryd y Derwteg.*—This ghost was of the mischievous goblin kind, which delighted to terrify people who kept late hours out; and was seen, or rather heard, only on the other side of the hedge of the old road leading to the house. It made no utterances, but

showed its presence by making a rustling, unpleasant noise with the branches.

*Yspryd Coedygraig.*—This ghost had no head visible, but a body dressed after human fashion, a coat of the narrow-tail style with yellow buttons. knee-breeches, also with yellow knee-buttons. It walked in advance of persons about ten or twelve yards, and could never be overtaken, as it kept always the same distance off. It was supposed to be the shade of some departed person from the locality, having a message to some one or about something, yet unable to divulge its secret, for no one could go sufficiently near to speak to it.

*Yspryd Melinygrug.*—This, again, was a ghost appearing after the fashion of a man, riding on a grey or white horse, crossing and recrossing the road through the hedge. There was a clanging, dismal sound of a chain always to be heard with it. It was supposed to be the spirit of a departed person, with his prison chains on, having permission to visit its old country, and to have a warning message to bear ; but this was never told, because, appearing in a form that was frightening, no one would approach to ask of it. It was the most troublesome spirit of the lot, and caused greatest frights among the people.

*Einion Yrth and his Harp.*—This is a romantic story, and has its duplicate in other Welsh localities, with variants as to persons and details, and the embellishments which are the coinage of a fanciful brain. *Einion Yrth*, as the story comes down to us, lived at Rhiwyrth, in Caereinion. He went from home to prosecute a war, lost the battle, and was taken prisoner and shut up in a prison house, where no tidings could be sent to his friends ; he was kept there for years. His long absence from home, and no tidings to be had about him, gave rise to the tale that he was dead. This being so, his widowed lady in course of time accepted reluctantly the overtures of another hand, and was on the point of entering into wedlock again. But in the course of the preceding day, or the morning

of the very day which was to see her united to her second lord, there appeared a stranger on the scene, who, from fatigue of travelling and dress and altered form and visage, was unrecognised. To the old hall he went, in time to join the throng and minstrels who had come to make merry on the occasion. He asked permission to try his hand on the harp, which was granted. The lady was pleased, for he had struck some chords which revived pleasant memories. She brought him *a harp*—her "Einion's harp", as she said it was, which she had kept in memory of him, and asked him to play on that. The stranger lowly bowed as he took it, tuned its strings, and then swept his fingers along them; but when he struck some favourite airs, he sang—she had not heard those notes since Einion left—she gazed at him with earnest looks, and declared he was none other than Einion, and the recognition became mutual. Greater then was the rejoicing than before; the old lord had returned, and a change came over the scene.

*Old Games and Customs.*—On Trinity Sunday in each year, the population, old and young, assembled in large numbers around the "Witch's Well" (*Ffynon y wrach*), to drink the water, which they sweetened with sugar, and to play at different games of chance. Pitch-and-toss is named as one, and the peculiarity with this was, that a silver half-crown piece was the only coin allowed to pitch and to toss with. While the game was going by the boys and young men, the elder people sat round to look on, and whose province it was to relate some tale or tradition that they had heard in the parish, and to recount the leading news, local and general, of the past twelve months. But they did not stick at this; some daring genius would even attempt to tell what would or should take place up to the next year's meeting.

*Funeral Customs.*—When a person of some wealth and respectability died, it was the custom on the day of the funeral to serve out hot-spiced ale to the mourners; and a special brewing was generally made for the occa-

sion, which was commenced immediately after the death took place. A special baking of *cakes* was also made, and on the day of the funeral a man was appointed to stand by the house-door to invite the friends who came "to bury" into the house to drink of the prepared drink. Again, when the coffin was brought out and laid down on the bier at the door, the man went round with the cakes, having an attendant woman who served out the drink, and all, old and young, were expected to partake of the same. Another person handed a cup of the drink *over* the coffin to some old lady in the group, who was called forward; she, after muttering in a low voice a blessing, then drank its contents. This cup was called the "*diodles*". At the porch of the churchyard the procession was met by the church singers, called *Y Salmwyr* (the Psalmists), led by the parish clerk, who gave out a psalm or hymn, prefacing this same by an exhortation, "*Canwn fawl i Dduw*" (Let us praise God). The procession then restarted and proceeded thus into the church, singing. Again, after the coffin had been deposited in the grave and when it was nearly covered in, the clerk announced that the *Salmwyr* were going to a certain public-house which he named, and that the friends of the deceased who had come to bury, would go to another public-house. At those houses drink was drawn, payment for the same being made by a collection among those present, and absentees sending their subscription, which was called a "shot". The publican then drew so much drink; this drunk, a second "shot" was frequently made. The upshot, at the end of the day, was frequently a quarrel and a fight—a preparation for another funeral.

*Heaving.*—On Easter Monday, here, as in other parishes, men and boys went out in strong groups to heave the women and girls one year, and the *next year* the women and girls went out to heave the men and boys. Some neighbouring parishes differed from the custom here. In those, the alternation was, the men

went out Monday, and the women on the next day, Tuesday, *every year*. The heavers always expected a gratuity. Frequently the occasion was made for a benefit, the money being given to some very deserving person, or who had suffered a loss of a horse, or cow, etc.

*Charms.*—(*Clwy'r edau wlan.*)—The means of ascertaining if anyone was suffering under this ailment was by a woollen thread; a length was measured from the elbow to the tip of the finger; sometimes two or three lengths were measured; this was tied round the neck of the sick person. The measurements were afterwards compared, and if the thread showed that it was shortening, the person was pronounced to be suffering from the *Clwy*, and when the thread showed signs of lengthening, he was not suffering from it, or the disorder was receding, the patient improving under the treatment. A mixture or drug was made, compounded of very strong *old* ale and saffron, stirred up by an iron rod made red-hot. Some words from Scripture were used by the "medicine-man" or "woman". There are persons at the present day who believe in its efficacy and practice it.

Notable Places.—*Race Course.*—Near the "Gaer" there is an old race-course, partially within the parish of Manafon. Horse-racing, it appears, was in reputation at one time here, and there is now living in the village of Llanfair an old man named Meredith, who owned a horse that won at the last race run there.

*Wttra Wen.*—At this place, about three miles from the village, in the direction of Newtown, sometime about the year 1736, there stood a roadside inn or tavern, which became notorious for the crimes committed there. It was a convenient stopping-place for travellers, having "accommodation for man and horse". The house has long since been taken down and every stone carted away, and the site on which it stood is even uncertainly pointed out, but it is about half a mile from Brynpenarth, on the road leading to Felin Newydd. "Gibbet Hill" stands near by. The house was tenanted

by Evan Huw Shôn and his wife Marged (Margaret), who were the criminals. A John Rees of Penarth was owner. The tale is a black one, and the incidents of the crime which brought them to justice are narrated with some precision in the neighbourhood. The victim was a Scotch packman. He had been lost from his home, and was last seen at this house. Evan Huw Shôn and his wife became suspected of knowing something about him; but, one market day after the Scotchman had disappeared, Marged Shôn had been noticed wearing a petticoat like the material which the Scotchman had been offering for sale a day or two previous to his last being seen. This was talked of and aroused suspicion, and gossip went abroad. Evan and his wife became aware that they were objects of suspicion, and conscience, that makes cowards of men, made them leave their house and the neighbourhood. Their sudden disappearance provoked stronger suspicion, and the constables immediately pursued and overtook the two fugitives on Caer Howel bridge, near Montgomery. Marged Shôn had dropped a word one day to a person who had come in to have a chat with them about things in the neighbourhood,—she hoped that John Rees (the landlord) had not been murdered and buried in their ground. The two were tried at Montgomery Great Sessions, found guilty of the murder of the Scotchman, and executed. After execution, their bodies were being conveyed to the place where the crime had been committed, to be hung in chains and gibbets. When passing through Welshpool, the populace rushed at the cart, and dragged the bodies with great indignity along the street as loathsome things. They were accordingly gibbeted on the place called "Gibbet Hill". Before execution, it is said that they both confessed to several murders and intended murders. In a plot of ground, near the site of the old house, there were to be seen five grave-like mounds, which are said to be the graves of persons murdered by them. The field is called Caefynwent. A workman of the name of Richard Arthur,

while taking down the house, found an India silk handkerchief with gold coin wrapped up in it. It was supposed that the two criminals had forgotten to take this with them when they left the house.

And the following strange tale now lives on the lips of the people in that neighbourhood, that a young couple, who were engaged to be married, had arranged to meet one another at this inn. The young woman kept her appointment early, and waited and watched for the coming of her lover; but when it went to a late hour, and he not arriving, she retired to bed, but could not sleep. After awhile, at a very late hour, she heard some one coming in, recognised his voice, but listened very quietly to the conversation below. Both Evan and his wife denied the arrival of any young lady there that evening. The young woman could not restrain herself, and rushed down to him. The matter was treated as a joke by the parties. After their execution, people believed that there was a murderous intention at the bottom of it. And another tale is told. A traveller arrived rather late in the evening, and put up for the night. After retiring to his bedroom, but before he had fully undressed to go to bed, he heard his horse neighing in a very unusual and alarming way. He dressed, and went out to the stable, thinking that the horse had not been properly cared for, and that he wanted water. He then took the horse out of the stable to the stream close by; when he was out, his master could not get him back into the stable by any means, neither would he stay on the premises, but dragged his master clear away, who decided on letting the animal have his own way, and both came on to Llanfair; and the tradition is, that Evan Huw Shôn made confession that it was intended that night to kill the man.

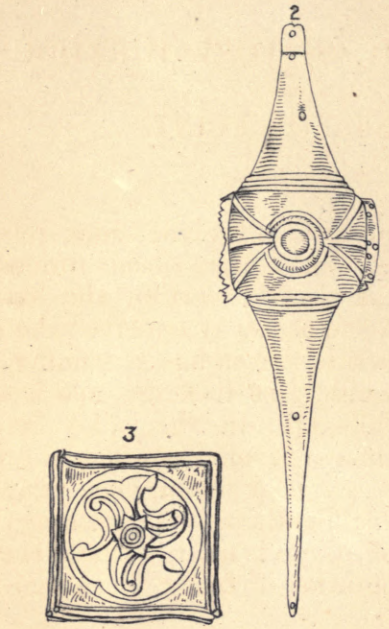
The following not very polished rhyme, being a part of a ballad sung in the fairs and markets, preserves the memory of the criminals, and purports to tell how the foul deed was committed on the packman.

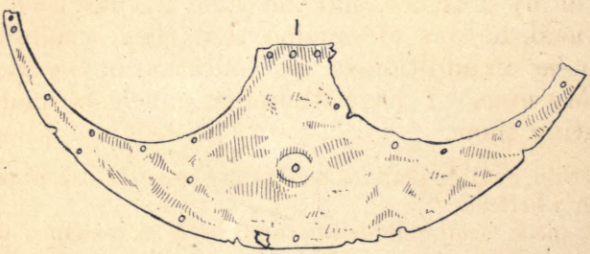
"Evan Huw Shôn a Marged,
Oedd galon galed gas;
Yn wr a gwraig briododd,
Heb reol ac heb râs;
Fe ddywedodd Evan giaidd,
Yn rhyfedd wrth ei wraig;
Mae hwn yn llawn o arian,
Fel graian yn y graig;
Fe'i hynod annhrugarog,
A'r fwyall finiog fawr;
Nes oedd ei waed yn union,
Fel afon ar y llawr;
A'r wraig a ddaeth a chyllell,
Mewn garw ddichell ddu;
Gorphenodd ddwyn ei fywyd,
Mewn penyd mawr tra bu."

Gwion Bach o Lanfair Caereinion (Translation from *The Mabinogion*).—The date given as the time of his career is 470. There is a saying of his as follows: "*A glywaist ti chwedl Gwion Bach yn dangos deddf gyfiawn? Iawn pob iawn lle bo iawn*" (Hearest thou the saying of Gwion Bach, that teacheth the right law? Every form is right, when there is justice). In the *Mabinogion*, Gwion Bach is shown as the one that had the care of "Ceridwen's cauldron", and the fable about him is as follows:—"Ceridwen was the wife of Tegid Foel. They had a son named Morfrau, and a daughter named Creirwy, and she was the most beautiful girl in the world, and they had another son named Afagddu, the ugliest man in the world. Ceridwen, seeing that he should not be received amongst gentlemen because of his ugliness, unless he should be possessed of some excellent knowledge or strength, etc.—it was in the time of Arthur and his Round Table—Ceridwen had ordered a cauldron to be boiled of knowledge and inspiration for her son. The cauldron was to be boiled unceasingly for one year and a day, until there should be in it three blessed drops of the spirit's grace. These three drops fell on the finger of Gwion Bach o Lanfair Caereinion in Powis, whom she ordered to attend the cauldron. The drops were so hot that Gwion Bach

put his finger in his mouth; no sooner done, than he came to know all things. Now he transformed himself into a hare and ran away from the wrath of Ceridwen. She also transformed herself into a greyhound, and went after him to the side of a river. Gwion, on this, jumped into the river and transformed himself into a fish. She also transformed herself into an otter-bitch, and chased him under the water until he was fain to turn himself into a bird of the air. She, as a hawk, followed him, and gave him no rest in the sky. And just as she was about to swoop upon him, and he was in fear of death, he espied a heap of winnowed wheat on the floor of a barn, and he dropped among the wheat and turned himself into one of the grains. Then she transformed herself into a high-crested black hen, and went to the wheat and scratched it with her feet, and found him out and swallowed him. And, as the story says, she bore him nine months, and, when she was delivered of him, she could not find it in her heart to kill him by reason of his beauty. So she wrapped him in a leathern bag and cast him into the sea to the mercy of God." This was the babe afterwards found by Elphin, and by him named Taliesin.

*Carreg Arthur* (Arthur's Stone), on the border of this parish, by Carreg Arthur Farm. It is in the shape of a chair. Tradition says that it has been brought from Moel Bentyrch, a distance of five miles. It is about fourteen hundredweight, three feet six inches by two feet and a half, and two feet in depth. Is there some connection between this stone and King Arthur of old?




BRONZE RELICS FOUND ON FOEL HIRADDUG.

CO. FLINT.

C. CORTISSOS, DEL.

# RELICS FOUND ON FOEL HIRADDUG,

IN THE

# COUNTY OF FLINT.

---

THIS mountain is about two and a half miles from the ancient town of Rhuddlan, and is situate principally in the parish of Cwm, a small part of the extreme northern end being in the parish of Dyserth; the ruins of Dyserth Castle, or the few stones remaining of it on the top of a low hill, faces it N.N.E., and is about three-quarters of a mile off; in the valley between are the ivy-covered ruins of a small ancient church or chapel called *Siamber-wen*, near which, some years ago, some Roman coins were found; while facing east, about one mile and a half off, there is a large tumulus called *Gop*, that has the reputation of being the burial-place of Boadicea.

In 1872, while a party of miners under my direction were making a road on the eastern slope of this mountain, the following articles of bronze and iron were found in my presence, and the same having been seen by a friend, he was of opinion that they would be of interest as an addition to the collection in the Powysland Museum. I have therefore much pleasure in presenting them.

1. A thin, flexible plate of bronze in shape similar to part of a soldier's helmet.
2. A piece semi-cylindrical, and of a cup-shape in the broadest and central part. It is embossed, but it is difficult to decide for what purpose it has been used.
3. A square embossed plate of bronze.
4. A small triangular plate of bronze. These last two are thin, and embossed, apparently by stamping (repoussé work).
5. Two pieces of a sword-blade, very much oxidised, only a thin core of metal remaining.

They were found at the northern end, on the eastern slope, near the top of the mountain, buried about three feet deep, covered with rubble stone, and earth, strongly impregnated with red iron ore. There was no tumulus or anything to mark the place. The sword-blade was so completely rusted that it broke into many pieces, while the bronze articles, of a light yellow colour, were bright as if newly polished. This seemed at the time so curious that I suspected the presence of gold, and was induced thereby to make an analysis of one of the small triangular plates, of which, to the best of my recollection, there were four or five of the same size and pattern. No gold was found, only copper and tin, and as a quantitative examination was not made, the proportions were not determined. The probability is that these articles were kept bright by contact with the iron of the sword, which would cause an electro action.

Taken in connection with this find, it may be of interest to mention that a year before, about five hundred yards further south, on the top of the mountain, a bronze ring about the size of a wedding-ring, together with a small bone, were found about one foot below the surface. The ring was extremely rotten, and broke into fragments, which were not kept.

These bronze articles have been illustrated, with the view of eliciting the opinions of archæologists as to what they may be. Each of the pieces of bronze, which are drawn in the accompanying plate one-sixth the actual size, have small holes perforated in their margins, which indicate that they must have been fastened by nails to the objects of which they formed parts; but what those objects were it is not easy to decide. Some have thought they might be portions of a man's armour; others, part of horse tackle or furniture.

M. A. Gage, C.E. & M.E.

Rhuddlan, 17*th July* 1884.

# WELSH POOL:

## MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND BOROUGH.[1]

---

### CHAPTER III (*continued*).—THE ALMSHOUSE AT WELSHPOOL.

(*See* Vol. xv, p. 328.)

*Supplemental Information.*—In the Charity Commissioners' Report of 1838 there is, under their account of the lost charities belonging to the parish of Guilsfield, the following item:—

"*Thomas Wynne's Charity.*—There is in the possession of the Vicar an indenture bearing date the 20th of August 1615, whereby Edward Wynne, son and heir of Thomas Wynne of *Garth*, Esq., in consideration of £45, part of a sum of £67 10*s.*, paid to him by the said Thomas Wynne, amongst other things covenanted with the said Thomas Wynne and with Thomas Kyffin, Vicar of Pool, and John Holland, Vicar of Guilsfield, and their successors, to purchase an annuity, or annual rent-charge, of 50*s.*, to be payable to the said Thomas Kyffin and John Holland, and their successors, upon the 1st day of May yearly, (that is to say) 10*s.*, part thereof, to the said Thomas Kyffin and his successors, and 40*s.*, the residue thereof, to the said John Holland and his successors, upon trust, that the sum of 10*s.* should be on Ascension Day yearly *given unto the poor in the* ALMSHOUSE AT POOLE; the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.*, more of the said 50*s.*, paid to the Churchwardens of Guilsfield, upon Trinity Sunday yearly, towards the repair of the Church of Guilsfield; and the sum of 33*s.* 4*d.*, the residue of the said 50*s.*, yearly on Whit Sunday to the Sexton or Parish Clerk, and twelve of the poorest persons of the said parish of Guilsfield. There is no evidence that this rent-charge was ever purchased, or that any money had ever been paid on account of the Charity."

[1] Continued from vol. xv, p. 360.

The deed is not now in the possession of the vicar or in the parish chest. Whether the charity ever existed or not, the record is valuable as showing that the "Almshouse at Poole" was in existence as far back as 1615.

Before this information there was no evidence of its existence earlier than Thomas Parry's Will, dated the 20th April 1741 (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 328).

"The Almshouse of Poole" is, therefore, of more ancient foundation than has hitherto been supposed, and is more than 270 years old.

Edward, the son of Thomas Wynne, was the grandfather of Brochwel Wynne of Garth, and is now represented by Devereux Herbert Mytton of Garth. (See "The Genealogie of the Family of Wynne of Garth", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 255.)

---

## Chapter IV.—Nonconformity.

*Independent or Congregationalist.*—It is not easy to fix the date of the establishment of Independency in Welshpool. It is not improbable it had its origin from the celebrated Vavasor Powell, who, for some years previous to the Restoration in 1660, frequently preached in the locality. There is a tradition that he was the means of certain objects, which were then considered superstitious, being rejected from the parish church; and the large stone, now in the churchyard,[1] said once to have been the centre stone of a circle upon which offerings were made by the Druids, afterwards used in Ystrad Marchell Abbey as a throne upon which the abbots were installed, and afterwards brought to Welshpool Church, and upon it offenders were placed to do penance, is said to be one of them; but there is no

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 274.

further account of his proceedings in this parish extant.

Ambrose Mostyn (born 1610, died 1666) is said by Dr. Calamy, after leaving the University, to have preached for some time "at Red Castle in Montgomeryshire". Nathaniel Ravens, who for some time was Vicar of Welshpool, was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, but probably continued to officiate among his Nonconformist brethren there afterwards.

The Rev. John Griffith settled as Independent minister at Llanfyllin in 1780, but only remained there two years. During this period he married Miss Agnes Meredith of Guilsfield (near Sarnau), whose mother, it seems, had house property in Welshpool. According to Rev. D. Morgan's *Essay on Nonconformity*, it was Mr. Griffith that began preaching at Welshpool with the Independents, and Mrs. Meredith (his mother-in-law) gave land to build a chapel there.

It is not until the year 1783 that there is any authentic account of a chapel having been erected in Welshpool, and that seems to have been for "Protestant Dissenters called Presbyterians". At that period Dissenting ministers were under legal obligations to go to the Court of Quarter Sessions for permission to preach; and those who erected a chapel were required by Act of Parliament to make application to the bishop of the diocese, certifying the erection of the chapel, and requiring that their certificate might be recorded in the Bishop's Court.

The following document is the first of the sort that has come to our knowledge relating to Welshpool :—

"*To the Right Revd. Father in God, Jonathan, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Protestant Dissenters called Presbyterians, do hereby certify to your Lordship that a new erected Chapel in the Town of Welshpool, in the above said Diocese, is intended to be a place of Meeting for religious worship. Therefore we require that this our certificate may be recorded at your Court, according to an Act of

Parliament in that case made and provided in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, called the Toleration Act.

"July the 11th, 1783. Signed by us—

"JOHN JAMES (Minister), BONNER HUGHES, KETH HUGHES, EDWARD MORRIS, EDWARD HUGHES, JOSEPH JONES."

"Entered and recorded amongst the archives in the publick episcopal Registry of Saint Asaph, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in this case made and provided,

"The 30th of July, 1783, by

"JOHN JONES, Dep. Regr."

This document relates to the first chapel of Protestant Dissenters in Welshpool, and shows that they were then called Presbyterians, and the first minister to have been the Rev. John James. We have not learnt any more of this body.

Ten years afterwards the small Presbyterian Church seems to have assumed the name of Independents. Their Minute-Book and Register of Baptisms begins with the following entry:—

"1793. In the month of September D. Francis began to supply Pool occasionally."

In the next succeeding year the following appears:—

"1794 Sent a letter of invitation to D. Francis to come and reside at Pool twelve months to preach the Gospel, which invitation was accepted on his part."

The letter was signed by—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Thomas Evans. | Morris Edwards. | Thomas Motham. |
| Thomas Jones. | Lewis Morris. | Thomas Clement. |
| William Rider. | John Roberts. | Thomas Morris. |
| John Hughes. | Jno. Taylor. | Jno. Meredith." |

The next entry is the most important, as it records the formation of "a Church upon the Independent plan", and the appointment of D. Francis as the first minister. It runs thus:—

"Dec. 19. At a meeting held this day, it was resolved by the undersigned to form themselves into a Church upon the

Independent plan. At the same meeting it was agreed that D. Francis be requested to be our pastor.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. Evans. | Jno. Roberts. |
| Thomas Jones. | Jas. Jones. |
| Jno. Taylor. | Grace Evans. |
| Morris Edwards. | Mary Jeffreys." |

From this date the Independent body commenced. Whether they were successors of the Presbyterian body of 1783 is not certain, but it is probable they were, and that they succeeded to the chapel erected in that year. As to the locality where the Independents held their meeting, there is a tradition that it was on the south side of the entrance of Powis Castle Park, where the "cribs" (as the town lock-up was formerly called) and the prothonotary's office stood, and that an arrangement was made with them by the Powis Castle family for giving up that site, and accepting another on the other side of High Street, on which the old Independent chapel stood, together with the use of a house in High Street, rent free, for their minister. We shall refer to this subject on a future page.

The Minute-Book, in its entries, is the only record we have of the body and its ministers until 1815 :—

"1788. Jane, the daughter of Lewis Morris of Welshpool, by Anne his wife, was baptized May 3rd, by Richard Tibbott.

"1790. Catherine, the daughter of Lewis Morris of Welshpool, by Anne his wife, was baptized August 24th, by Jenkyn Lewis.

"1793. Evan, the son of Lewis Morris of Welshpool, by Anne his wife, was baptized May 21st, by John Griffiths, officiating minister."

"1794, December. 21. Had the Lord's Supper, administered by the Rev. W. Whitridge of Oswestry.

"1796, March 31. D. Francis was set apart for the office of a pastor of the Church."

The entries from 1796 to 1798 are signed by D. Francis.

1800. D. Francis resigned.

1802. Rev. David Davies appointed minister.

The entries from 1802 to 1804 are signed by David Davies.

The entries from 1808 to 1812 by John Harris.

The entries in 1812 by J. Whitridge, Oswestry.

The entries in 1813 and 1814, by George Ryan (1815, by P. Edwards, Wern).

We now come to the first deed we have met with relating to the chapel:—

"By an indenture dated the 1st October 1816, Philip Ratcliffe of Plascorrig, and John Humphreys, late of Tregynon, afterwards of Berriew, conveyed to Rev. Thomas Weaver of Shrewsbury, Minister of the Gospel, George Ryan of Rotheram, student, and eight other persons, the 'building then used as a chapel or meeting-house for religious worship, situate in Pool, wherein Mr. Ryan then officiated.' Upon trust to permit the same to be used as a place of worship for the service of God by the Society of Protestant Dissenters of the Independent persuasion."

The chapel thus conveyed, probably on a change of trustees, was situated on the south side of High Street, and was approached by an entry from that street alongside the dwelling-house, which the minister, Rev. George Ryan, occupied for many years.

From 1813 to 1830 the Rev. George Ryan was minister, and his name appears in the Registers, except in 1815, P. Edwards, Wern, and 1821 Thomas Weaver, Oswestry, officiate at baptisms.

In 1831 John Rees of Sarney officiated.

In 1832 the Rev. Thomas Morgan became the minister. Owing to finding the house not healthy or convenient, Mr. Morgan left it, and removed to a small house in the suburbs of the town. In consequence of his removal, the house was taken out of the possession of the Independent body, and that without compensation, which was always considered a hardship upon them; as, it was alleged, they had given up rights in a position which was of importance to the Powis Castle family, for which the possession of this house was partly the compensation.

In consequence of the passing of the New Registration Act, previous to 1837, whereby Nonconformist registers were made evidence upon their being lodged with the Registrar-General, the following record of the registers being so deposited is made in the Minute-Book :—

"The following is a copy of entries of baptisms contained in a Church Book sent up to the Registration Commissioners the 20th October 1837. The same having been copied therefrom by me, and under my superintendence, in order that the same might be provided for the use of the Church, in the event of the Commissioners deciding upon retaining the originals for the purpose of being made legal evidence. See the printed and other correspondence with the Commissioners upon the subject, inserted in the commencement of this book."

In 1837 Rev. Thomas Morgan ceased to be minister.

In 1840 Rev. Cyrus Hudson, M.A., was appointed minister, and was ordained, and remained so until 1844, when he resigned.

In 1844, May 24, the Rev. Henry Kerrison was appointed minister. It was then felt that much inconvenience arose from the smallness and unfavourable locality of the old chapel, and it was determined to dispose of the same, and to build a new chapel on a more eligible site ; and in November following, John Gwynne and Griffith Parker, on behalf of themselves and the other trustees, agreed to transfer the old chapel to Rev. David Thomas and others, on behalf of the body of Welsh Independents ; and the property was accordingly conveyed to them on 1st February 1847.

The new chapel was erected on a site in New Street, purchased and conveyed by deed, dated 25th June 1847, for £165, and enrolled in Chancery 24th November 1862, at an expense of £900 and upwards, and new trustees appointed under the provisions of the deed of 1816. In 1845, the Rev. H. Kerrison was ordained in the new chapel, and continued as minister until 27th September 1849. He was succeeded on that day by Rev. John Davies of Oswestry, formerly a missionary. He died

suddenly on the 15th February 1851, and on the 23rd of that month a funeral sermon was preached, which gave a sketch of his life.

In 1851, Rev. John Nash was temporarily appointed minister; and in 1853 Rev. James Bedly Fletcher, M.A., succeeded to the office, but resigned in the course of a few months.

In 1855, Rev. F. C. Douthwaite was appointed minister, and remained until illness compelled him in 1865 to resign the charge.

In 1866 the chapel passed into other hands, and was altered and improved. Rev. D. Rowlands, B.A., was appointed minister. He published, in 1870, a volume of sermons, entitled *Sermons on Historical Subjects.*

In 1867, 2nd April, a garden adjoining the chapel was bought,—Edward Evans of Thorneloe House, Worcester, the surviving son of Thomas Evans,[1] one of the founders of the cause, contributing half the purchase-money, £142,—and a commodious school-room, held in conjunction with the chapel, has been built thereon. The conveyance is dated 11th September 1868, and was enrolled in Chancery 25th December the same year.

1871, 23rd April, Mr. Rowlands resigned his charge, having accepted a call at Carmarthen, whence he subsequently removed to Brecon to undertake a Professorship (which he still holds) at the Independent College there.

1872, 6th October, the Rev. Edward Goodall became pastor. He resigned 24th November 1874.

1875, 7th November, the Rev. David Philip Davies was appointed minister. He resigned 1st November 1877.

1878, 24th November, the Rev. John Stroud Williams was appointed minister. He resigned 26th June 1881.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 8 (*sub nom.* "Montgomeryshire Worthies").

1883, 7th January, the Rev. William Edward Thomas (the present minister) accepted the pastorate.

In the year 1862 a monumental tablet was put up in the chapel to the memory of Thomas Evans and Grace his wife, two of the persons who signed the document set out on pp. 336-7 *supra*, with the following inscription thereon :—

In Memory
OF
GRACE SUGDEN,
WIFE OF THOMAS EVANS,
OF THIS TOWN;
*Who died February 17th*, 1796,
AGED XXXV YEARS,
Leaving six children to lament their loss.

ALSO OF
THOMAS EVANS,
*Born in the Year* 1762, *died at Oswestry, February* 21*st*, 1829,
AGED LXVI YEARS.

HIS REMAINS BEING DEPOSITED IN THE
CHURCHYARD OF THIS PARISH, IN THE GRAVE
THAT HAD FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS HELD
THOSE OF HIS BELOVED WIFE.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE SURVIVING
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE DEPARTED,
AS AN ENDURING RECORD OF FILIAL AFFECTION,
AND IS PLACED HERE TO PERPETUATE THE
NAME OF ONE OF THE HONOURED FOUNDERS
OF CONGREGATIONALISM IN
WELSHPOOL.
1862.

*Wesleyan Methodist.*—On the 9th August 1769, before nine o'clock in the morning, the Rev. John Wesley arrived in this town; notice was given that he would preach, the Bailiffs (Messrs. Richard Evans and Edward Vaughan) having promised the use of the Town Hall. These authorities, however, reconsidered their promise, and decided that Mr. Wesley should not have the Town Hall to preach in, so he passed on to Newtown, where he preached.

It may be inferred that Mr. Wesley had some friends

in this neighbourhood, from the fact that notice had been given that he would preach in the Town Hall.

In the year 1774, Mr. Thomas Carlill, and other preachers from the Brecon Circuit, used to come "over the hills" to preach at Pentre-Llivior.

At one of these services a man named John Evans was led to become a follower of Mr. Wesley, and after this his house continued to be the "preacher's home" until he left the neighbourhood to reside at Welshpool.

In May 1778 a small class was formed at Pentre-Llivior (which was, at that time, attached to the Brecon Circuit), and Mr. Evans was appointed its leader, which office he continued to hold for many years. This was perhaps the first permanent Wesleyan Methodist Society in North Wales. Mr. Evans, who may thus be considered the father of Wesleyan Methodism in this neighbourhood, was the father-in-law of the late Rev. James Scholefield, whose good and kind deeds still linger in the memories of some of the old inhabitants of Welshpool. He (Mr. Evans) died on the 22nd of September 1827, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Scholefield, in this town, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

It can hardly be supposed that the preachers from Brecon would make a journey "over the hills" to visit Pentre-Llivior alone, and not give the surrounding towns some attention, and it is very probable that they in their rounds called at Welshpool, and that Wesleyan Methodism was represented here, though, no doubt, in a very feeble way, as far back as the year 1774.

About that time tradition informs us[1] of one of those scenes so common in early Methodist history. One of the preachers, after holding a service, was walking down the street singing —

> "We are soldiers fighting for our King;
> Let trembling cowards fly,"

when the mob set upon him, and pelted him with eggs,

[1] *Ex inf.*, the late Mr. Robert Jones.

mud, brickbats, and the like; so that it was with difficulty that he succeeded in mounting his horse and getting away, by the aid of a powerful man named John Taylor, who appears to have been, if not the first, among the first, Wesleyans in this town.

Services were held in his house in Berriew Street (between the "Sun" and "Angel" inns), which sometimes was so inconveniently filled that the officiating preacher had to stand on a chair outside and preach to the people in the street.

So things went on until the year 1804, when Welshpool was made the head of a circuit in connection with the North Wales District, the services being probably at this time conducted in Welsh. Some time before this, the Society had taken, at a yearly rental, a small chapel that stood in Mount Street, at the entrance of the road leading to the new church. Here services were conducted on Sundays, in the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six o'clock. At the same time, prayer meetings, and sometimes preaching, were conducted at Mr. Taylor's house in Berriew Street on Sunday mornings, until they could be held no longer, on account of the opposition shown by Mr. Taylor's wife.

One of the chief supporters of the cause at this early period was a lady named Aiken. She lived at Caethro farm, and was in the habit of attending the parish church at Welshpool, but having been induced to attend a meeting of the Wesleyans, she shortly afterwards joined their society, and continued to be a great support to the cause, both in giving and working, until the day of her death. Some time before she died she came to live in the town, and prayer meetings were held at her house.

In or about the year 1808 Welshpool was taken from the North Wales District, and, with Newtown, was added to the Shrewsbury District, Newtown being made the head of the circuit, and Welshpool the second place. It was subsequently transferred to the

Liverpool District, of which it still forms part. The fact that the North Wales District is a Welsh district, and the Shrewsbury District an English one, leads to the conclusion that a separate English cause was established, and working side by side with the Welsh cause; in confirmation of this, we find that in 1818 there were two Welsh preachers, and one English, connected with Welshpool, and we know that the old chapel in the Back Road, opened in 1818, belonged to the English.

We have noticed that the Society worshipped in a small chapel in Mount Street, but some time between the years 1806 and 1814 even this had to be given up for want of funds to meet the expenses attached to it, and the worshippers had to put up with a dingy room, used in the week for measuring flannel, down a narrow entry in Broad Street, between the shops now occupied by Mr. W. A. Rogers and Mr. Pryce, saddler.

The following are the names of some of the principal members of the small Society at that time, namely: John Taylor; Mrs. Aiken; John Williams, father of the Misses Williams of Holly Bush; John Roberts and his wife Elizabeth Roberts, who had lived with Mrs. Fletcher of Madeley; Evan Owen and his wife; and Mary Jones.

The Society had not long occupied this room before their numbers began to increase, and by the year 1816 about one hundred persons attended the services. The room, therefore, became too small, and it was decided to build a chapel. Land was bought for this purpose in the Back Road, for the sum of £300, from Mr. John Wall, father of Mr. David Wall of Broad Street. The foundation-stone was laid by Mrs. Aiken, and the chapel was opened about the year 1818. This was spoken of throughout the district as a great event. This chapel, as already stated, was an English chapel. At this time (1818) the ministers of the circuit were the Revs. Hugh Carter, Edward Jones, Edward Anwyl, and James Scholefield, who was a supernumerary.

Messrs. Jones and Anwyl were Welsh preachers. In the year 1830, about twelve years after the chapel was built, the congregation had so increased that it was found necessary to put up a gallery in order to accommodate the numbers who flocked to the chapel. The Rev. Thomas Jones was the preacher here at that time. In 1835 unhappy divisions crept into the Society, which caused many of the members to leave, and, for some years, the effects of these divisions left their blighting influence upon the Society. About the year 1840 a Sunday school-room was built at the end of the chapel. This increased the debt, and added much to the already existing financial difficulties. At this time there was a debt of over £500 upon the Trust property; and the chapel, small as it was, was not much, if any more than half filled. The prospects of the Society did not, therefore, at that time look promising; but a brighter day soon dawned. The Welsh Society which existed in the town joined the English, and their joint efforts were put forth to clear the debt remaining upon the chapel and school-room; and by the year 1849, £150 had been paid off. Before long the congregation increased so much that it was found necessary to add the school-room to the chapel.

This alteration was carried out in 1851-2; and, while it was being made, the trustees rented the Baptist chapel, and there the congregation worshipped. The alterations cost £183 8*s.* 11*d.*, and by the 23rd of March 1853 the whole amount had been cleared off, leaving a balance of £4 in the treasurer's hands.

The chapel was reopened October 8th, 1852, by the late Rev. Dr. Beaumont, whose text was, "Who is this?" The collections at the opening services amounted to £43 10*s.* 3*d.*

In the year 1849, during the ministry of the Rev. James Findley, a great revival took place, and many members were added to the Society. By the year 1859 the entire debt was paid off the Trust property.

In 1861, during the ministry of the Rev. Richard

Harding, the trustees agreed that a new chapel was much needed. At that time, several lots of old property belonging to the Earl of Powis were offered for sale by public auction, and among them the site on which the present chapel stands in High Street, which was bought by the trustees for £470.

The foundation-stone of the present chapel was laid on the 2nd October 1863 by T. Hazlehurst, Esq., of Runcorn; and it was opened by the Rev. Wilson Brailsford on the 2nd of December 1864, the entire cost being about £2,300.

It is a handsome building, and affords accommodation for about 600 persons. At the back there is a vestry and a school-room. In September 1866 the Newtown Circuit was divided, and Welshpool was made the head of a circuit, when the Rev. F. Pickworth was appointed resident superintendent minister. The following have been the superintendent ministers since that date:—Revs. F. R. Pickworth, J. T. Sanger, J. S. Simon, J. Nelson, S. Blackly, J. H. Taylor, W. Stephenson, and R. Simpson.

*Calvinistic Methodist.*—This cause owes its origin to the late Mrs. Jane Bebb, who, with her husband, Mr. John Bebb, a flannel dealer, and their family, removed to this town from Llanidloes about the year 1812. At that time there was but one chapel in the town, namely, an English Independent, formerly a Presbyterian chapel (afterwards, until about twelve or thirteen years ago, used as a Welsh Independent chapel), adjoining the Town Hall. A few Wesleyans and Baptists also were wont to assemble in small rooms for worship. Previously to the above date the Rev. Thomas Charles, of Bala, and others of the early Methodists, had preached in English at Welshpool, but probably not a single Welsh sermon had ever been delivered there by any Nonconformist before the time named. There was occasional preaching by Welsh Methodist preachers at Penygaer farm-house in Guilsfield parish, but the nearest "society", or church meet-

ing, was one held at Bwlch Heidden, five miles out of the town. Mrs. Bebb, on her arrival, after diligent inquiry, found that there were three Methodists besides herself and her maid resident in the town—Hugh Jones, a native of Carnarvonshire; John Williams, who subsequently emigrated to America; and another. With their assistance, Mrs. Bebb succeeded in starting a Sunday school the second Sunday after her arrival; the following Sunday two more persons joined, and thus the number went on increasing. They also soon began to keep a "society", or church meeting, but their meetings, which for some time were held in Mrs. Bebb's kitchen, were often disturbed by wicked men and boys. After a while it was found necessary to hire a room in Mount Street (for which a rent of £4 yearly was paid) to hold these and other meetings. More or less regular preaching was secured, and sometimes the Independents lent their chapel to the Methodists to hold services between their own services. The members would also frequently walk many miles to hear a Welsh sermon. The first Welsh sermon preached in Welshpool, it is believed, was one by the Rev. Evan Griffiths, of Meifod. There was, it appears, much more open profanation of the Sabbath in those days than now. On this point Mr. R. Williams writes as follows:—

"My father, who was in school at Welshpool in 1814, frequently saw sheep slaughtered by the butchers, potatoes brought from fields and gardens, and teams driven through the streets on the Lord's Day; cursing and swearing were practised by nearly all persons, and the state of the town generally was, as he used to say, dark, heathenish, and grossly immoral. The flannel market was then held at Pool on the same day as the other market, namely, on Monday. Many manufacturers, therefore, from 'the upper country' travelled on Sunday, and the carriers on Sunday evenings started with their loads of flannels so as to be in the market early on Monday morning. But conscientious men (among them my grandfather, who was a

manufacturer) either delayed starting until after midnight on Sunday, or went on the preceding Saturday, in which case they would spend the Sunday in the town. My grandfather generally adopted the latter plan in his later years." He took a great interest in the young Methodist cause, and presented a hymn-book, to be placed on the pulpit. Mr. Nathaniel Jehu, who kept the mill near the Armoury, acted as deacon, and Mr. Elias Rowlands, then a servant in Mrs. Bebb's employment, occasionally preached. About this time the little church received a valuable accession in Mr. William Owen, a native of Carnarvonshire, who for some years kept a school at Welshpool and subsequently at Newtown. Mr. Owen was a very well-informed man, a good Welsh poet, an excellent musician, an able teacher, and in addition an acceptable preacher with the Methodists. The room where the services had hitherto been held became too small, and at the end of six years was given up. After much trouble, a small piece of ground (being part of the site of the present chapel) was secured at the top of High Street, where a small but comfortable chapel was built to accommodate about 120 persons. The land cost £36, and the total cost was about £350. This was raised, with a very trifling exception, among the members. Mrs. Bebb, besides her own subscription, lent £120 of the amount, free of interest, for some years. Owing very much to Mr. Owen's exertions, the Sunday school prospered, and soon reached an average attendance of 120, three or four of the classes being conducted in English. The church also before long numbered from sixty to seventy communicants. About the year 1828, the Rev. David Morgan, having married one of Mrs. Bebb's daughters, took up his residence in the town, where also he lived up to the time of his death in March 1864, during all which period he was a great supporter of the cause. During the years which followed, owing to depression in the flannel trade and other causes, the church and congregation for a time were reduced in numbers. As many as nine

Methodist families left the town one May-day. In 1865 the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged—the new chapel being a very neat edifice. At that time an English sermon was generally preached every Sunday. In January 1869, a separate English cause was commenced in the old Wesleyan chapel in the Back Lane, and was carried on there for a year or two, after which the two causes were again amalgamated, and carried on entirely in English. The chapel, however, became too small, and in 1875 was again enlarged to its present size. It will now seat about 250, and the congregation averages about 200, the church members numbering 102. In 1864, the Rev. Thomas Gray became the pastor of the church. He was succeeded in 1870 by the Rev. Godfrey Davies, who was followed by the Revs. Thomas Evans John Hughes Parry, and Thomas H. Williams, the present pastor.

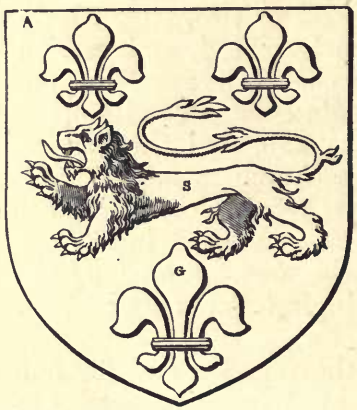
Mrs. Bebb, the founder, and for half a century the mainstay, of the Calvinistic Methodist cause at Pool, was a native of Llanbrynmair, where in her youth she imbibed those deep and strong religious principles which distinguished her through life. She was a woman of remarkable shrewdness and common-sense, and her quiet, unobtrusive charity, her integrity and homely character, won for her the respect of all who knew her. Her house was always open to the ministers of her denomination. She was strongly attached to the Welsh language, and to her own chapel, which she continued to attend regularly twice every Sunday until her last illness. When she could no longer walk, she was wheeled thither in her Bath-chair. For a great number of years she lived and carried on business at No. 11, Broad Street, and twenty-five years ago her portly figure was one of the most familiar in the town. She died in great peace, in November 1864, being over eighty years of age, and was buried at Christ Church, where also several members of her family rest.

---

*(To be continued.)*

## Chapter VI.—Genealogical.

### DAVIES OF KYNANT.




Arms—*Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*.

Richard Davies of Kynant, co. Montgomery, gent., born 1584, died at his son's house at Lathbury, Newport Pagnell, co. Buckingham, and buried there, 20th November 1661, aged 77 (M. J.). He had two sons—

I. Rev. Isaiah Davies, minister of Lathbury, aforesaid.

II. Thomas Davies, Agent-General for the English nation on the coast of Africa. He caused a cenotaph to be erected in the church of Welshpool, the place of his birth. He also presented to Welshpool Church a golden chalice, with a Latin inscription upon it (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 308). The above arms are engraved on the chalice.

PARRY OF LLANERCHYDOL.

Quarterly—1 and 4, *Gules*, a lion rampant reguardant *or*; 2 and 3, *Argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*, langued *gules*, tusked *or*.

Humphrey Parry of Llanerch-hydol, Esquire (son of Harry Parry, gent., by his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Rees David of Castle Parish, gent., son of Hugh Parry of Llanerch-hydol, gent., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nicolas, gent., son of Humphrey Parry, or ap Harry, of Llanerch-hydol, gent., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of David Griffith of Cynhinva, gent., son of Harry ap Hugh, by his wife Katherin, daughter of Roger Lloyd of Leighton, Esquire, for whose descent from Elystan Gloddydd, Prince of Ferlex, see "The Montgomeryshire Pedigrees" in Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 332); living in 1689; married Martha, daughter of Kyffin Lloyd of Pool, Esq. Was Bailiff of Pool in 1678. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 317.)

Members of this family appeared on the Grand or other Jury Lists as follows:—

"Henry ap Hugh de Llanerchydoll, gent'n," 6 James I (1608).—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, 219.

"Humffridus Parry de Llan'chydol, gen.", 2 Car. I (1626).—*Ibid.*, vi, p. 287; and also as "Humffridus ap Harry de Llann'chudol, gen.", 9 Car. I (1633).—*Ibid.*, p. 297.

"Hugo ap Humffrey de Llan'chudol, gen.", 16 Car. I, (1640).—*Ibid.*, vii, p. 209.

By indenture dated the 1st March 1678 (21 Charles II), and made between Henry Parry of Llanerchydol, gent., Edmond Lloyd of Trefnant, Esq., and John Griffithes of Silvaine, gentleman, of the one part, and Humphrey Parry, son and heir-apparent of Henry Parry, of the other part, the following premises are conveyed to Humphrey Parry, viz. :—

"An 'Ancient messuage and tenement situate in Llanerchydol, and neare adjoining the Capital Messuage[1] wherein the said Henry Parry now dwelleth.'

And nine pieces of land 'sometymes heretofore in the occupation of one Hugh ap Humphrey, and now in the occupation of Henry Parry'.

To hold to him, the said Humphrey Parry, to such uses as shall be agreed upon between Henry and Humphrey Parry.

Witnesses—Humphrey Jones, C. Richards, D. Williams, John Burt, J. P. Jervis, Thomas Jenkins, and George Robinson."

On the 3rd March following, a deed of settlement was executed by the said Henry Parry and Humphrey Parry, which settlement is referred to in the will of Humphrey Parry, dated 19th September 1706.

The first-mentioned deed shows that Humphrey Parry and his father Henry Parry were in the possession of Llanerchydol, and that the land was "sometymes theretofore" in the occupation of "Hugh ap Humphrey", the father of Henry Parry. The estate was probably sold between the years 1710 and 1712.

*Humphrey Parry* had two sons, Henry and Humphrey. In his will, aforesaid, he mentions his sons "Henry, the vicar of Guilsfield", and "Humphrey" and his wife "Martha"—

1. Henry Parry, born 1678, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1699, M.A., rector of Llandrillo,

[1] This was the original Elizabethan house, burnt A.D. 1776.

1704-9,[1] vicar of Guilsfield. 1704-1730; died 1730, buried at Guilsfield, on floor of which church there is the following inscription :—

"Sacrum est hoc Marmor
Memoriæ Reverendi Viri
[Hen]rici Parry A.M.
Parochiæ hujus nuper
Vicarii Qui mortem obiit
Die Octobr. 23 Anno Ætatis
Suæ 53. Anno Domini 1730.
Multis ille bonus flebilis occidit."

He married Elizabeth . . . . . who died . . . . . and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

He had issue, two sons—

1. Thomas Parry, Burgess of Shrewsbury, and of the Mercers' Company, who married, and had a daughter.

2. Humphrey Parry of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., 1733; Second Master of Shrewsbury School, 1737; Vicar of Guilsfield, 1754; died 1755 (see fragment of inscription on Guilsfield Church floor), having married Anne, daughter of Rev. Rowland Tench, Second Master of Shrewsbury School, 1715, afterwards Rector of Church Stretton. She, with Henry, an infant and only son, was buried at the chapel of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

II. Humphrey Parry, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Davies of Hinton, and became of Hinton Pontesbury, Salop; Deputy Sheriff to John Evans, Esq., High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire, in 1718, who succeeded thereto on the death of his father, Francis Evans, Esq., in July 1718. John Evans died in September, and was succeeded in the High Sheriffalty

[1] The following is extracted from the *Guilsfield Church Register* :— "Henricus Parry. Clericus. in Artibus Magister. Coll. D. Joh. Evang. apud Cantabrigiensis olim Alumnus nuper Vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Skeivrog in comitatu Flint in realem actualem et corporalem possessionem Vicariæ et ecclesiæ parochialis de Guilsfield in comitatu Montgomeriensi inductus fuit decimo quinto die Junii Anno Dni. millem. Septigentissimo quarto.—Hen. Parry. Cl. tuum Vicarium de Llandrillo in Comitatu Merioniæ."

by Humphrey Parry, his deputy (Nicholas's *County Families of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 814). His post-nuptial settlement was dated 1712, and was signed by his brother, the vicar of Guilsfield, as "Henricus Clericus". He died 1747, and was buried under his pew in Pontesbury Church, leaving one son—

John, born 1712, married Martha, daughter of Richard Peers, Esq.,[1] Stoney Stretton Hall, and had three sons—

I. John Parry, of Stoney Stretton, born 1750, married Margaret, daughter of E. Thorne, of Whetall, died 1813, leaving a son,—John Parry, born 1788, who married Margaret, daughter of Thos. Nichols, of Yockleton Hall, Salop, and died 1856, leaving a son,—John Peers Parry, born 1818; M.A. Cantab., in holy orders; married Louisa, daughter of Rev. James J. Rogerson, Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, living 1884, and has two daughters, Marian and Sibella, living 1884.

II. Humphrey Parry, physician; died unmarried.

III. Henry Parry, born 1755, in the Welsh woollen trade; married, 1st, Ann, daughter of Thomas Dawes, Shrewsbury[2]; 2nd, Esther, daughter of E. Phillips, Esq., Oswestry; died 1801, leaving by his first wife three sons—

I. William Henry Parry, M.A., S.T.B., St. John's, Cambridge, born 1785, Vicar of Holt, Norfolk, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Cory, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and had a son,—William Henry Parry, late Capt. 33rd Foot; served in India and during the Crimean War; married Georgina, daughter of John Linklater, London; living 1884, and has three children,—1, William John Parry, educated at Charterhouse, and of Pembroke College,

[1] *Peers.* See *Add. MSS.* 1241, fo. 160, for the pedigree of this family with the arms, A.D. 1510.

[2] The family of Dawes derive from Leicestershire. The Vicarage of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, was held by Thomas Dawes from 1678 to 1714. There is a tablet in panel, with arms, in the chapel of the church.

Cambridge; 2, Georgina Parry; 3, Herbert Parry, at Charterhouse.

II. Edward Penbury Parry, born 1788, wholesale sugar dealer, Liverpool; married Charlotte, daughter of George Long, Esq., Liverpool (from Ireland); died 1855, having had five sons—

1. William Henry Parry; died at Galveston, U.S., America, 1860, *s. p.*

2. Edward Penbury Parry, of Liverpool, commission agent; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of Liverpool; living 1884.

3. Francis Parry, F.R.G.S., a merchant in China, late J.P. and Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong; married Jane, widow of Rev. James Gwynne, Rector of Cork, and daughter of the late Charles Osburn, Fareham, Hants; living 1884.

4. Arthur Peers Parry; died in London in 1882, having married, in Sydney, Elizabeth, daughter of George Norman, and left one child.—Arthur Norman Parry; living 1884.

5. George Augustus, in U.S., America.

III. Joseph Markham Parry, M.A., St. John's, Cantab., born 1795, Vicar of Muskham-cum-Holme, Notts., married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Baruch, Esq., of St. Petersburg, and died without issue.

## APPENDIX.

*Extracts from Registers* re *"Parry"* (a few of which only relate to the above family).

### WELSHPOOL.

1646. April 3, Humfridus filius (?) Gregoris Parry.

1646. Katerina, uxor Johannis Parry.

1653. Elizabetha uxor (?) Galfridi Parry.

1678. Dec. 25, Henricus filius Humffredi Parry et Martha uxor.

1695. May 9, Baptized Henry, son of Henry Parry and Mary his wife.

1696. Feb. 29, Mary, wife of Henry Parry.

1695. May 22, Henry, son of Henry Parry, was buried.

1695. Oct. 23, buried Mary Parry, widow of Llanerchydol.

1698. Aug. 23, Maria f. Galfrida Parry et Elizabethæ.
1700. June, Mary, wife of Henry Parry, glover, of Poole.
1700. July, Harry Parry buried.
1710. March 1, Martha uxor Ricardi Parry Llanerchydol sepult.
1712. April, Maria fil. Thomas Parry de Llanerchydol baptised.
Registers from 1701-8 lost.

BETTWS IN CAEDEWEN, NEWTOWN.

1662. Thomas and Mary, children of Henry Parry, Cler., and Mary his wife, baptised.
1663. Henry, son of Henry Parry, Cler., was buried.
1664. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Parry and Mary his wife, buried.
1664. Mary ye wife of Henry Parry, buried.
1667. Jacobus, son of — Parry, Cleri., filius et Sara Mytton uxoris ejus baptizatus fuit festa S. Andrea.
1669. Elizabeth. „ „
1679. Katherine. „ „
1672. Samuel. „ „

LLANDDERFEL, CORWEN.

1675. Henry Parry inducted Rector.
1675. Henrici bapt'd f. Henry Parry, Cler., and Sara Mytton his wife.
1678. Elenora and Anna bapt'd f.

From the *Annual Register*.

1770. Oct. 18, William Parry, to Rear-Admiral of the Red.
1770. Oct. 24, William Parry, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
1774. Thomas Parry, Esq., died; receiver for Queen Anne's Bounty.
1775. William Parry, Esq., Deputy-Comptroller of H.M. Mint, and Clerk in the Navy Office; died.
1779. William Parry, Admiral of the Blue, died April.
1779. Sir Alexander Parry, Bart., died July.
1784. John Parry, Member of Parliament.
1776. William Parry, Esq., died 31st Oct., son of Admiral Parry.

From the *European Magazine*.

1797, at Trinity College, Cambridge, aged nineteen, Humphrey Parry, Esq., Lieut. of the First Regiment of Guards.
1798. Mr. Thomas Parry died, one of the Aldermen of Welshpool.

---

*(To be continued.)*

# "MILITIA OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE" IN 1684.

In the article on the "Royal Montgomery Regiment of Militia", by Major Harrison, printed in this volume (*supra*, page 181), it is stated that it was difficult to ascertain the date of its first formation, and the writer quoted two documents from the Record Office, which fixes such date as nearly as possible in the year 1763.

A member of the Club (Mr. T. B. Barrett) called our attention to a passage in the privately printed volume, entitled, "An Account of the Progress of His Grace Henry, the first Duke of Beaufort, through Wales, 1684," which indicated the existence of a regiment of Militia at a much earlier period; and upon searching we found we had already printed the passage in question in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xiii, p. 282, as a record of the visit, in almost regal state, of the President of the Council of the Marches of Wales to Welshpool and Powis Castle at that period.

We now reproduce the passage :—

MONTGOMERY.[1]

"Militia of Montgomeryshire consisted of four companies of foot, with white colours flying, and one troop of horse. 'The standard of damask carried a dexter arm arm'd proper, holding a heart *gules*, and in an escrowle this wrote, *Pro Rege—for the king*, with tassels of gold and silver.'

"Saturday, July 19, 1684.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort left London in order to his generall visitation of his commands in Wales, and arrived this day at Powis Castle, commonly called Red Castle, having been met in his way by the chiefest of the gentry of that part of Shropshire, who conducted him through Bishop's Castle. . . .

"And the said gentlemen of that county having brought him to their confines, his Grace was met soon after by those of the county of Montgomery—the first shire of this progress

[1] *The Beaufort Progress through Wales*, p. 26.

of North Wales; and at a convenient place in the road was their troop drawn up, the officers being in very noble equippage. Advancing further towards Welshpool, his Grace found the foot likewise drawn up, with all their officers at ye head of them, where he saw them exercise, and make severall good volleys. The Horse in like manner performed their duty.

"Saturday, July 19.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort lay that night at Powis Castle, from whence, the following day being Sunday, July 20th, he went, accompanied by the Earl of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, and a great number of knights, militia officers and gentlemen, besides the officers of his family, Ludlow and attendants, to the church of Welshpool, where divine service was read, and a loyall sermon preached by the Rev. . . . ; the militia foot, with their respective officers, making a guard for his passing and returne through ye town, when the magistracy also attended him in their formalities, after which his Grace, the Earle of Worcester, *Lord Herbert of Chirbury*, Sir John Talbot, and most of the gentlemen of Montgomeryshire, were very nobly entertained at Powis Castle, though neither the Earl of Powis nor his Countess was there."

From this it will be seen that, as early as 1684, a regiment of Montgomeryshire Militia had been formed, and that it was composed of four companies of Foot and one troop of Horse.

The heraldic insignia borne on the standard of damask was a dexter arm armed proper, holding a heart *gules*, and it is not easy to determine its origin. Andrew Newport was Custos Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire between the death of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1678, and Henry Lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1679. There is a family of "Newport" who bears for its crest "a dexter arm embowed in armour garnished *or*, holding in the hand ppr. a sword or hilt and pommel *or*."

The Lord President reviewed the regiment probably in his official capacity. When this Militia was formed, and whether it continued to exist until 1763, when the present body was enrolled, will be a subject for future research.

MONT. COLL., Vol. xvii. To be mounted between pp. 358 and 359.

NARTH.

# HALF-TIMBER HOUSES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.[1]

## III.—Penarth.

A few miles from Newtown, on the Welshpool road, the ridges of its quaint gables just peeping over the surrounding trees, inviting a closer examination than is to be obtained from the highway, stands Penarth.

In plan it is somewhat like Trewern, described in a previous paper; but so many alterations have from time to time been effected, and such a clean sweep made of portions of the interior, that it is difficult when once inside to imagine it other than an ordinary nineteenth century house.

The centre portion, occupied by the Hall, and entered from a small porch, has now been converted into a kitchen and entrance-hall, divided by a partition and chimney. The entrance-hall contains a perfectly plain modern stair.

The fireplace in the kitchen is rather curiously placed; if this was the original plan (and there appears no evidence to the contrary), it shows a development of the usual H-shaped hall plan.

On the left of the entrance, and forming, with the rooms over, the gable on the left in the illustration, are the parlour, about 14′ 0″ × 12′ 0″, and small room at the back, 14′ 0″ × 7′ 0″ wide. This small room is the only one that contains a vestige of ancient workmanship, and here the molded beams and joists of the floor above are visible, dark and time-stained, but brightened up with modern varnish. Beyond, and approached through this room, are two store-rooms, forming a small lean-to offshoot to the main building.

[1] Continued from p. 164.

Retracing our steps across the hall and kitchen, a door leads to the back-kitchen, the largest room in the house, which, with its upper story, forms the right gable in the illustration; and here, as at Trewern, a short flight of steps leads down to the milk-house and cheese-room, whilst a wash-house, and another room now utilised as a back entrance, occupy a corresponding offshoot to the store-rooms at the opposite end of the building.

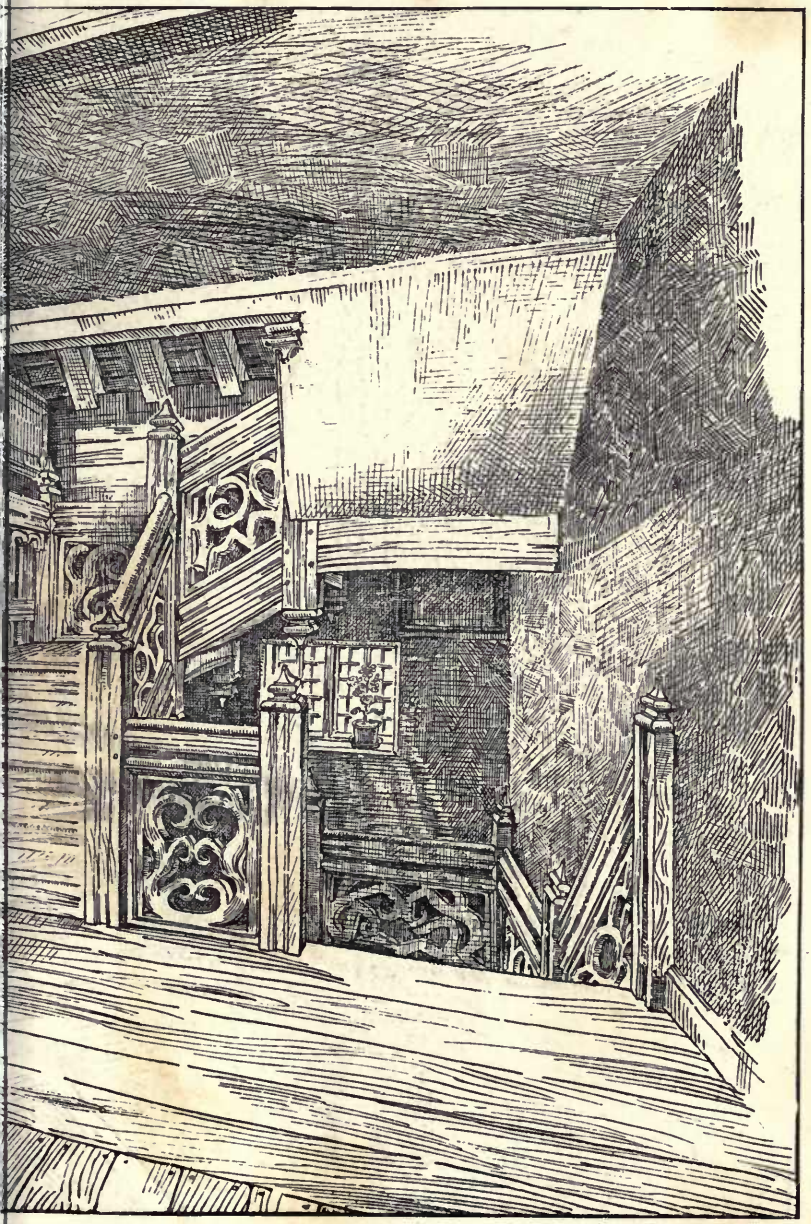
Externally, the house is constructed from sill to roof-tree of timber framing, the angle posts being quite 12 inches square, and the cambered beams at the springing of the gables measuring in their widest part nearly 2′ 0″ on the face.

The plain severity of the arrangement of the quartering, contrasting strongly with the fantastic richness of Maesmawr, or the more regular though rich workmanship exhibited at Trewern, is very striking, the framing being formed of straight pieces of timber, arranged vertically or diagonally. Not a single curved piece is to be seen anywhere in the building. This, too, is one of the very few buildings of the period in which an evident attempt has been made to obtain a regularity of effect throughout. The two gables correspond in every particular, and the only exception to the rule is the position of the porch, which, for obvious reasons, is placed out of the centre of the Hall.

A near neighbour of Penarth is Cilgwrgan, another timber-house, but so overhung with ivy and creepers as to be almost indistinguishable. This house was noted in coaching days for its seven huge Scotch firs, "The Seven Sisters of Cilgwrgan". Whilst close to Abermule, until a few years ago, was the Court, now (alas! that we should have to write it), to the regret of both owner and occupant, numbered with those that are gone.

———

MONT. COLL., Vol. xvii. To be mounted between pp. 330 and 361.



K.

## IV.—Park.

About a mile and a half from Caersws Station, to the left of the Cambrian Railway, and on a steep hillside overlooking the valley towards Llandinam, is Park, or Park Pen Pryse, as it is called in the title deeds and grants of Elizabeth, and the legal squabbles that occurred in her successor's reign.

The house has been a large one of its kind, and although modernised and improved (!), as far as the outside is concerned, yet the interior possesses many features of great interest, for the most part sadly mutilated, and now bidding fair to go the way of all houses, ancient and modern.

Descending the hill over which the drive from the highroad passes, there is nothing in the appearance of the house to call for a second look, except the well-chosen site and the lovely view of the distant hills across the valley; but directly the threshold of what is now an almost unused back-entrance is crossed, a vision recalling far away times is at once seen, and looking on the panelled walls and heavily timbered stairs, now all creaking beneath the footsteps, and mouldering slowly to ruin, no very lively imagination is requisite to people the old place with ghostly Leicesters in jewelled doublets and trunk hose, and straight-backed dames in ruffles and brocade.

It is very gloomy now, is this old portion of the house, and almost entirely unused for residential purposes.

The plan is of an irregular L-shape, with the staircase projecting from the lower foot of the L; it is a two-story building, with cellars beneath, and garrets in the roof above. The staircase is worked in oak, as was invariably the custom, and moldings run on such unusual places as the face of the risers of the stairs; and the lavish richness of the panelling and carving throughout indicates the possession of wealth on the part of the original founder of this house, and the belief that its erection was due to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester,

the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, is strengthened thereby.

The balustrade of the stairs is very curious, each panel or flight being carved out of a thick oak plank into a kind of rustic work, and much variety of pattern was introduced: handrails, newels, and strings are all richly molded, and are strong enough to support an elephant if one could be induced to ascend. The most picturesque point of view is on the upper floor, and it is that portion which the illustration represents.

Turning to the left from the staircase, we enter what was formerly the Hall, a room, before the alterations that have disfigured it, about 21 feet square. The walls were originally covered with panelling to a height of 5 feet 6 inches, of a lighter character than that in other parts of the house, and doubtless a mantel equal to those existing elsewhere decorated its wide chimney opening; but this has disappeared, and the Hall itself has been cut up into passages, and part utilised as a kitchen (now disused), the divisions being formed of richly molded panelling, stripped from the walls of an adjoining room, and cut into fragments to be fitted in where possible.

On the right of the entrance to the Hall, and adjacent to the stairs, are two rooms—one a small one, about 12′ 0″ × 7′ 0″, denuded of panelling, if any ever existed; the other about 12′ 0″ × 14′ 0″, with the heavy-looking panelling, cornice, fireplace, and mantel perfect as when made, free from disfiguring paint, mellowed and darkened by the hand of time. This was formerly a parlour, or, perhaps, a book-room or study; but now, like the adjoining one, has become a receptacle for lumber, and is thickly colonised by rats.

At the further end of the Hall, on the right of the fireplace, four steps lead down to a landing, and off this is a large room, now a drawing-room, of similar size to the Hall, viz., about 21 feet square. It has been, in a great measure, rebuilt and modernised, except the fireplace, where, for once, the improver stayed his hand, and

consequently we still have the old work left to show us what pleasure and pride our forefathers took in the decoration and stateliness of their houses. The chimney breast, nearly 12 feet wide, breaks out into the room, and above the fireplace, now filled with a modern stove, the panelled overmantel heavily molded, and slightly enriched with carving, stretches up to the ceiling, against which it stops with a deep rich cornice, formerly continued round the room. We should be thankful to the improver for this small portion he spared; but his mind rested not till he had covered the brown oak with thick coats of yellow paint. The panelling from the other sides of this room was taken to divide up the Hall, as before described.

From the landing a further descent of six steps takes us past a small steep staircase to a wide passage with a window much curtailed in size, but still showing its original moulded wooden mullions, and a long gallery-like way leads to the cellars beneath the Hall and other rooms already described. The passage was probably part of the original kitchen of the house, which (if this surmise is correct) would have occupied the whole space now partitioned off to form the pleasant little modern sitting-room and entrance to the house, with the store-rooms adjoining.

From this wide passage a door opens into the yard, and another into the kitchen (most likely the old back kitchen), its floor still paved with small rough pebbles, and retaining its original open fireplace, with boilers and baking-oven close adjoining.

Upstairs there is little to describe. The rooms have been much altered. Most of them seem to have been panelled in the same heavy fashion as those on the ground-floor, but in many cases this has been removed and destroyed. In one bedroom a magnificently carved mantel still remains, probably removed from some other room or house, for nowhere else at Park does such rich carving exist.

Externally, the house has been completely modern-

ised, and red brick walls have displaced or hidden from view the old timber framing everywhere but at the back of the staircase and adjoining rooms, where the stout quarterings and massive corner posts, 13 inches on the face, still testify to the "thorough" character of the ancient carpenters.

The garden, from the steepness of the hillside, naturally took the form of a terrace, at the bottom of which is a stretch of turf, strongly suggesting a bowling-green. Beyond, the orchard continues to the farm buildings, and here are several fine yew and fir trees.

The farm buildings are very old, constructed entirely of oak framing and weather boarding, the huge size of the roof timbers being in strong contrast to modern ideas of construction.

Park originally formed part of the ancient lordships of Cyfeiliog and Arwystley, and in the reign of Henry VIII became the property of the Crown.[1] In the time of Queen Elizabeth a document of the nature of an Inquisition gives the following information :—

"Ys Koed Comodd or Manor its Domains. Further they say yt. ye Queens Majesty hath here a certain domain called parke pen pryse w'h was called parke because it was emparked for a . . . .[2] of coults which containeth by estimation above xxx acres short haye a hundred acres of arable landes as well within ye parke as without & a hundred acres of woods p'cell of ye said forest called frythe pen pryse now emparked within ye said parke all which premises now be in ye hands of William Yarbert & of late in ye handes of Tho. Golam at ye yearly rent of xxvij*s.* v*d.*"

Other lands adjoining are mentioned as belonging to Park, and described, and many particulars are given relating to "Villa de Caersows", but no mention is made of the house at Park, so probably it was not at that time built.

Elizabeth, in the fourteenth year of her reign, granted the whole of the lordships of Cyfeiliog and Arwystley

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 30. [2] Word illegible.

to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; in the previous year, however, giving a lease of Park for thirty years to Sir H. Ratcliffe, to take effect after the expiry of a former lease to Richard Herbert of Park. Sir H. Ratcliffe assigned this renewal to the tenant in possession, viz., Richard Herbert.

In the eighteenth year of the reign, permission was granted to Leicester to alienate the lordships within the four years ensuing.

In 1578 Leicester granted to Sir John Huband (?), Edward Herbert, William Raynor, and John Nuthal, "to the use of the several freeholders of the said lordship, all the lands in y'r several possessions as they are recited in the said deed, to hold in socage", under which deed there is reserved to the Earl and his heirs the yearly rent of £191 3*s.* 11*d.*

The Earl, too, granted a fee farm of all lands contained in certain former leases to Sir J. Huband and John Nuthal, to hold in soccage at the old rent of 5*s.* 6*d.*, in performance of an agreement between him and his tenants, and money paid by Sir J. Huband and John Nuthal, "where, in truth, there was no agreement", nor money paid.

On 1st October, in twenty-second year of the reign, the Earl granted a lease to John Dudley and Arthur . . . . (name illegible), and their assigns, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £119 10*s.* 1*d.*

On 20th December, in twenty-third year of the reign, the Earl conveyed to the Queen all the lands he held, free from all "conveyances", saving those made to Huband, Herbert, Raynor, and Nuthal, and also the lease made to John Dudley and Arthur . . . for twenty-one years.

Later still, by the Earl's will, the sum of £40 per annum rent charge was left to the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, for the maintenance of two poor scholars.

There were other deeds and leases to different people, the effect of which was to give rise to disputes in the succeeding reign.

A note following the statement in the document before quoted explains that Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, bequeaths a fee farm in Wales for the maintenance of two scholars at University College, £20 to each. "This fee farm I know not the name of yt but the present rent is about fyve pounds a year and worth fifty or three score pounds when the years be out which are about twenty as I guesse in ye meanwhile I will charge my Lord of Essex (his son) with ye payment of ye scholars stipends." By whom this note was written does not appear.

In James I's reign several claimants put forward their titles to this property. The Crown claimed it; the heirs of Sir J. Huband and John Nuthal, the heirs of the Earl, and the tenants in possession, viz., the Herbert family, all made statements showing their title; and the College, too, seemed to have been active in the general scramble. The matter was eventually settled (in a friendly spirit, let us hope) by all parties withdrawing their several claims in favour of the College, and a free gift of it was made, subject to the maintenance of the two poor scholars for ever.

One deed of gift was signed by "H. Huntingdon, × Huntingdon, R. Essex, L. Leycester, and Ch's Blount", and dated 29th June, 33 Elizabeth. This would be some three years after the death of the Earl of Leicester himself, "R. Essex" being Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Leicester's step-son, who succeeded him in the Queen's favour, and perished on the scaffold in 1601. "L. Leycester", his mother, and widow of the Earl of Leicester; she was first married to Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex, who died suddenly in 1576. Two days after, she married Leicester, upon whom suspicion fell of having poisoned her first husband. "Ch's Blount" is probably Sir Chas. Blount, a rival of Essex in the Queen's favour, and with whom he fought a duel, in which Blount got the best of him. How he was introduced into the private affairs of Leicester and Essex is not very clear.

John Brown, Thos. Wentworth, and John Carville, the feoffees, make over their rights to the College 28th October 1611, and at the same time separate deeds were executed by Barbara Herbert of Park, who signs with a ×, Lewis Powell of Carnoth (qy. Carno), Jenkyn Lloyd of Berth Llwyd, Esqs.

Other disputes were settled by a decree of the Court of Chancery, in 1618, in favour of the College authorities, who since then appear to have held undisputed possession of the lands of Park and other property in the neighbourhood.

Following this deed, executed by Leicester's family, comes one executed by "John Nuthal of the Inner Temple, London, son and heir of John Nuthal, Esq."

These particulars as to the College becoming the owners of land in Montgomeryshire I owe to the kindness of the present Bursar, Mr. Faulkner, who placed at my disposal, during a short stay in Oxford, a manuscript work compiled in the beginning of the last century by the then Bursar, which describes the different properties of the College, giving many interesting particulars of them and their donors, the manner in which they came into the possession of the Master and Fellows, and detailing, in many cases at great length, the course of different law-suits that the College had to withstand to maintain their rights. The accounts relating to Park are rather meagre and disconnected, and it is difficult to see the sequence between the grants and leases originally made, and the rights and titles of the claimants a little later on. They are interesting more from the names attached to them, connecting people of historic renown, as well as those whose deeds and lives have passed into obscurity, with Powysland, than from any other reason.

Various members of the Herbert and Pryce families resided at Park. One of the latter, who is immortalised in Llanwnog Church, appears to have been the possessor of virtues and mental endowments so abundant that small type had to be employed to bring them

within the compass of the monument erected by his sorrowing widow. He died at the age of sixty, on January 23rd, 1699, and tradition hath it that he came to a watery grave in Carno brook, after dining not wisely but too well at Maesmawr.

For the future of the house itself, it is earnestly to be hoped that, in the event of repairs or rebuilding taking place — an event that cannot, from the nature of things, be far off—the College authorities will see their way to treating with a tender hand all that remains of this relic of "Old Montgomeryshire".

THOS. EDWARD PRYCE.

9, Argyll Street, W.

MEDIÆVAL SEAL FOUND AT
LITTLE VOWNOG, BERSHAM, CO. DENBIGH.

DALLASTINT.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xvii.
*to face page* 369.

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY D. C. DALLAS, 12, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

# MEDIÆVAL SEAL FOUND AT LITTLE VOWNOG, BERSHAM, CO. DENBIGH.

THE matrix of the seal, represented in the accompanying plate, was dug up about two years ago in the garden of a cottage at the Little Vownog, Bersham, county Denbigh, and came subsequently into the possession of Mr. Edward Rowland, of Bryn Offa, near Wrexham, who has now permitted it to be engraved.

The seal is of mixed metal, and the rim of it so corroded as to render the legend exceedingly difficult to decipher. It was lent to the writer, who, at the suggestion of Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., forwarded it for examination to Mr. Charles S. Perceval, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Perceval pronounced it to be "the seal of a knight living in the early part of the twelfth century", and subsequently stated that "the long garments reaching below the feet of the rider, the 'coiffe de mailles' without 'heaume', and the absence of bardings on the horse, render a much later date impossible."

Of the lettering, Mr. Perceval thus writes:—"The legend begins in the right place (at the top of the seal, over the knight's head, but slightly to the right), with a ✠. The usual legend would be '✠ sigillum (or sometimes 'signum') Roberti de Multone', or whatever the name might be. In the present instance I cannot read either 'sigillum' or 'signum'. The first four letters *look* like HOMO—I do not say that they are. Near the horse's forefeet I read, but very doubtfully, ADE [the A is certain], and, still more doubtfully, FIL next to it. So that if a word synonymous with sigillum could be read between the ✠ and the A, we should have '✠ sigillum ADE FILII . . . . . The seal of Adam, son of . . . .' The last letters of the legend run

RVA . This final character or object looks very much as if it belonged to the coiffe or helmet worn by the knight, although, so far as I know, nothing like a *crest* appears so early. If we can thus get rid of the final there remains a very possible termination ARVA or ERVA, for a local surname."

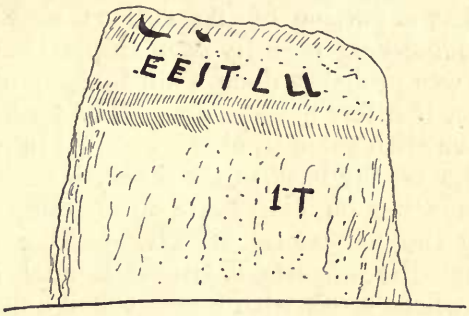
We are unable to suggest any local surname which, rendered into Latin, would have the termination ARVA or ERVA. We may state that Chevalier Lloyd is of opinion that the seal, being of a knight of the twelfth century, must have belonged to one of the Welsh lords, inasmuch as the Lords Marcher did not get possession of Maelor or Chirk till 1282.

Availing ourselves of the Chevalier's work, *The History of Powys Fadog*, we may venture to suggest two persons of the name of Adda—(1) a descendant of Tudor Trefor, Adda, fourth son of Ednyved ab Llywarch, Lord of Chirk, Nantheudwy, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Isaf, and Ellesmere, who was living *circa* 1100 (vol. i, p. 310); (2) Adda ap Awr, of Llys Trevor in Nantheudwy, whose descendants are traced in two pedigrees, under the manor of Y Glewysegl, in the *History of Powys Fadog*, vol. iii, pp. 66, 68; but we know nothing further than the name that could identify either of these persons with the knight of the seal.

The Little Vownog, where the seal was discovered, is a small hamlet remote from any of the houses that in the older Bersham were of any importance. Bersham, however, is parcel of the *manor* of Esclusham, and the Little Vownog is situate within a few hundred yards of Esclus Hall (now called Esless Hall), in the adjoining *township* of Esclusham, a house formerly of considerable importance. But although Esclus Hall was in existence long before the time of Charles the First, we have been unable to discover the names of any of its owners who lived before that date. Nor are the names of any of the earlier Lords of Esclusham known.

Wrexham. ALFRED N. PALMER.

# INSCRIBED STONE, CALLED Y GARREGLWYD, AT ABERHAVESP.



THIS stone, of which an engraving is given above, stands on an elevated spot at the junction of three parishes, namely, Aberhavesp, Bettws, and Tregynon, which commands a very extensive prospect. To the west, at a distance of about three miles in a bee line, lies the ancient Roman station of Caersws, with the surrounding plain backed by Cefn Carnedd, and still westward the narrow gorge of the Carno Valley. South-westward, the Severn may be seen like a silver thread, emerging from the direction of Llanidloes through the vale of Llandinam. To the south the prospect is bounded by the Mochdre and Kerry hills. Eastward, the Breidden and Moel y Golfa form prominent objects in the landscape; and northward, on a clear day, I believe Snowdon may be seen.

The stone itself is a somewhat rough boulder, 36 inches high at the highest point and 33 inches on the other, a large portion of it evidently being buried beneath the surface. Its circumference round the base is 10 feet; near the top, 6 feet 3 inches. The letters cut upon it are Roman in character. They are boldly cut,

and about 3 inches long. What they represent I have not been able to discover or even to guess at. The illustration may enable experts to form some opinion on the subject, and with that view it is given.

I first saw the stone about five years ago, but omitted then to take a copy of the inscription. On the 4th August 1884 I saw it again, and made a sketch of it and a copy of the inscription. I was sorry to observe that a portion of the surface near the lower inscription had very recently been chipped and knocked off. This was probably done, I am told, by a cart driving against it a few months ago. The Ordnance Surveyors have with some trouble succeeded in carving the broad arrow on the back of the stone.

The stone lies on Tynyrwtra farm—more generally known by the name of Garreglwyd, from this particular stone—the property of Stuart Rendel, Esq., M.P. It is in a wheat field, within about half-a-dozen yards of a highway.

Before the building of their chapel at the neighbouring hamlet of Bwlchyffridd, the Independents used to meet for worship in Tynyrwtra farmhouse. About eighty years ago the Rev. Rowland Hill visited the neighbourhood, and owing probably to the farmhouse being too small to hold the congregation, the meeting was held in the field, he preaching to the multitude from the top of the stone.

The stone has every appearance of being an ancient landmark, and was possibly on that account chosen as a mere stone to mark the junction of three parishes. Its name ("The Holy" or "Blessed Stone") would lead us to suppose that at one time there were religious associations connected with it, all tradition of which, however, has now been lost. The description given in the Enclosure Award of the parish boundary refers to "the Abbot's ditch" as being near it.

R. WILLIAMS.

# MISCELLANEA.

(*Continued from Vol.* xvi, *page* 412.)

## CII.

### MONTGOMERY.

PATENT ROLL, 14 ELIZABETH, PART 7. MEMBRANE (18).—32.

*P' Will'o Jeames et Joh'e Grey de con sibi et hered'.*

REGINA Om'ib' ad quos etc. Sal't'm Cum nos p' l'ras n'ras patentes sub magno sigillo n'ro Anglie confectas gerentes dat' apud Goramburye vicesimo quarto die Julii Anno regni n'ri duodecimo p' diu'sis bonis causis et consideracoib' in d'cis l'ris n'ris patentib' content' et s'pificat' de gra' n'ra sp'ali ac ex c'ta sciencia et mero motu n'ris p' miserim' p' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris dare concedere assurare et assignare dil'co nob' Thome Wentworth militi d'no Wentworth hered' et assign' suis siue huiusmodi alie parsone vel parsonis ut p'dictus D'us Wentworth hered' vel executores sui no'iarent assignarent vel appunctuarent et hered' vel assign' suis in feod' firma tot' et tant' om'i huiusmodi n'ror' D'nior' Man'ior' parcor' mesuag' molendinor' t'rar' ten' boscor' subboscor' reddituu' reuconu' s'uicior' r'coriar' et hereditamentor' ac Advocanu' eisdem spectan. cum eor' p'tin' quo'r'cumq' infra hoc Regnu' n'r'm Anglie et D'ni'a' eiusdem ut tunc siue antetunc fuer' concelat' substract' et iniuste detent' a nob' siue ab aliquo p'genitor' n'ror' Regum vel Regine huius Regni n'ri Et que ad manus n'ras siue ad manus et possessionem aliquor' nup' n'ror' p'genitor' deuenire debuissent ro'ne vel p'textu alicuius actus Parliamenti Statuti siue legis huius regni n'ri Anglie siue ro'ne alicuius forisf'c'ure attincture utlagarie reu'terent remanerent siue escaet' siue alio quocumq' modo vel medio unde exit et p'ficua adtunc siue antetunc nob' non fuerunt responci' Ac que p' p'fatum Thomam D'n'm Wentworth hered' executores vel assign' suos siue eor' aliquem fiunt' reuelat' vel inventa p' sup'iusum Inquisic'o'em Informac'o'em vel alit' ut attingint ad clar' annu' valorem ducentar' librar' et non ult[a] ult[a] et p't om'ia on'a et repris. Hend' tenend' et gaudend' p'd'ca' d'nia man'ia t'ras boscos et Aduocac'o'es et hereditament' et alia p'missa cum eor' p'tin' p'fato Thome D'no Wentworth hered'

et assign' suis imp'p'm siue huius modi alie p'sone vel p'sonis hered' et assign' suis ut p'ditus Thomas D'us Wentworth hered' vel executores sui no'iarent et appunctuar. Reddend' et soluend' p'inde annuatim nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris tantum annual' reddit ut ad quantum eadem attingint sup'inderi siue inueniri vel alit' constari p' Record antetunc respondisse p'eisdem ad festum S'c'i Mich'is Arch'i tantum p' om'ib' s'uiciis et demand' quibuscumq' p' ut p'p'd'c'as l'ras n'ras patentes int' alia plenuis apparet' Sciatis q'd nos in complementum partis p'missionis doni et concessionis p' nos ut p'fert' fact' de gra' n'ra sp'iali ac ex c'ta Sciencia et mero motu n'ris dedim' et concessim' ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris dam' et concedim' Dil'cis et fidelib' Subditis n'ris Will'o James de Ciuitate n'ra London Gen'oso et Joh'i Grey de Nettlested in Com' n'ro Suff' Gen'oso. . . . . .
Ac tot' illam p'cell t're' n'ram vocat' a Rood land iacen in parochia de Montgom'ye ac eodem Com' n'ro Mountgom'ye modo in tenura Edmundi Harbert Armig'i p' p'petua manuten'c'o'e luminius vocat the Rood Lighte dat' et appunctuat' existen. . . . . .
Hend' tenend' et gaudend' om'ia p'd'c'a Collegia siue Eccl'ias Collegiat' Prebend' Canonicat' et porc'o'es R'cori'as et cum om'ib' etc. et singulis suis p'tinen' uniu' sis sup'u'is sp'ificat' et recitat' et quaml't' indep'cellam p'fatis Will'o James Gen'oso et Joh'i Grey Gen'os hered' et assign' suis in feodi firma imp'p'm ad solum et p'priu' opus et usum ip'or' James et Joh'is Grey Gen'osor' hered' et assign' suor' imp'p'm Tenend' om'ia et singula p'missa p'd'ca et p'concess' de nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris in lib'o et co'i Socagio ut de ma'n'o n'ro de Estgrenewich in Com' n'ro Kanc' p' fidelitatem tantum et non in capite Ac reddend' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris de et p' . . una p'cell t're vocat Rode Land in paroch' de Mountgom'ye in tenura Edmundi Harbert unu' denariu' . . . . . .
In cuius rei etc. T. R. apud Westm' decimo die Decembris.
p'ipam Reginam.

---

## CIII.

### Herbertiana.

Powis House, in Great Ormond Street, stood on the north side of the street on the site of the present Powis Place. It was built in the latter part of the reign of William III, by William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, son of the first Marquis of Powis, outlawed

for his adherence to James II, and was burnt down June 26th, 1713, when in the occupation of the Duc d'Aumont, Ambassador from Louis XIV. The house was insured, but the King's dignity would not permit him, it is said, to suffer a fire office to pay for the neglect of the domestics of his representative.[1]

The front of the new house, which the King erected, was of stone, with fluted pilasters, and surmounted on the coping by urns and statues. Over the street door was a Phœnix, still standing (1850, but without a head) in the tympanum of the pediment of the house No. 51.

The ornament above the capitals of the pilasters was the Gallic cock.

The staircase was painted by Giacomo Amiconi, a Venetian painter of some reputation in this country. He chose the story of "Holofernes", and painted the personages of his story in Roman dresses. On the top was a great reservoir used as a fish-pond and a resource against fire. Phillip Yorke, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, resided upwards of twenty years in the second Powis House, which was taken in 1777, and is still preserved to us in a large engraving sold by Thomas Bowles, and engraved by H. Terrason. (1714. Cunningham's *London, Past and Present.*)

Powis House,[2] in the north-west angle of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the town house of the noble family of Herbert, built in 1686 by William, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis, and forfeited by him to the Crown for his steady adherence to James II.

It was inhabited for a time by the great Lord Somers, and in February 1696-7 was ordered to remain in the possession of the Lord Chancellor during his custody of the Great Seal. It was subsequently sold to Holles, Duke of Newcastle (1711), when it received the name of Newcastle House. It still exists (1850).

The architect of this house was Captain William

[1] *European Magazine* for June 1804, p. 429.

[2] Cunningham's *London, Past and Present*, 1850.

Winde, a scholar of Webb, the pupil and executor of Inigo Jones.[1]

*Sir Henry Herbert*, brother of Lord Herbert of Chirbury and of George Herbert, and last Master of the Revels, lived and died in James Street, Covent Garden (built about 1637,[2] and so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II). Sir Henry lived in the red house, the last but one before the street abuts upon Hart Street.[3] His "office book", as "Master of the Revels", throws much light on the history of our stage and drama in the time of Charles I. He is buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, a church situated on the west side of the market.

*Lord Herbert of Chirbury.*—In Blackfriars Friary was a house called "Hunsdon House", after Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, Queen Elizabeth's cousin and Lord Chamberlain. Here lived Isaac Oliver, the famous miniature painter; he died here in 1617; and it was to him that Lady Ayres, wishing to have a copy of Lord Herbert's picture to wear in her bosom, went and "desired him to draw it in little after his manner". (Cunningham's *London*, p. 57.)

Old Change, Cheapside, properly "Old Exchange", a street so called after the King's Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined.[4] Here lived Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in the reign of James I, "in a house among gardens *near* the Old Exchange". At the beginning of the last century the place was chiefly inhabited by Armenian merchants[5]; at present it is principally occupied by Manchester warehousemen.

His lordship was buried at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, a parish church at the extreme east end of Oxford Street.

Magdalen, mother of Lord Herbert of Chirbury,

[1] Walpole's *Anecdotes*, iii, 169.
[2] Rate Books of St. Martin's.
[3] Rate Books of Covent Garden.
[4] Stow, p. 120.
[5] Styrpe, B. iii, p. 141.

was buried at St. Luke's, Chelsea (Chelsea Old Church); *ob.* 1627. Dr. Donne preached her funeral sermon in this church, and Izaak Walton tells us he heard him. (Cunningham's *London, Past and Present,* p. 307.)

E. R. M.

---

## CIV.

### Devolution of Property called "Berthlas" and "Longhill" in Trefeglwys.

1698, June 20.—Indenture made between Oliver Bountford, of the parish of Treveglues, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, of the one part, Roger Davies, of the aforesaid parish of Treveglues, in the said county, gent., and Edward Savadge, of the same parish and county, gent., of the other part, being a settlement (made in pursuance of an agreement made between the said Oliver Bountford and Morris Davies, late of Treveglues, gent., lately deceased, late father of the said Roger and Elizabeth, now the wife of the said Oliver, on the marriage of the said Oliver and Elizabeth; and of £50 paid by the said Roger Davies unto the said Oliver Bountford) whereby the said Oliver Bountford granted unto the said Roger Davies and Edward Savadge, and the survivor of them, his and their heirs, all that messuage, tenement, and lands commonly called and known by the name of Tythyn y kae Glas, with the appurtenances, etc.; and also his moiety of the messuage or tenement called Tyddyn y kae Mawr, in as large and ample manner as Oliver Boundford, grandfather to the said Oliver Boundford, party thereto, purchased the same from Harry Howell, Nicholas Powell, Lewis Powell, and Edward Powell, late of the parish of Llanwonnogg, in the said county, gent., deceased, with the appurtenances, all which are situate in the several townships of Keven Barrach and Bodayoch, in the said parish of Treveglues, and are now in the occupation of the said Oliver Boundford and Richard Parton, his undertenant thereof, and all rents, etc., to hold to the said Roger Davies and Edward Savadge, to the use of the said Oliver Boundford for his natural life, with remainder to his heirs begotten by his said wife, remainder to his heirs begotten by any other wife he might thereafter marry, remainder to him and his heirs for ever. Proviso for securing to the said Elizabeth, in case she should survive her said husband, of an annuity of £3 a year, in lieu of dower or thirds charged on the said hereditaments, and recoverable by distress. Attestation and memorandum of delivery of seisin, and of

attornment by Richard Parton by payment of twelve pence to the said trustees in the name of attornment, signed by Gabriel Goodwyn, Matthew Davies, and Richard Owen. Receipt for £50, signed "Oliver O B Bountford his marke", attested by the same witnesses.

The above property, now called Berthlas and Longhill, was in April 1708 sold by the said Oliver Bountford (there described as of Keven Barrach, weaver) and Elizabeth his wife, to Mr. George Meddins of Penstrowed, and after passing through several hands, was in 1827 purchased by the late Hugh Jones, Esq., of Llanidloes, and is now the property of his granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Charles Jones of Blackheath, London.

1746, July 4.—Will of George Meddins of Glangynwydd, in the parish of Llangwig, bachelor, devising his messuage, tenement, and lands called Penygarreg, in the township of Brithdir, in the parish of Berriew; and two other messuages, tenements, and lands, in the parish of Trefeglwys, in the occupation of John Davies, otherwise Jones, a tailor, and of James Mills, a weaver, unto his loving mother, Frances Owen, then wife of his stepfather, David Owen of Glangynwydd, gent., for her life; remainder in Penygarreg to his brother, Edward Owen, third son of his mother Frances, by his said stepfather, David Owen ("now a student in the University of Oxford"), his heirs and assigns for ever, but charged with £150, to be paid "unto my cousin, James Rogers, son of my uncle, David Rogers of Keven y Beren, in the parish of Kerry", within a year after the decease of the said Frances. Remainder in Trefeglwys property to his brother, Richard Owen, second son of his said stepfather and mother, his heirs and assigns, for ever, charged with the payment of £100 to his brother, William Owen, fourth and younger son of his said stepfather and mother, and of £4 to his four cousins, children of his uncle, Samuel Meddins, deceased, in equal proportions. Appointment of the said Frances Owen sole executrix, and of his dear uncles, David Rogers and Richard Rogers, both of the parish of Kerry, to be "guardians and overseers" of his said will. Witnesses, David Davies, Francis Savage, Thomas Prichard, clerk. Proved May 25, 1747, before J. Owen.

1766, July 29.—Release and acknowledgment of payment of the said legacy of £100, signed by the said William Owen, described as a "lieutenant in His Majesty's Royal Navy". Attested by Thomas Owen, Junr., and William Davies.

The above William Owen was the distinguished officer of whom some account is given in "Montgomeryshire Worthies" (*Mont. Coll.*, xv, p. 205). R. W.

## CV.

### Dinners at Montgomery Quarter Sessions.

"We whose names are subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the peace in and for the County of Montgomery do agree to forfeit 3*s.* 6*d.* each for non-attendance at any future Quarter Sessions to be held for the said County during such Time as we respectively continue to act as a Magistrate in and for the said County—that a dinner shall be regularly ordered at the Dragon at every succeeding Quarter Sessions for the Magistrates and that no Person shall be admitted to dine with them except the Clerk of the Peace Treasurer and the Undersheriff or such Person not being engaged in any business at the then Quarter Sessions, or shall be introduced by some Magistrate present, and that the forfeitures for non-attendance at each Quarter Sessions shall be paid to the Clerk of the Peace or deducted by him out of the Per diems, and paid at the next or succeeding Quarter Sessions towards dinner in such Proportion as the Magistrates present shall direct.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. D. Owen. | C. W. W. Wynne has signed. |
| W. Brown. | C. H. Tracy. |
| M. E. Lloyd. | Evan Jones. |
| E. Lewis, N. Town. | E. Lewis, Llanfair. |
| Chas. Wingfield. | J. Edwards, signed. |
| Jno. Williames. | B. Mytton, do. |

"Easter Qr. Sessions, 1807.

"Order'd that in consequence of Read having provided a separate dinner from Easter 1806 up to this Time—he be allow'd all the Fines due to this Time—and that in future he do provide a Dinner for 12 Gentlemen for which he is to be allow'd 3*s.* one part of which is to be paid by the gentlemen who attend—at the Rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* each—and the deficiency is to be made up out of the fines which are to be regularly collected by Read."

---

## CVI.

The following was copied from *Add. MS.* 30,210 in the British Museum :— E. M. R.

| *Montgomery.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Jones, Gent., for a Corn Mill upon Mule - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Wm. Price, Gent., for a Fulling Mill in Combe - | 0 | 6 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Mason, Gent., for a Corn Mill in Gwernerewe | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Richard Price, Gent., for Bettus Mill | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Price Devereux, Esq., for Berewe Mill | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| *Chirbury, late Priory.* | | | |
| Morrice Owen, Rector, for a Portion out of the Rectory of Montgomery | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| John Lewis, for Tithes in Hopton | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| *Stratta Mercella, late Monastery.* | | | |
| John Blayney, Esq., for the Rectory of Berriew | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| The same for the Rectory of Bettus | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| *Chirbury, late Priory.* | | | |
| Michaell Thomas, for a Water Mill in Churchstoke | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| *Lands Exchanged.* | | | |
| John Read, Gent., for Lands in Llandinam *et al.*, 4 rents | 8 | 16 | 2 |
| *Stratta Florida.* | | | |
| Hector Phillips, Esq., for ye Rectory of Llangericke | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *Concealed Lands.* | | | |
| Edward Vaughan, Esq., for the Chapelry of Gwiddvarch | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| William Pugh, Esq., for Demesne Lands called Beander Lands | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Sir Vaughan Price, Bart., for Lands called Beander Lands | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| William Price, for the like | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| *Annual Tythes.* | | | |
| *Halestor, late Priory.*—Timothy Lanoy, for the Manor and Rectory of Carno *et al.* | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| *Llanllugan, late Monastery.*—Dame Elizabeth Herbert, widow, for Lands and Tenements in Cowney | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| William Price, Gent., for the Manor of Llanlligan | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Edw. Vaughan, for Tallerthig | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| John Kennett, for Lands in Cumbego | 0 | 3 | 4 |

## CVII.

### Price of Butchers' Meat and Provisions in 1683.

The following is a copy of an account or bill of provisions which, it is believed, was furnished to the

Herbert family, then resident at Powis Castle, but it bears no internal evidence where it came from. Like the bill printed in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 428, under the head of "Price of Mutton, etc., in 1764-65", it is interesting and valuable as showing the price of provisions at the period.

In the 80 years from 1683 to 1764, prices do not appear to have much varied, for we find in 1683 a "quarter of mutton, 1*s.* 6*d.*", and in 1764 "a quarter of mutton, 1*s.* 3*d.*", rather less than more.

| Feb. ye 1, 1683. | £ | *s.* | *d* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A side of veall | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| A side of mutton | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| A coupple of pulletts | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Eggs | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Bread | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Butter | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| A side of porke | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| A quarter of mutton | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A coupple of ducks | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 2 coupple of pulletts and 4 cocks | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 A side of veal | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| A sheep | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 coupple of pulletts | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Eggs | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 capons | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 quire of cap paper | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Bread | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Sume | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| 19 A sheep, a side of veall, calves head and feet | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Porke | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 16 Butter 6 pd. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 19 A pullett | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 Eggs | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| A couple of piggs | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 3 | 15 | 0 |

Dec. ye 6, 1683.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A prejoy | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 5 wild ducks | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | 5 woodcocks | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 8 | 4 woodcocks | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Butter 6 pd. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | A flitch of bacon | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| | 12 wild ducks | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 2 quire of cap paper | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wht. paper and pack thrd. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | 4 woodcocks, 1 snipe | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Butter 2 pd. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 4 strikes of oates | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Rosin | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 12 yards of tape | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 13 | 4 woodcocks | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3 woodcocks | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3 chickens | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | 4 cakes | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Butter 8½ pd. | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| | A pigg | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | Turnips | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 16 woodcocks | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | Bread | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 | Butter 2 pd. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 20 | 2 geese | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Butter 15½ pd. | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | 4 turkeys | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | 2 neate tongues | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | Beefe | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | 4 strike of oates | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | 2 tubbs of butter containing 10 and 7 pd. at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 12 woodcocks | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | A basket for eggs | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 4 couple of rabitts | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| | Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Butter 2 pd. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | A wild duck | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 30 | Butter 3 pd. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | A goose, a turkey, 4 pulletts | 0 | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | Bread | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4 wild ducks | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2 chicks | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | 3 wild ducks | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Butter 3 pd. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Eggs | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | A load of salt | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Onions | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4 spitt wheels and ladles | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 6 | 13 | 8 |
| | To Jan. 28th, layd out | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| | Mr. Bray's bill | | 9 | 10 |
| | To 31 Jan. for ag' de veal | | 7 | 6 |
| | | 8 | 16 | 7 |

This account to ye first of February paid off, being £8 16*s.* 7*d.*
From Dec. 6 to Feb. 1, paid by butter in all £2 14*s.* 1*d.*

---

## CVIII.

### Llanlloddian.

In the William Salt Library at Stafford, in the *Bowen MSS.*, I found the following note by James Bowen referring to the Llanlloddian law-suit, in which it would appear that Bowen was evidently consulted as an expert.

"*Llanlloddian.*—A seal was produced by Anna Maria Sophia Jones, sister to Benjamin Jones, which she said her father gave her on his deathbed, which he said was a family relic, and which might be of use to her some day with regard to property.

"The seal", says Bowen, "was called a mocho or smoky-coloured stone. The arms were *sable,* 3 nag's heads *arg.*, crest, a nag's head. What made me conclude the seal fabricated for the purpose, was its having the letters 'D. J.' sunk *on the shield.* No engraver would have done it without an express order, as it's directly contrary to all heraldical law. The 'D. J.' might have been put on any other part, but it would not have been sufficiently conspicuous for their purpose. I never saw an

instance of the like among many thousands of shields I have seen and examined in the course of my studies. I never met with so gross a violation of an armorial bearing. *No true Welshman would have suffered it.*"

D. C. Ll. O.

---

## CIX.

### Montgomeryshire Horses.

(*See also Vol.* xvi, *p.* 161.)

The following particulars of a sale of Montgomeryshire Hunters in the year 1826 has been lent us by Mr. J. Bowen Jones of Ensdon House, Shropshire. We think it well to preserve it, as it gives many extraordinary examples of the pluck and endurance of Montgomeryshire Hunters of that period.

It is quoted in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, vol. xix (p. 32), 1883, in an article by Earl Cathcart on "Half-Bred Horses for Field or Road, their Breeding and Management."

Earl Cathcart says: "Relating to an immediate adjoining district, Mr. Bowen Jones also sent me, from his collection, a catalogue (1826) of Montgomeryshire Hunters, a very suggestive, refreshingly quaint document, full of tantalising information as to pedigree and performance. What suggestive curiosities of equine literature, to my certain knowledge, are stowed away and lost amongst piles of dusty MSS. in our charter-rooms and other private repositories!"

The following is the instructive description of

"The Ten Horses [formerly] used with the Montgomeryshire Foxhounds, sold by auction on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1826, in the stable-yard at the Oak Inn, Welshpool (from which place there are daily coaches to Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Chester):—

1. Dun Gelding, 14½ hands high, 6 years old; bred by Mr. Richard Owen of Castle Caereinion, near Welshpool, and got by *Underhill's Alexander;* dam, a thoroughbred daughter of *Old*

*Revenge* (son of *Marshe* and *Figurante* by *Regulus*). This horse, although low and small in size, is of great value and surprising game, having carried, and always in his place, old Mr. Jones of *Cwm-breeth* (who rides at least 16 stone), 3 days a week, in the last and present season, for several weeks successively, up and down the Welsh Hills, and in the last three days, was up at the death of 4 foxes, not one of which was killed without severe running for 1½ hour. (87 gns.)

2. *Black Mare*, 16 hands, 7 years old; bred by Mr. Whitfield of Llansaintffraid, and got by *Melibæus*, dam by *Old Glaucus* (son of *Diomed* and *Grace* by *Snap*). This mare lived through the severe chase of Thursday, the 8th January 1824, and carried Mr. Whitfield home afterwards, without any refreshment, though he rides 16 stone. (63 gns.)

3. Chestnut Gelding, 15½ hands, 6 years old; bred by Mr. Richard Bratton of Burgedin, near Guilsfeld, out of a well-bred mare, covered by *Mark Antony* and *Driver*. Has never been out when a fox was found, but is active, and of a good constitution, and goes well in a plain snaffle. (100 gns.)

4. Grey Gelding, 15 hands, 7 years old; bred by Mr. Downes of the Argoed, near Oswestry, and got by brother to *Stamford* (son of *St. Peter* and *Oratio* by *Eclipse*), dam by *Vermin* (son of *Highflyer* and *Rosebud* by *Snap*), grandam by *Smoker* (son of *Pilot* and *Heron* by *Herod*). This horse goes, and can hold to a racing pace; and last season carried Mr. Downes (about 17 stone) through the chase with *Sir B. Graham's* hounds, from near Halston, over the Welsh Hills (when several good horses were killed), and lived well through it, and carried Mr. Downes safe home, though a free and straightforward rider. (60 gns.)

5. *Brown Bay Horse*, 16½ hands, 9 years old; bred by John Dodson, Esq., of Crossage, and got by *Lutwyche*, dam by *King Fergus*, grandam of *Old Revenge*, great-grandam by *Snap*. This is a fine-formed horse, and last season carried the whipper-in through a severe chase of 7 hours, having changed to 3 different foxes, with only one short check, over the Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire hills, and carried his rider home (15 miles) afterwards in good spirits, and quite ready again in 3 days. (87 gns.)

6. Bay Mare, 10 years old; bred by Robert Perrott of Bronhyddan, and got by *Old Tickle Toby*, dam by *Old Revenge*, grandam by *Old Regulus*. This mare has been out only once this season when game was found, which was in October; but she took several brushes last year, when the property of Thomas Pricard, Esq.

7. Bay Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old; carries 16 stone, stout

and straightforward. Bought by Thomas Thornes, Esq., of Alberbury.

8. Black Gelding, 16 hands, 7 years old; bred by Mr. Asterly of Pentreheylin, near Llanymynech, and got by a travelling *Yorkshire Horse*, out of the *Vermin Mare*, dam of the late Hon. Mr. Trevor's *Lady Jane*. This horse is straightforward and tough, and when 4 years old lived through that severe chase, with the *Montgomeryshire Hounds*, from Corndon Hill almost to Knighton, and back to Clun (where they killed their fox, and eventually one horse died, and others much injured), and brought his rider safe home (22 miles) after to Welshpool. (65 gns.)

9. Brown Gelding, 16 hands, 9 years old; bred by Mr. Powell of Bishop's Castle, and got by *Candidate* (son of *Sir Oliver* and *Overtina*, by *Overton*); dam, an excellent hunting mare, out of a daughter of *Old Snap*. This horse, on Thursday, the 8th January 1824 before-mentioned, was mounted by the whipper-in, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and ridden 14 miles to covert, and carried him well, without one fall, through a chase of at least 60 miles, and home again 27 miles, by the turnpike road, that night, full 100 miles in all, without receiving the least refreshment, and was quite playful again in 3 days, and though he carried his owner on the preceding Monday, the 5th, through a chase of one continued burst of at least 12 miles, and about 6 more of cold hunting. He is master of 17 stone, the weight of Mr. Powell (who bred him), who once rode him 18 hours, and much of that time at full speed, in driving the hill ponies off Clûn Forest for the Earl of Powis, and it was the next day that the present owner saw him looking quite fresh, and bought him. (200 gns).

10. Grey Gelding, 16 hands, 9 years old; bred by Jones, the saddler, in Shrewsbury, and got by *Lutwyche*, dam by *Axton*. *Burnell Regulus* grandam by *Minister*, great-grandam by *Snap*. This was the first horse his owner bought to follow foxhounds, and for two years went through the harassing service of breaking in young hounds, and was a chief means of bringing the Montgomeryshire Hounds to kill 54 foxes out of 63 found last season.

11. Chestnut Gelding, 16 hands, 6 years old; got by *Old Warwick*. This, a good-tempered, strong horse, but untried."

## CX.

### Recent Legislation affecting certain Ancient Boroughs in Montgomeryshire.

The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty in 1876, to inquire into Municipal Corporations not subject to the Municipal Corporation Acts, considered that the Municipal Corporation Acts might be applied to Llanfyllin (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 99) and Montgomery.

Machynlleth was mentioned in paragraph 15 of the Report, amongst the *places* which either have not been Municipal, or have long since ceased to be so.

Caerwys and Clun are mentioned in paragraph 16 of the Report as having had Municipal Corporations in 1835.

The above-mentioned places are not subject to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882, but they are expressly mentioned in the Schedules to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1883.

By the last-mentioned Act it is provided on and after the 25th of March 1886, or such later day not after the 29th of September 1886, as Her Majesty in Council may appoint (subject to certain savings for vested interests therein mentioned), for the abolition of special judicial bodies, exclusive rights of trading, exemptions from jury, etc.

The Act also provides that all civil and criminal jurisdiction of any Corporation officer, Court, or Judge of the places mentioned in the Schedules, appointed or holding office under any charter, grant, or prescription, or by any Act, shall cease, and the place shall be subject to the same jurisdiction as the part of the country in which it is situate, and to which it adjoins.

Under Section 3, unless a new charter be granted within the above-mentioned period, each of the places mentioned will cease to be a Corporate town, and any Municipal or other Corporation thereof existing under any charter or grant or prescription, will be dissolved.

It is also provided that all property of any such Corporation or place shall be applied for the public benefit of the inhabitants of the place under the direction of the Charity Commissioners or the Local Government Board.

Under Section 5 an inquiry is to be held with reference to the expediency of advising Her Majesty to grant a charter to the several places mentioned in the first Schedule to the Act, which included the two first-named towns (viz., Llanfyllin and Montgomery), and also whether it is expedient that any adjoining district not included in the existing Corporations shall be included in the places to which such charters may be granted.

The Privy Council have power, upon being satisfied by any applicants, after inquiry, to preserve certain courts and officers. M. P. J.

---

## CXI.

### Cardinal Allen.

In *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 231, *n.* 1, it stated that Cardinal Allen was "strongly suspected to have been poisoned by the Jesuits". This is not correct, for it appears the Cardinal "died of a painful and lingering disease". See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1884, p. 150 (citing *Douay Diaries*, vol. I, p. cii).

# THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE PEDIGREES

FROM THE

"VISITATIONS OF WALES", BY LEWYS DWNN.

---

THE project that these pedigrees should be printed by the Powys-land Club for the use of its members has been long in contemplation; it was mentioned in the Annual Report of 1881; and it is considered that the time has arrived when it may be appropriately carried out. The high authority of Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations*, and the extreme rarity and costliness of the work in which they were first printed by the Welsh Manuscript Society, in the year 1846, render it desirable that the Montgomeryshire portion of such *Visitations* should be put into the hands of the Members. This, it is hoped, can be done, without extra cost, as part of the publications of the Club. With that view, the course of proceeding which it seems expedient to adopt is to print the pedigrees by instalments or sections, uniformly with the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, but separately paged,—one section to be issued with each succeeding part. The expense of printing the tabular pedigrees will be considerable. By the plan proposed, however, the expense will be spread over some time. The pedigrees can be bound either with the Annual Volumes of the *Collections*, or separately, at the option of each Member. With this Part a section of 32 pages will be given, which is about one-sixth of the whole.

It is also intended to annotate, and where practicable, to continue, the pedigrees up to the present time. This will occupy much time, and, moreover, can be effected more conveniently when copies of the *Visitations*, or portions of them, are in the possession of the Members. In order to avoid delay for an indefinite

period, it has been determined to proceed with the printing of the *Visitations* by themselves, without waiting for the annotations and continuations, which may more conveniently be left for an Appendix, to be printed hereafter.

Thus the original pedigrees will be issued verbatim, and untampered with, and rest upon their own inherent authority; and the annotations and continuations proposed to be added will be given on the authority of the persons who make them, and the evidence they cite.

The preparation of the Appendix, nevertheless, may proceed at once; and, when sufficient material is obtained, it may be printed and separately paged, and thus proceed *pari passu* with the *Visitations*.

The Secretaries will be glad to receive annotations and continuations of the pedigrees now issued, to be held in reserve for the proposed Appendix.

Under the note in the Appendix relating to each pedigree, it will be desirable to give a reference to what has been already printed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* relating to any family deriving from it, as well as fresh descents or information.

M. C. J.

1 Sept. 1884.

DA
740
M7C6
v.17

Collections historical & archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY